THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER:

Including

- MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
- MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.
- ORIGINAL LETTERS, ANECDOTES, &c.
- POETRY.
- LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.
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- REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.
- REVIEW OF THE FINE ARTS.
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- ACCOUNT OF ALL NEW PATENTS.
- LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND IMPORTATIONS.
- REGISTER OF DISEASES IN LONDON.
- RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.
- LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.
- DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.
- MARRIAGES, DEATHS, BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, &c.
- REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE, &c.
- REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.
- REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

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THE
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No. 188.] AUGUST 1, 1809. [1 of Vol. 28.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction."—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the METHODS *of taking off* IMPRESSIONS *of* PLANTS.

Omnes artes quæ ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum, et quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur.

Cicero.

IN the Monthly Magazine of July last appeared an Essay on "An elegant Method of obtaining very neat and pleasing Representations of Plants," under the signature of William Pybus, of Hull, (page 536.)

It is indeed pleasing, to see any new means of facilitating science, and of rendering familiar to its votaries the products of nature; and hence, the liberal intentions of this writer claim general approbation; but I doubt whether the utility of the method he has recommended equally corresponds with his hopes. The process of applying the solution of Indian-ink would be tedious, and, from its tendency to dry, would prove inconvenient.

I should not have raised objections, had I not been in possession of a method, which I presume to think superior, by which the collector of plants might transfer on paper an impression in the space of little more than a single minute.

About fifty years ago, I was in the habit of amusing leisure, by thus taking off icons of plants, being early fond of botany; although at that time I had access only to Gerard's Herbal, and I think I still retain a volume of impressions I then made.

In 1774, I published this method in my Naturalist's Companion, which was copied into several periodical works, and particularly into the Annual Register, about that period. My valued friend, the late Barbeu Dubourg, who published Oeuvres de Franklin, Paris, 1773, 4to. translated the Naturalist's Companion into French; and it afterwards acquired a German dress. The third section is entitled, "Directions, for bringing over Seeds and Plants from distant Countries." The work being out of print, I shall quote verbatim that part of the Section, which applies to the present subject.

"The impressions of plants, well taken off upon paper, look very little inferior to the best drawings, and may be done with very little trouble. For this purpose, some printer's ink, and a pair of printer's balls, such as are used for laying the ink on types, are necessary. After rubbing these balls with a little of the ink, lay the plant between them, and press it so as to give it sufficient colour: then take the plant, and lay it carefully on a sheet of paper, and press it with the hand, to give the impression of the plant to the paper, which may be afterwards coloured according to nature; a piece of blotting-paper may be placed betwixt the plant and the hand, to prevent the latter from being dirtied by the ink." But if white paper be employed, instead of blotting-paper, we acquire at the same moment two impressions, or both surfaces of the same plant.

About twenty years ago, a young Frenchman visited London, to teach pupils, at the premium of one guinea each, how to convey upon paper, impressions of plants. He waited upon me for the same subscription. After he had a little explained himself, I shewed him my volume, impressed after the manner he proposed to divulge as a new discovery, which was known even before he had existence.

I imagine that this ingenious art has been long practised in Germany, as well as here; for I have in my library, a folio volume, done in this manner, by Christopher Gottlieb Ludwig, entitled, "Ectypa vegetabilium usibus medicis præcipue destinatorum, et in Pharmacopoliis obviorum variisque modis præparatorum, ad naturæ similitudinem expressa. Halæ Magdeburgiæ, 1760;" but whether this be a rare book, or not, is unknown to

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

Sambrook-court, July 13, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING about to publish an additional volume to the "Antiquities of Athens," from documents left by Messrs. Stuart and Revett, I am desirous of prefixing some account of the life of those gentlemen, who, by their great industry and perseverance, accomplished a work highly creditable to themselves as artists, and honourable to the nation to which they belonged. I therefore take this public means, through the channel of your widely circulating Miscellany, to solicit authentic particulars and anecdotes relative to either of them. Of Stuart, I wish to know any particulars of his early life, as the time and place of his birth, with the circumstances of his parents and family; how he came to be an artist, to travel abroad, to be a scholar, &c. Also the names of the gentlemen who were his friends and patrons, and by what means they encouraged the publication of the Antiquities of Athens; a list of the buildings to which he acted as architect, will be very acceptable; if any gentleman has any letters written by Stuart, while at Athens, containing curious information, the loan of them will be very acceptable. I am aware of two papers in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1788, respecting Stuart; the latter one has the greatest claim to attention; and I shall be very glad to know the author, if living; this paper is signed, A. H.

I am in possession of authentic documents, respecting the early life of Revett: but am desirous to know who he studied under as a painter, previous to his going to Rome, which was in the year 1742; also the names of those gentlemen, who were his friends and patrons, after his return from Athens; and a list of the buildings erected under his care, as an architect. Revett was a frequent contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine; a complete reference to the papers written by him, will be very acceptable. In short, Sir, as time has triumphed over so many of the contemporaries of these celebrated travellers and artists, my desire is to be enabled to give to the public such a permanent sketch of their lives and scientific labours, as may do justice to their merits, and be an excitement to others to follow such noble examples. It is hoped that none but well authenticated information will be sent, and accompanied by the name and residence of the communicator. I have only to add, that all original documents shall be duly taken care of, according to the desire of the person who may favour me with them, and all authentic information will be thankfully received, by

Your's, &c.
J. TAYLOR.

Architectural Library,
High Holborn, London.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SO long ago as in September and December, 1807, I troubled you with two of an intended series of papers, on the subject of the Treatment of Impediments of Speech; and on the Impropriety of mingling Cases of that Description, with those of Deafness, and other calamitous Defects; which require, in many particulars, a treatment so opposite and inimical, that the most absolute separation of them appears to be of the highest importance to that class of pupils who have Impediments only.

By some accident or other, the latter of those communications did not find its way into your valuable Miscellany, till the month of April, 1808; and, in the mean time, the notes I had hastily made, for the further prosecution of my design, had not only been thrown aside, but professional engagements had so thronged upon me, that I had no opportunity of resuming my pen. In the hurry of practical exertion, the chain of ideas became broken; and although I have frequently felt the wish of reuniting the severed links, the leisure and disposition for such an effort have never happened to meet together, till the present moment; when looking over some papers, that had been thrown at different times into a drawer, I chanced to meet with the fragment, with which, however abrupt it may appear, I shall here resume the subject.

It is for this reason, Sir, that I condemn the indiscriminate mixture of cases of impediment, and of deafness or imbecility. It is for this reason, although I am perfectly convinced, that I could teach the deaf to speak, with much less labour than is sometimes necessary to correct the vicious habits of vocal utterance, the absolutely deaf are never admitted into my seminary.

For the same reason, although I have devoted a considerable portion of my attention to cases of amentia, that is to say, to those cases, in which, from the neglects or accidents of early education, the senses have not properly been developed, or the connective faculty of the mind has not

not been called into action. I have thought it necessary, to preclude every case that appeared to have any approximation to the idiotic, the paralytic, or the insane. To "those unhappy persons," however, whom the correspondent alluded to in my former communications, and many others, I believe, are disposed to regard, as "incurably dumb, (that is, who want, or are defective in the organs, that produce articulative sound,") I have no objection. I reject altogether, as far as the organization of the mouth is concerned, all distinction of curable and incurable impediments: for I know how far human ingenuity can go, in supplying the deficiences of organic structure; and I know also, by experience, how far one organ can be trained, to supply the deficiences, and perform the functions of another. Even without the application of artificial palates, those who are deficient in that organ, may obtain a distinct, and intelligible, though not a tunable, or agreeable utterance. In short, let there be but industry, intellect, sight, and hearing in the pupil, and the professor, who really understands his science, need never dispair of superadding the power of fluent speech. Neither, in those cases, wherein apparent ineptitude, or early eccentricity, give reason to apprehend a tendency to idiotism, or derangement, should the object be hastily abandoned. Observation and experiment have sufficiently convinced me, that (notwithstanding the opinions of many physical enquirers), such early indications, as well as the calamity of speechlessness, are frequently as referable to educational, and moral, as to physical and irresistible causes: in other words, that there is an idiotcy, a derangement, and a speechlessness, of habit, non-developement and mistake; and which are, therefore, capable of palliation, at least, if not of absolute remedy: as well as of organic malconformation, and constitutional infirmity. Perhaps it would not be saying too much, if I were to affirm, that imbecility, at least, if not absolute idiotcy, as well as some species of derangement, are as frequently the result of moral causes, early acting upon the infant organs, as of organic or constitutional causes acting upon the mind.

With the indications of this distinction, I have some reason to believe, that I am not entirely unacquainted; and it has been a part of my study, during several recent years, to devise and apply such modes of regulation, of stimulus, and restriction, as may be likely, in cases of the former description, to remedy, or rather to avert, the calamity: not indeed in my Institution, for that would be inconsistent with my other arrangements. Cases of Amentia, where the appearances of imbecility are marked, and conspicuous, are most conveniently superintended in the private residence of the family: especially where there is, in such family, any judicious individual who can be depended on, to enforce the regulations of the professor; report to him the results of every experiment, and act implicitly by his direction: and, under such circumstances, I have seen enough of the progress of developement, in faculties apparently the most inert, or most unpromising, to be confident, that many a human being has been consigned to speechless inanity, that might have been trained, at least, to a respectable mediocrity of mind and faculty; and that, in many instances, what in early childhood was only habitual ineptitude, or cherished eccentricity, has been suffered to mature itself into drivelling idiotism, and mental disorganization.

Upon this subject, it is my intention, if ever I can find time, to give my sentiments to the world, at much greater extent, and in a more scientific form. In the mean time, I shall probably trouble you, (perhaps for your next Number,) with a few hints upon another subject, of more popular interest. Till when, I remain,

Your's, &c.

Bedford Place, J. THELWALL.
July, 18th.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONSIDERING the nature and tendency of the late Dr. Anderson's enlightened pursuits, it is very desirable that none of his ideas should be lost. At the conclusion of his last published performance, he announced his intention of employing his leisure, while health permitted, in collecting facts on the subject of legislation; and so arranging them, that, in case of death, some use might be made of them by others.

His object was to discover, that system of legislation, or civil polity, that should be best calculated to promote domestic felicity, among the great body of the people; to guard against internal discontents, civil disturbances, and revolutions, and to avoid wars with foreign states, and the obtrusive interference with external politics:—not by means of revolutions, and destructive convulsions, but by the gentle influence of regulations, that have a silent tendency to

operate

operate upon the heart and affections, and thus to influence the actions, and habitudes of men.

From the active, and energetic mind of Dr. Anderson, a disquisition on this subject must have been interesting in an extraordinary degree.

Feeling as he did, the desolation of war, and trembling at the frightful consequences of anarchy and confusion, I should be glad to know whether that, or any other papers left by Dr. A. are intended to be published.

The extensive literary intercourse, established by means of the Monthly Magazine, induces me further to enquire, whether the Dictionary of an Universal Character, (noticed in a former volume) is in a state of forwardness.

Coventry, Your's, &c.
July 10, 1809. WILLIAM FLAVEL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is customary to place the altar at the east end of the church; and, in many places, for the whole congregation, when they repeat the Creed, to turn their face to the east; no doubt because the great lamp of nature, that lights all to the business of the day, and the light that has enlightened the nations, has gradually proceeded from the east. But why do clergymen, when they officiate at the altar, stand on the north side, with their face to the south, during part of the Communion service? Is it because, in the temple of Jerusalem, the priests under the law, did the same? Or, is it because the sun, the light of the eye, and great emblem of the light of life, is south of us that live in Europe? And, if so, do the clergy, in the southern hemisphere, for the same reason, turn their face to the north, when officiating at the altar?

It was customary for the ancients, to paint some parts, and some times all, of their horses red, and other parts of them green, purple, &c. And this custom is referred to by St. John, in the book of Revelations. But, as the books of Jewish, Grecian, and Roman Antiquities, to which I have at present conveniently access, do not satisfy me on the subject, I should be much obliged to any of your readers to tell me, with the above queries solved, in allusion to what custom, or peculiar circumstance, in the same book, Death is said to ride on his pale horse? Does it refer to any known warrior, or other person, who, using to ride on a pale horse, brought death along with him, wherever he went.

Your's, &c.
137, *St. Martin's-lane*, JAMES HALL.
June 27, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN page 188, of the Edinburgh Review, for April, 1809, is the following very flagrant observation—Knowing well that translation is less necessary in this kingdom, than beyond the *Border* Country, I cannot help wishing more of notoriety, than that work has obtained.—*Hear him*, the *Reviewer!*

—"The state of classical learning, at present, in this country, is such as by no means to please us; and much good might, we think, be derived from the plan of our Greek and Roman studies. In this northern part of the island, our system of education is imagined, by our neighbours, as defective in regard to classical instruction; and in regard to the Greek language, though not the Latin, the charge is extremely just. By our institutions, provision is not made for teaching even the elements of the Greek, to any but a very small proportion, of the best disposed of the youths. In the other part of the island, however, and that the principal part, classical learning occupies an immense proportion of the field of education. In fact, it almost covers it, leaving a very scanty corner, and that cultivated by a very antiquated sort of husbandry, for any other crop. Yet it is remarkable, that England has communicated very little useful service toward the promotion of classical learning. None of the lettered nations of Europe, the French, the Germans, the Italians, are so badly supplied with translations, in their own language, of the prose classics. None of them have done even so little, towards the purifying of the text of the ancient authors; to none of them is the lover of ancient learning so little indebted for those helps, which render his acquisitions easy, and his readings delightful."

Query—Has this erudite reviewer been deprived of his *birth* in the *High* School at Edinburgh; or does he take it for granted, because he cannot read the exotic literature of a sister kingdom, that that literature, that that erudition, by his septentrional feat is to be repressed.

What would Harvey, Clarke, Bentley, the author of *Religio Medici*, Sir Thomas Brown,

Brown, maternal grandfather to a late chancellor; what indeed would these men have said to the sweeping clauses of such a pretender? The accuracy of the English press is an object of panegyric in every other country; but the Edinburgh reviewers are neither *exotic* nor *indigenous*.

Your's, &c.
NEOTERIKOS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be much obliged to any of your numerous readers, to inform me, if the discovery of Bean-hemp is likely to become an object of attention. I see by a late newspaper, that Mr. Hall, the discoverer, has received a medal for it, from the Society of Arts, &c. those encouragers of genius and merit. In his account of Bean-hemp, inserted in your Magazine, some months ago, Mr. H. suggests, that the poor, in the various workhouses in England, as well as others, might not only be employed in separating Bean-hemp from the straw, but also in the manufacturing it into a variety of articles.

To have cheap materials, the produce of the country, put into the hands of the poor, in our own workhouses, for the purpose of being manufactured, is an object devoutly to be wished. The want of these, and of apartments for the grown, separate from those of the very young females in our workhouses, is one of the great causes why so few of them do well, either as servants, or in a state of wedlock. I observed, what was said by Mr. Hall in your Number for July, last year, page 469, on the pruning of the vine; and must confess, that I find a good deal of truth in it. Your inserting the above, in your Magazine, will oblige a variety of your readers, as well as,

Essex, Your's, &c.
June 24, 1809. J. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last Number, your correspondent, Mr. J. Hall, expresses a wish to be informed, what is the origin of the phrase, *under the rose*. The wild rose-tree (*Rosa sylvestris*) it is well known, abounds in solitary places, and at a distance from the haunts of man. Now, as such retired spots are well suited, not only as places of rendezvous for lovers, but for others engaged in transactions that shun the light of day, and where they can unbosom themselves in perfect confidence to each other, is it not natural to suppose, that these places must have been frequently chosen for such purposes; and that, in time, the expression, "under the rose," might be figuratively applied to every thing, in which secrecy and fidelity were required.

This account may probably not be deemed satisfactory, by many of your readers; to such I can only say, in the words of the Roman poet:

——— Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.

NEMO.

London, June 19, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE are much obliged to you for Hall's set of Proverbial Expressions, from the Greeks. Erasmus, who has mentioned some of them, tells us, that when the Greeks meaned to say, that a man was uselessly, foolishly, or improperly employed, they used to say,

He is teaching a dog to bark.
— — a bull to roar.
— — a cock to crow.
— — a wasp to sting.
— — a hen to chuck.
— — a fish to bite.
He is writing on the surface of the water.
— is boiling a stone.
— shaving an ass.
— gluing chalk.
— sounding the trumpet before the victory.
— putting meat in a chamber-pot.
— taking a post to kill a bee.
— setting an ox to catch a hare.
— doing what is done.
— promising golden mountains.
— taking a hammer to spread a plaster.
— taking a hair to draw a waggon.
— seeking figs where only brambles grow.

Your's, &c.
A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

Hackney, June 9, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to offer to your correspondent, Mr. William Allen, and to your numerous readers, the following manner of reading the Absolution; in which no alteration has been made, except in the omission of the word "and," and a different mode of punctuation in one instance.

"Almighty God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who desireth not the

death of a sinner, but rather that he would turn from his wickedness and live; hath given power and commandment to his minister, to declare and pronounce to his people, being penitent, the absolution and remission of their sins. He pardoneth and absolveth all them that truly repent, and unfeignedly believe his holy gospel." Your's, &c.

E. T. PILGRIM.

Woburn, July 3, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR;

IN the Memoirs of Eminent Persons, in your last Magazine, I read a little Biographical Account of the late Bishop of London; but by no means so complete, as might be expected from one who knew him, and wrote as a biographer ought to write.

It is natural to wish the reputation of our friends to live: it is natural to say all that is kind and affectionate of them, after their departure: but there is no need, when we commend one, to disparage another.

The imperfection of that little account I should not have noticed, had I not seen a narrowness of spirit in it; which, while it tries to elevate the late bishop, endeavours to degrade another person, because he was a dissenter, and an opponent of Dr. Porteus.

I am always disgusted with illiberality, and must therefore take the liberty of making a few remarks.

The late Rev. Robert Robinson, of memory at least as much distinguished as Dr. Porteus can possibly be; seems to be mentioned in a very slighting, contemptuous way, viz. "Mr. Robert Robinson, who had been bred a barber, and who, from being a hearer of Whitfield, became a preacher among the Calvinists, until converted by the Baptists, among whom he became a teacher of some eminence, &c."

The writer, in the true spirit of high-church, appears to think that the addition *reverend* is prostituted, when given to one who refused to have episcopal hands laid upon his head: "Mr. Robert Robinson, once a barber, at last became (according to the cant of that party) only a *teacher*, a baptist-*teacher* of *some* eminence." Is not the *dissenting-teacher*, as much a *clergyman* as one of the establishment.

Surely his having been apprenticed to a barber, is no proof, nor rational presumption, of deficiency in either natural, or acquired abilities: if it were, I could furnish abundant instances of a similar kind, in the establishment. I could tell this gentleman of one bishop, who was apprentice to a pastry-cook; another to a wool-comber; of the rector of a city-parish, who, in early life, was a gold-wire drawer; of a lecturer of St. Andrew's, who had been a stay-maker; of another lecturer at a church, in the east of London, who had been a baker; of a rector of a large parish just out of the city, who had been an upholsterer, and after that a lawyer; of another who had been a linen-draper; of another, now living, who was an ironmonger. All these last had been, not only apprenticed, but actually in business: and shocking, dreadfully shocking as it may be to ecclesiastical aristocracy, some of them had been even journeymen. Many more instances of a similar kind might be easily found; but these are sufficient to shew, that dissenters are not, and even poor Robert Robinson was not, in this respect, below par.

Let such foolish haughty ideas be always scouted! And let men be estimated, not according to their former employments, or the contempt which little minds attach to those employments, but according to what they were in themselves.

Thus, strip Dr. Porteus of the lawn, and other appendages of an establishment, and what was he more than Robert Robinson? He was an amiable man: so was Robert Robinson. A man of natural and acquired abilities: so was Robert Robinson. A Christian minister: so was Robert Robinson. A man (perhaps) of distinguished genius: so was Robert Robinson, to a certainty.

When I say they were both men of natural and acquired abilities, I view it as of no consideration, how those acquirements were obtained; whether in the regular routine of classical and university education, as in the one instance; or by the unassisted force of personal genius, bursting its way from obscurity; and, with peculiar strength of mind, seizing on knowledge in every department, till it had laid in an ample stock, as in the other case. Both were, no doubt, amply furnished; and both "rose in the estimation of their friends, and the public, far above what might have been expected from their birth;" for Dr. Porteus also, was not remarkably distinguished in this respect. The writer chooses not to say (if he knew) who his father

father was, or where he resided. It was somewhere in the north of England, which is taking so wide an extent, as amounts to saying nothing. It is indeed said, that Dr. Porteus was born in Yorkshire: but that is a large county. It is owned "his father was a tradesman, of but little eminence." But (if it be a matter of any consequence, in such accounts, to know) let us enquire what sort of tradesman? Perhaps he was a barber also? Who can tell? It is prudently concealed, for such a shocking circumstance should not disgrace the annals of a bishop. "His grandfather," we are informed, "had repaired to this country," from Scotland, "at no distant period." Why mention his grand-father, without saying who he was? In truth, I suspect him to have been the identical Captain Porteus, whom the mob seized and murdered, in Queen Anne's time. But what are all such considerations to the purpose? If either of their fathers had been much lower still, or if, on the contrary, they had been ever so elevated, neither circumstance ought to be taken into a rational consideration of them. They are to be estimated only, as what they were in themselves. If they were good and useful men, their memory should, on that account only, be cherished with respect and affection.

But Robert Robinson, was once a hearer of Whitfield.—True! Many a bright sun hath risen from behind a cloud. Luther was once a papist; and even Dr. Tillotson, once a dissenting teacher. Perhaps Dr. Porteus may have heard Whitfield himself: and it seems, there was a party, who thought there was "too much of the fanatical spirit of passed times" in the doctor's exhortation, respecting the day which is still popishly called Good-Friday. If there was intolerance in it, that was a pity: most likely the good bishop's maturer judgment would have rejected every thing of that kind in after-life.

I am as friendly as Dr. Porteus could be to a religious observance on that day; but not as a commanded observance; for I contend, that no man has a right to command another, in any religious matter whatever. Nor would I observe it with fasting. Such puerile foolery is not devotion: God cannot be more pleased with the prayers, or praises of those who have empty stomachs, than with those of his children, who more rationally receive his good gifts with thankfulness, and richly enjoy them.

It is but a poor representation of Robinson, as an author, merely that he translated Saurin's sermons, (it should have been said, some few only) and Claude's Essay, and wrote a Vindication of Christ's Divinity. Did this gentleman never hear of his other works, left nearly, or quite ready for the press? viz. his Ecclesiastical Researches; his History of Baptism; his Sermons, &c. ?—works that will prove his natural and acquired abilities; his very extensive reading, and deep application, as long as their language shall be understood.

Poor Robert Robinson's motives are also much misunderstood and misrepresented: "Happy," says this writer, "at the opportunity afforded by a dignitary of the established church; the aspiring dissenter readily entered the lists, and broke a lance against the mitre."

This is so far from being correct, that there never was a more unaspiring man: never was one who thought less of establishments and priests of all descriptions. A dignitary of the church was no more, in his view, than its poorest curate; and that poorest curate, no more than a Baptist teacher, or any other man. He had no more reverence for a mitre, than for a foolscap. And he indeed entertained his own peculiar sentiment, that Christianity did not originally countenance any distinct ministerial order. Such a circumstance, therefore, as *opposing a bishop*, could not give him the smallest degree of happiness. Robinson wrote and spake only to be useful. He cared for nothing, but disseminating what he thought to be important truth. His views, indeed, changed in after-life; and if we were to judge of Dr. Porteus from the beautiful character which he has drawn of the Redeemer, in (I think) one of his sermons, it seems as if he and Robinson were nearly congenial in sentiment.

But Robinson "was not fortunate enough to obtain an episcopal rejoinder to his reply." He would not have considered such a rejoinder as any thing fortunate, nor placed the smallest degree of more estimation on it for being episcopal, than if it had been written by a layman, or a tradesman. The truth most probably was, the bishop was convinced that he had the weakest side of the argument, and was too prudent to call for further discussion; for this gentleman says, "It must be allowed that Robinson handled his weapons with great skill." He had therefore a victory; and even

even if that only had been his object, what could he wish for more?

Robinson was not held in low estimation, by many of his cotemporaries in the establishment. They knew and acknowledged his value, as a man of sterling abilities. And more than once had he proposals made to him, of reception into that establishment, accompanied with flattering offers of preferment therein. But his honest soul never hesitated. He always refused what was contrary to his conscience.

I need not say more about Robert Robinson, excepting, that he was a staunch friend to human liberty, and not only thought, but always avowed his sentiments. He had put himself out of the way of temptation to the contrary. He wore no shackles: and loaves and fishes could not seduce him. Let the respect and affection of the virtuous linger on his memory.

The eulogist of Dr. Porteus mentions a singular circumstance, as matter of praise. He tells us, that "fully persuaded himself of the truth of those doctrines, so earnestly recommended by him, he more easily succeeded in persuading others." More easily than who? Surely he doth not mean other bishops. In the idea of a bishop we include that of a Christian, and must hope that there are no such hypocrites as deists upon that bench.

Dr. Porteus was a man of liberal thought; and as such he could not relish the Calvinism of the Thirty-nine Articles; nor the quibbling explanations of them by Dr. Burnett. Much less could he like subscription to them. It is no wonder, therefore, that when a young man, he was one of the petitioning clergy at the Feathers Tavern, as the writer of this, who also had his own name in that honourable list, can aver. He was something of a sufferer on this account. The late Dr. Owen, of St. Olave's, Hart-street, who was also one of that association, declared, that Dr. Porteus stood still in his preferment for three years, on that account.

Dr. Porteus, I believe, always continued liberal in his sentiments. That very respectable man, the late J. Howlett, vicar of Dunmow, being appointed to preach on a public occasion, took *Confirmation* for his subject, and very ingeniously said every thing plausible, that could be said for a merely human fancy. He represented, that it could not do harm; and perhaps, in some cases, might do good, by exciting proper considerations of duty. He was expected to present his sermon, when published, to his bishop. He had some degree of reluctance, as expecting a reprimand, for not maintaining the matter on a different ground. But he was agreeably surprised at receiving very great commendations, and his bishop was his friend to the day of his death.

In the case of Mr. Stone, I believe no blame can be be justly imputed to Dr. Porteus. Mr. Stone had certainly been indiscreet: and after the decision of the spiritual court, I think the bishop was obliged to act as he did, *ex officio*, in Mr. Stone's degradation. We should like to know who was the bishop, that Mr. Stone said, *bade* him preach so explicitly.

How much more honourable would it be to those clergymen who disbelieve the Trinitarian articles to withdraw; as Mr. Lindsey, and some few other honest men, have done! Would all of this description openly avow themselves, and honestly withdraw, they would form no small phalanx, to oppose orthodox absurdity.

One thing is to be lamented, that Dr. Porteus, good and amiable as his general character appears to have been, should have *always*, right or wrong, voted with such ministers as this unhappy country has had for above twenty years. But he was a bishop; and most bishops, like most other men, are frail creatures, in some respect or other: besides, he was the queen's bishop; of her own choice and appointment; on which account, she has often been called the head of the church.

The writings of Dr. Porteus are not many, but are truly valuable. I cannot think he hath been *too* studious to avoid ornament. The sweet chaste correctness of his composition is, to a judicious reader, exceedingly captivating.

Should the writer of the article which I have animadverted upon, think I have said any thing wrong, I am ready instantly to bow to rational conviction. I have not intended personal offence. Should he wish to know my real signature, let him first give the public his own, and mine shall immediately succeed it. Till then, Sir, I only subscribe myself, as I have done before,

Edmonton, June 8, 1809. P.

To

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the* COLONY *of* CAYENNE, *in* SOUTH AMERICA; *with* ANECDOTES *of the celebrated* VICTOR HUGUES—*from the* FRENCH *of* PITON.

GUIANA, or *Grand Terre*, is a part of America, properly so called, comprehending about ten degrees of latitude; bounded on the East by the North Atlantic Ocean; on the West, by the Mountains of the *Cordeliers;* on the North, by the River Oronoco; and on the South, by the river of the Amazons, or the Line.

French Guiana is divided into districts, which take their names from the principal rivers or capes. The *Maroni* and *Oyapoc* are the only rivers which have their source in the great chain of mountains, which, in this part of the world, separate the waters which flow towards the ocean, from those which fall into the Amazon. The rivers *Mana*, *Synnamari*, *Oyac*, and *Appronague*, spring from the mountains of the second class; the others, less considerable, from the mountains of the inferior order—all have several branches, more or less rapid, encreased by a great number of smaller streams.

The chief place of the colony of Cayenne is generally known by the name of the *Island of Cayenne;* but no just idea can be formed of this island, if it is represented as being separated at a distance from the continent, and surrounded by a sea, navigable for vessels of all descriptions; on the contrary, when the navigator first makes this land, it appears to him as forming a part of *Terra Firma:* possibly it might have been so formerly; at present it is only separated from it by a river, or strait, which rises and falls with every tide, and which can be only navigated by boats, or vessels of very little burthen.

The greatest breadth of the Island of Cayenne, measured on a line running from east to west, is four leagues, or twelve English miles; its greatest length from north to south is sixteen miles and a half; and its circumference, taking in all its windings, is about fifty miles: that part of the circumference bordered by the ocean, and which is to the north-east, may, perhaps, be about eleven or twelve miles.

The town of Cayenne, situated at the north-west extremity of the Island, at the mouth of the river of the same name, is fortified, and might be capable of being advantageously defended by a small mountain which is close to it. Its latitude is 4 degrees 56 minutes, and longitude 54 degrees 35 minutes, from the meridian of Paris, according to the observations of M. de la Condamine, in 1744.

The days and nights are equal throughout the year, with the exception of about half an hour, which we lose from September to March, but gain in the six other months. Day appears at half-past five; and at six the sun darts from the bosom of the ocean, surrounded with clouds of brilliant purple. We have two summers, two equinoxes, two winters, and two solstices. The heat is tempered by abundant rains, which fall during the winter solstice, from the middle of December to March, and return again from May to the end of July, when the summer commences, and continues to December. The sun is twice vertical here—the 20th of April, and the 20th of August; it is but little felt the first time, owing to the rains by which the earth is so moistened and cooled. Its return, however, gives about six weeks of fine weather, which dries up the ground a little; but the fickleness of these climates often deceives the planters, who would be able to reap two abundant crops, if the summers and winters were regular. Europeans will smile at hearing of summer and winter in the torrid zone. The summer is a scorching sun, which, for several months, is only refreshed by a sort of breeze, which blows constantly from the east, or north-east, during the day; this wind comes from the sea, and gets the better of the land-breeze; this latter is only felt on the coast at certain hours, almost always morning and evening, just at sun-rise and at sun-set.

The winter is one continued fall of rain, so heavy and abundant, as often to inundate whole plantations, and cover them entirely with a sheet of water. The rain sometimes falls for fifteen days successively, without the slightest intermission; it was this which made the Abbé Raynal say, that the shore, where the colony of 1763 had disembarked, was a land *under water.* The winter is sometimes, however, dry and warm; then the plants and the trees wither; the north wind, with its dry, cold, nitrous breath, burns and parches up the flowers, fruits, and tender buds: such is the north wind of warm climates, more destructive than a scorching sun in a dry summer in Europe.

The *Old Town* of Cayenne has a very miserable appearance; the houses are nothing more than wretched cabins, with

sashes without glass; a heap of buildings, erected, or rather huddled together, without art or taste; sloping streets, dirty and narrow; and paved, one would suppose, from the pain we felt in walking through them, with the points of bayonets. In place of carriages and phaetons, old sorry-looking jades, more lean and wretched than the animals which drag our hackney-coaches, seven or eight fastened to a vehicle meant for a cart, drag slowly along some barrels of salt beef or fish. In the old town houses of two stories high are palaces, and stores, which are let out for eight or ten thousand francs per annum, (from 350 to 450 pounds British), as magazines for the different productions of the colonies, or of Europe.

The New Town is more regular, more lively, although built in the same style, on a *Savannah*, or marshy meadow, drained about fifteen or twenty years ago; the whole, taken together, is less considerable than a large village in France. The houses appear empty, or, for the most part, occupied by people of colour, who have nothing, do nothing, trouble themselves about nothing, and who live more at their ease than our respectable tradesmen in France, whom the sun never shines upon in bed, and who labour hard all day. Here every one sells, exchanges, buys, and re-sells the same thing again; every thing is almost at the price of its own weight in gold, and every one procures it without scarcely knowing how. This paradox is very easily understood, when we come to know the colonies. Those who inhabit them, spend with profusion the money they acquire without trouble; their indolence is so great, that sooner than incommode themselves, they will pay a servant to pluck the fruits which are under their hands, and another to carry them to their mouths. Those who arrive from Europe pay for all; and when vessels are delayed, and do not arrive at the usual time, the famine becomes general without alarming any person.

Population.—There are as many different races of men here, as there are distinctions under a monarchy. The *whites*, or planters, who differ from the Europeans by their light hair, their *pale* and sometimes *lead-like* countenances; the *negroes*, by the shades more or less grounded in their skins, of bronze, of ebony, or a reddish copper, approaching to a sort of brownish red. The mixture of all these colours gives a race of people not unlike the jacket of harlequin. An Indian and a white woman will have a child, whose skin is of a reddish white. A negro and an Indian woman, one of a copper hue, tinged with brown. A white man and a negress, a Mulatto. A *Mulatto* and a white woman, a *Mestee*. A *Mestee* and a white, a *Quadroon*. Each species has its various shades of singularity, and often partakes of the influence of their country. The Indian has all the cunning, the jealousy, and the ferocity, of the wandering tribes of the three Arabias. The negroes, the idle, crafty, malicious, yet shallow-and confined ideas of the savages of Africa. The others spring from the mixture of the different races, with the vices of the climate, and the stupidity of their ancestors; indeed, it is a matter of doubt, whether it were not to be wished, that there were more blacks than those *half-whites* in our colonies.

That part of *Cayenne* which is on the continent is but partially cultivated. The principal plantations are there; but they are situated at a great distance from each other. The post of *Synnamari* owes its name to a fountain about two leagues to the south-east, near the river, remarkable for the salubrity of its waters: there formerly was an hospital there; but it does not now exist. *Synnamari* is at the north-west extremity of a large *Savanna* of 15 or 16 miles long, and eight or ten wide. It consists of 15 or 16 huts, the melancholy remains of the colony of 1763. *Konamana*, the place allotted for the banished deputies and others, is six leagues further on. Some merchants of *Rouen* landed there in 1626. The shore, from which the sea has retired full two leagues and a half, was then under water almost to the mountains. The Konamana appeared to them a proper situation to found a colony, Cayenne and its environs being then peopled only by savages: they settled upon the summit of the rocks, in order to carry on a war against the Indians. At the end of three weeks, three-fourths of them were carried off by pestilential fevers, and the remainder got on board their vessels, and set sail for France.

The chief productions of Cayenne are sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, roucou.—The sugar-cane originally came from Asia, whence it was carried to Europe, and the island of Madeira: this latter place furnished a part of what the Europeans brought into America. There are two sorts; the one yellow, the other violet: the last sort was cultivated here by the Indians, before we discovered the

New World. North America produces a tree not unlike our maple, from which sugar is obtained by making incisions in it. The process of curing it is much less expensive than that from the cane; it is tapped twice a year, and yields a white agreeable sugar, but less solid than that from the cane.

The cotton tree is a shrub, which the planters are obliged to keep in a dwarfish state, in order to render it more productive. It is not certain, whether it is a natural plant of the country: it is not to be met with in the woods of Guiana; and yet before our discovery, the Indians cultivated it to make hammocks and other articles. The leaf is broad, octagonal, smooth, and soft, on the inside, and a little woolly on the out; the flower is of a beautiful yellow, shaped like a bell, and not unlike that of our gourd or pumpkin; when the flower falls off, a large pod, something in the shape of an egg, appears, which contains the cotton and the seed: when this egg is fully grown, the heat opens it, and it shews four or five small black grains about the size of our vetches; from this grain is made an oil: the cattle are very fond of them, and will often destroy the fences to get at them. The cotton tree bears in a year; it gives two crops annually; but that of the month of March, which is but trifling, is frequently destroyed by the caterpillars, which always spring up after the first rains. The cotton of Cayenne is more esteemed in trade than that of other colonies, as much from its superior quality, as from the care they bestow upon its culture.

The origin of the discovery of coffee, and the transportation of it from Arabia into Europe and America, is thus related:—It is said, that a flock of sheep having discovered a wood of coffee-trees, loaded with the berries full ripe, began to browse upon them, and that very evening the shepherd was surprised to see his flocks returning home to the fold, frisking and leaping: he followed them; tasted the berries; found himself more lightsome and cheerful; and was surprised to find the same flavour in the kernel as in the pulp of the fruit: he dried and roasted some of them; smelt the perfume, and related his discovery to a *Morlack*, or priest, who took it to prevent his falling asleep during his long meditations. The use of coffee soon passed from Asia to Africa, Europe, and to both the Worlds. The Dutch succeeded in raising the plants in Europe in hot-houses; and having shared them with France, these sorts of magazines furnished the first seeds which were sent to America. The Island of Martinique got hers from the Botanical Garden at Paris; but if we are to believe a tradition pretty generally known, those of Cayenne were brought from Surinam. It is said, that some soldiers of the garrison having deserted, and gone over to the Dutch colony, soon repented of their fault, and wishing to return to their colours, they brought to the government of Cayenne some grains of coffee, which then began to be cultivated in the colony of Surinam; that they obtained their pardon in consequence of the service they thereby rendered to Cayenne, and the great advantages she would derive from its culture; it is also said, that this happened so late as the years 1715 or 1716, when Mons. de la Motte Aigron was commander in chief.

The coffee of Cayenne is of an excellent quality; it thrives in all lands which are in an elevated situation; it very soon degenerates in a poor soil, and never arrives at perfection but in that which is good: as there is but little of the latter in the colony, there are but few coffee-plantations of any extent. The trees being planted, and attended to, with all the care which this sort of culture requires, thrive as well as those of the Dutch at Surinam and Demera; but the quality of the coffee is inferior.

Towards the summit of the mountains, the cocoa-tree extends its scattered branches; and, under its large leaves, conceals its brown fruit, surrounded with a soft pulpy sap, inclosed in a spherical streaked kind of cap. There is reason to believe the cocoa is a native of Guiana; at least, it is certain, that a forest of it, of considerable extent, is known here: it is situated beyond the sources of the *Oyapok*, on the borders of a branch of the *Yari*, which runs into the river of the Amazons. It is generally believed, that the species of cocoa cultivated in the colony originally came from this forest, because the natural inhabitants of the country, settled on the banks of the *Oyapok*, made several journeys to this part, either for the sake of visiting other nations, or when they sent expressly, to bring the seeds of cocoa, when the price of this article could easily support the expenses of these journeys, which were never much to these people.

Indigo thrives very well in some parts of the colony, more especially on the

the borders of the river *Appronague*, where the soil is dry and rich. There is a sort of *wild indigo*, which naturalists call *Anil*, which grows without cultivation, at a little distance from the sea: it is celebrated for its medicinal qualities, and is much used in all complaints of a bilious nature.

The *Roucou* yields four harvests in the year; it fears neither caterpillars nor worms, which make such havoc amongst the canes and cotton. Nothing but the heaviest rains ever injures it, or makes it shed. The tree which produces the *roucou* is always loaded with fruit and flowers; its leaf resembles our winter pear-tree; its flower, our hedge-rose; its fruit, contained in a prickly husk, like our horse-chesnut, is seperated into two divisions of small seeds: A *roucou* tree in full bearing, is a beautiful sight; but the gathering it, like the indigo, is unhealthy. The roucou is only cultivated in Guiana, by the Indians, who stain their bodies with the red colour they extract from it. The berries of the roucou are made into a paste, which is much used in colouring different stuffs.—The *Vanilla* likewise thrives here; it is a native of the country; it is tall and luxuriant, like the vine; the fruit resembles the Banana; the Indians alone cultivate it, and make it an article of commerce with the colonists.

All the tropical fruits and plants are found in Guiana in abundance. The *Bread Fruit* and the *Mango*, from the East-Indies, were introduced some years ago, and have succeeded well.

The rivers abound with various kinds of fish, but they are also infested with swarms of alligators or crocodiles, as large as those of the Nile; they are so voracious, that they scruple not to attack boats, and often drag away the fisherman and his lines; some of them are full thirty feet in length, and, as the interior of the country is but little known, it is probable there are much larger ones.

The forests abounds with animals and wild beasts of every description. Tigers are very numerous, and often take off cattle from the plantations. Man has many enemies on this great continent; and amongst them serpents of an enormous size. Were I to relate what many people of the colony have told as facts, relative to these reptiles, few would believe me.

In the year 1773, the Court of France determined to establish a spice garden at Cayenne, and caused a number of various plants to be brought there from India. Two other expeditions followed in 1784 and in 1788, both from the Mauritius.—The clove and cinnamon succeeded very well, the other plants perished on the passage; for a considerable length of time, the cultivation of these trees was prohibited to the colonists, which of course prevented their increase. This system having been abandoned, the Court sent several plants to St. Domingo and Martinique, in 1787, and 1788: at present, the government of Cayenne is occupied in increasing the spice gardens through the colony. In the latter end of 1798, it distributed a great quantity of seed, and several plants of cloves and cinnamon to all the planters who asked for them; and the gardens of the town offer to the view allies of the *mango* growing beside the clove tree.

The strait which separates the Island of Cayenne from the main, is about a mile and a half wide. There are but few villages on the main. Of these the chief are *Synnamari* and *Konamana*. The latter place was fixed upon for the residence of the unfortunate deputies, priests, and others, who were transported under the sanguinary decrees of the revolutionary tyrants. It is a wretched village, consisting of a few huts, or *Indian korbets*, in a remote desert situation, surrounded with almost impenetrable forests, and distant about 90 miles from Cayenne. From this place the celebrated Senator Barthelemi, Ex-Director; Generals Pichegru, Willot, Ramel, and five others, made their escape, through the woods, to Surinam, in 1799, from whence they got to Barbadoes, where they were furnished with a passage to Europe by the British Government. The celebrated *Collot d'Herbois*, well known in the bloody annals of the revolution for his cruelties and murders, died here: when he was taken ill, the surgeon, who was appointed to attend the exiles, asked what was his complaint—"*I have a fever, and a burning perspiration.*"—'*I believe it well—You perspire with guilt and crimes.*' Collot turned from him, and burst into tears: he called on God and the Holy Virgin to come to his assistance. A soldier, to whom, at his first arrival, he had preached his doctrine of atheism and infidelity, approached and asked him, Why he invoked that God and that Virgin, whom, but a few months before he had turned into ridicule? "Ah! my friend, my tongue belied my heart." And then added, "My God, my God, dare I still hope for pardon? Oh! send

me

me some consolation; send me some one who will turn aside my eyes from the fire which consumes me. Oh God! my God! grant me some peace and comfort."

The approach of his last moments was dreadful and horrible in the extreme. While a priest was sent for, he expired in dreadful agony, vomiting blood, and every limb distorted. "*Discite Justitiam moniti, et non temnere Divos.*"—The day of his interment was a holiday. The negroes, who were to bury him, anxious to get to their dances, scarcely put him in the earth: his body became food for hogs, and birds of prey.

Such was the end of a man who possessed many excellent qualities—weak, but irascible to excess; generous without bounds; little regarding fortune; a staunch friend, but a most implacable enemy. The revolution was his ruin; he meant to expiate his crimes in some sort, in the History of his Life, which he began; but his notes could not be found after his death.

The garrison of Cayenne consists generally of about five hundred regular troops, which, with the militia, who form a force of about fifteen hundred men, are under the command of the governor or commissioner, who has the chief military, as well as civil command. The present commissioner is the celebrated General Victor Hugues, who commanded at Guadaloupe during the revolution, and who is well known in the New World. A sketch of his life may not be unentertaining.

Victor Hugues, born at Marseilles, in France, is about the middle age and size, rather inclining to be lusty; his whole appearance is so expressive, that his most intimate and best friends dare not accost him without fear; his heavy ordinary countenance expresses the feelings of his soul; his round head is covered with short thick black hair, which stands in all directions, like the serpents of Eumenides; in passion, which is his habitual fever, his large thick lips, the seat of ill-humour, make you not wish that he should open them to speak; his forehead, covered with wrinkles, raises or lowers his heavy eye-brows upon his large, hollow black eyes.—His character is an incomprehensible mixture of good and evil. He is brave, but a liar to excess; cruel, yet feeling; politic, inconsistent, and indiscreet; rash, but pusillanimous; despotic and cringing; ambitious and crafty, sometimes loyal: his heart brings no one affection to maturity; he carries every thing to an excess; although objects strike upon his soul like lightning, yet they leave a strong marked, terrible impression: he recognises merit, even at the very moment when he oppresses it; he destroys a feeble enemy; he respects, nay, fears, a courageous adversary, even though he triumphs over him: vengeance has made him many enemies; he easily foresees, and provides for, emergencies; ambition, avarice, the thirst of power, tarnish his virtues, influence all his thoughts, and identify themselves with his very existence: he loves nothing, wishes for nothing, toils for nothing, but gold; he sets so high a value on this metal, though he already has abundance, that he would wish the very air he breathes, the nourishment he takes, and the friends who visit him, were all composed of gold: the small portions he has scattered at Cayenne, are like the acts of generosity of the Parnai, or of Mithridates, scattering gold upon the plains of Cisica, to dazzle and retard the conqueror. These great and varying passions are sustained by an indefatigable ardour; a never-ceasing activity; by enlightened views; and means always certain, whatsoever they may be. Neither guilt nor virtue hinder him from employing both one and the other to serve his purpose, though he well knows the difference between them. Ever fearful of delay, he always lays hold of the first favourable means which offers: he appears to honour atheism, which, however, he only professes outwardly.

He has a strong, sound, judgment; a most retentive memory; he is a good practical seaman; a severe administrator; an equitable and enlightened judge, when he only listens to his conscience and his understanding; an excellent man in any crisis of danger and of difficulty, when no great management is required. Although the inhabitants of Guadaloupe and Rochefontain reproach him with abuses of power, and revolutionary excesses, which decency and humanity shudder at, yet the English (and I have been a witness to it) give the highest credit to his tactics and his bravery.

From a cabin-boy Hugues became a pilot, and afterwards a baker at St. Domingo. At the first insurrection of that colony he went over to France, and was elected a member of the Popular Society, and of the Revolutionary Tribunal, at Rochefort; got himself to be appointed agent to Guadaloupe; re-took that Island from

from the English, and, in all the Antilles, acquired the esteem of the English, and the execration of the colonists. The stormy and unsettled times, in the midst of which he lived, has completely revolutionized his spirit, and a life of peace and tranquillity is to him a sort of anticipated death.

His very name was dreaded through the colony; his arrival was looked upon as the coming of a wild beast; ths sounds of joy gave place to those of terror and dismay. He was so well convinced of the odium which attended him, that when he was appointed to the command of Cayenne, he got a letter of recommendation from *Jeannett*, who succeeded him at Guadaloupe, which, on his arrival, he caused copies to be circulated in every district. The following is a copy of it:—

"Worthy Inhabitants of Cayenne, lay aside your fears. I know that Citizen Hugues appears terrible in your eyes; he will restore happiness to your colony; he asks no more of Fortune: he will cause you, by his clemency, to forget the miseries which Guadaloupe experienced under his government. It will be his chief ambition to deserve your confidence and esteem."

Most people took this letter for a piece of sarcastic irony, and very few, indeed, gave faith to it.

His policy began to manifest itself on his arrival. He permitted the banished Deputies to visit the Island of Cayenne, with proper passports—which was never done by former agents. He even visited their hospital. The Government, he said, had ordered him to treat them with attention. He praised those inhabitants who had done acts of kindness to them. He wished, he said, to restore peace and order. He made no change in the system of police, as left by *Burnel;* because the Consular Government had only appointed him provisionally. He paid off the debts of the colony, and corrected the errors of his predecessor. He gave balls and splendid entertainments. The troops which had disembarked along with him were a mixture of deserters from all nations—men ready to undertake any thing, if the thermometer of politics should again descend to anarchy. Whenever prizes were brought in, he had their produce shared most equitably. He put the black soldiers on the same footing as the white; new-modelled their discipline, and brought them to perfection: yet, notwithstanding all this, for the first six months he could gain no friends: he had even the precaution to get himself praised in some of the Paris journals, that the colonists might see how he was respected in France.

It would appear difficult to reconcile such rigorous measures as he adopted, with the good he has done the colony; and still less, with the praises which certain journals bestow upon him. He revived trade and commerce, by making himself a merchant. He opened, in his own name, a mercantile concern, in which he sometimes figured as a merchant, and sometimes as an agent, to set what value he thought proper on the different articles.

In the course of his long residence at Guadaloupe, he has amassed a considerable fortune. Some say he is not worth less than eighty, or a hundred thousand pounds sterling, most part of which, it is said, he has well secured in America; dreading, perhaps, were he to place it in France, some pretext would soon be found to make him disgorge some of his ill-gotten wealth.

Yet, in spite of his activity, he has experienced several losses. Famine has visited the colony no less than three times during his agency. He was never disconcerted: he caused the police to be observed with the utmost severity, and kept the negroes in subjection, more by the terror of his name, than by his proclamations.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Magazine has such just celebrity, that no prudent person chooses to have any thing left uncontradicted in that work, which is injurious to him, or the public.—In the obituary containing the Life of Miss Seward, in your Magazine for June, 1809, it is stated, p. 516, that

"The circle which the Doctor drew round him from that period (when Miss Seward was thirteen, which was in 1756) was composed of young men of acknowledged talents, and of ardent speculative minds, whose spirits too buoyant for the beaten track of knowledge, soared to explore the yet untrodden paths of science, and give new systems to an astonished world.

"To turn aside the smooth current of nature, and to despise established usages, were the principles on which they conducted their researches; these visionary pursuits were dignified with the appellation

tion of philosophy, but were evidently more calculated to gratify their own passions, and propensities, than to promote the improvement of mankind.

"Variety, and originality, were the objects of their adoration, to which they sacrificed, without remorse, reason, and common sense. Among these persons were Mr. Day, (who, from Miss Seward's own account of him, was a capricious wild enthusiast), Mr. Edgeworth, and Sir Brooke Boothby. Dr. Darwin promoted their idle schemes, and gave consequence to their speculations, by the reputation of his genius, and the variety of his talents. In this *coterie*, Miss Seward's early impressions were formed in the daily habit of hearing new and ingenious hypotheses; she became enamoured of novelty, and sighed for the meed of fame, in which she was encouraged, and flattered, by the gallantry of her admirers."

Now, Sir, I directly contradict this statement; and if your anonymous correspondent will put his name to his assertions, I will prove, that they cannot be true, and will put my name to the proof.

Your's, &c.

Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN a few benevolent Englishmen met together in London, twenty years ago, to commiserate the hard case of Somerset, the negro, and to endeavour to do something towards alleviating the miseries of the African slaves, it was far beyond their most sanguine expectations, that their small efforts should have led to the noble issue it has done:—That the soft voice of humanity should, contrary to the maxims of the world, and the interests of mankind, prevail against all opposition; that the influence of the rich and powerful, the ambitious views of the statesman and warrior, the strong efforts of party against party, all should stop their career, and join together to put an end to the horrors of the slave-trade. Wealth, Power, and Commerce, sacrificing, as it were, at the shrine of Pity and Compassion! Behold a wonder in heaven! the angel of benevolence coming down, having great power, and the earth is lightened with his glory!

As the world grows more enlightened, and the peaceful and benevolent principle of christianity becomes better understood; how is it that men, who call themselves by that name, should have done so little towards ridding the world of this other great monster, *Bellum, horridum Bellum!* The system of wars, amongst christian princes, wars of extermination, wars *ad internecionem*, lose their horrid appearance, from having glory mixed with them. Certainly, wars of defence are to be justified; but we see the business of war and destruction carried on, year after year, without any specific object, or for objects which are unattainable. The prosecution of all wars, however, produces these fatal effects;—misery and destruction, *in transitu* to the peaceful inhabitants of every country; it drains industry of its wealth, domestic life of its peace and happiness, and every country of its hardy peasantry, and industrious labourers; while the advantage it yields, is confined to a very small number:

Quicquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi.

It may be urged, perhaps, that this evil is a necessary one; that it always existed; and that, from the earliest ages of the world, mankind were prone to violence and war. This may be admitted; but if these things are acknowledged as existing evils, are we always to suffer under them? Was not the christian dispensation intended to correct this tendency? That governments may exist without war, is evident; the experiment was tried in Pennsylvania, and it succeeded better than any of its neighbours, who went on the old system.

In the time of the Romans, pity was considered as a weakness. They steeled their minds from infancy against it. They erected no statue, no altar to pity. Their wars were cruel and bloody; particularly with the Samnites. In the second Punic war, when the Romans took the city of Agrigentum, in Sicily, they deliberately put to the sword every individual inhabitant, man, woman, and child, to the number of 80,000; and yet none of their historians make the least reflection on the barbarity of it. And, amongst the Greeks, their heroes were celebrated for their unrelenting rage; and to drag a prostrate enemy at his chariot-wheels, was the glory of Achilles. But is this the glory of an Englishman? Does not the frequent and splendid subscriptions for the wives and children of our dying soldiers and sailors, and even for our enemies, shew a more noble spirit, resident in the breasts of Englishmen?

Let

Let us then, in God's name, promote this tendency, and associate for the noblest of all human purposes—To banish war from the earth. We have witnessed the Fiend's coadjutor destroyed; who is it that has contributed to heal the miseries of war, but must consider that prevention is better, far better, than cure!

I have already addressed those, who have so nobly subscribed for the wives and children of Englishmen; for the distresses of many countries suffering by war, at different periods, such as Poland, Sweden, Westphalia, &c. We would now address the religious world: who believe that Christ died for the sins of the world, according to the Scriptures; that he had compassion on us, that he pitied us in our dark estate, and shed his blood for us.

If there is any hidden meaning in the account in the Revelations, that Michael and his Angels fought against the Dragon, and the Dragon and his angels prevailed not, nor was their place found any more in heaven: if the power of him, there called the Word of God, consists in a sharp, two-edged sword, proceeding from his mouth: if the beast and the Kings of the earth, and the false prophet, are to be destroyed by this kind of sword, as it is written they will: and if all the powers of the earth are at last to be overcome by the blood of the Lamb; the whole must certainly refer to efforts of the kind here recommended. The blood of the Lamb, in the metaphorical language of Scripture, means, that pity, that benevolence, which he shewed to us, and is to be extended by us towards the miseries and sufferings of our fellow creatures, and it is ordained, that it shall at last overcome. The Angel, which enlightens the whole world with his glory, is this benevolent principle. The great Babylon of the earth, Covetousness, falls to the earth before him; and this idol's flesh becomes food enough for all the world.

The four and twenty elders fall down and worship God, because he has taken to himself his great power, and displayed it (has reigned) to destroy them which destroy the earth. 11 Rev. 17. 18.

The purport of these observations, is the more strongly to recommend an association for this most excellent purpose; to form a centre of union, and to open correspondence with the benevolent of other cities and countries, circulate suitable publications on the continent, and begin a subscription for that purpose. Whether the times are ripe for such an effect, it is not for us to determine; happy are those who are made the instruments of so glorious an achievement!

I have thrown out a few hints, and I hope to see the subject taken up by abler pens. I leave my name with the Editor, as one ready to promote such a plan, with my time and my money; and I will give the sum of fifty pounds, or ten pounds per annum, in aid of such an undertaking.

Your's, &c. H. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XXIII.

PINDAR.

PINDAR, the last and greatest of the Grecian Lyrics, was born at Thebes, the capital city of Bœotia; a country proverbial among the Greeks, for the extreme stupidity of its natives.* It however gave birth to Epaminondas, Pelopidas; and in later times, to Plutarch. Under Epaminondas, the Thebans were the masters of Greece; but so much does the fate of a country often depend upon the valour and talents of one man, that the glory of Thebes arose, and expired with the hero of Leuctra and Mantinea. It derived a more lasting honour from the name of Pindar, which, unaffected by the caprices of fortune, or the revolutions of governments, has maintained itself, after the lapse of more than two thousand years, with unabated lustre; and next to Homer, has the greatest celebrity among the poets of antiquity.

The period of his birth is not established with equal certainty; and according to Scaliger, every attempt to fix it must inevitably fail. Fabricius, however, with great appearance of probability, has placed it in the 65th Olymp. forty years before the expedition of Xerxes, and about two hundred and fifty B. C.† The names of his parents are not sufficiently ascertained. He was born during the solemnity of the Pythian games, which he afterwards immortalized by his poetry.‡ Contenting ourselves with barely mentioning the marvellous incidents so gravely mentioned by Philostratus and Pausanias, that, at his

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* It is not a little singular, that Pindar alludes to this himself, in the 2d Olymp.

† Fabr. in Pind. Lib. ii. c. 15. p. 57. Edit. Harles.

‡ In ipso Pythiorum festo, futurus πολλῶν καὶ καλῶν ὑμνῶν τῷ Θεῷ Χορηγὸς. Fabr. ubi supra.

birth,

birth, the nymphs danced; Pan, himself, leaped for joy; and that, when a child, the bees settled upon his lips, and fed him with their honey; it may be inferred, that his genius for Lyric verse declared itself in early youth. It does not appear, that his education was attended with any remarkable advantages; and from this circumstance, he himself assumes the greater merit; boasting that his genius was the genuine offspring of nature; while his rivals, owed all their reputation to their laborious industry.

——— ———σοφὸς ὁ πολ-
-λὰ εἰδὼς φυᾷ·
μαθόντες δὲ λαθροι
παγγλωσσια, κόρακες ὣς
ἀκραντα γαρύετον
Διὸς πρὸς ὀρνιχα θεῖον.

He only, in whose ample breast,
Nature hath true inherent genius pour'd,
The praise of wisdom may contest;
Not they, who, with loquacious learning stor'd,
Like crows, and chattering jays, with clamorous cries,
Pursue the bird of Jove, that sails along the skies.

Considering the great eminence of Pindar in his own time, and the high rank he still holds in ancient literature, the memorials of his life are inconceivably scanty. Very few anecdotes are extant, by which we can fill up the interval between his birth and his death. He appears to have been held in high estimation by the princes and states of Greece. In some, this respect amounted almost to adoration. The oracle at Delphos commanded the people to present to the poet a proportion of the first fruits; thus placing him upon an equality with the gods. Pausanias mentions an iron stool in the temple, upon which he was accustomed to sit, when he recited his verses in honour of Apollo: and this was preserved, with the greatest veneration, for some centuries after his death.* By a fatality not uncommon with great characters, he was less considered in his native city, than by the rest of Greece. It is supposed, that he offended his countrymen, by praising the Athenians, their mortal enemies. For this public affront to the state, he was heavily fined; while the liberal and enlightened Athenians presented him with a sum of money, which doubled that to which he had been amerced; and honoured him with a noble statue, when it was denied him by the ungrateful Thebans. This asperity, on their part, also exposed him to the indignity of a defeat, in a poetical contest with the celebrated Corinna, upon whom the laurel was bestowed. Hiero of Syracuse appears to have been his particular patron; and it would seem from the second Pyth. that he visited the court of that prince. But for this, there is no other authority than the uncertain inference which may be drawn from the ode alluded to. The latter part of his life was probably spent in ease and tranquillity, in his native city; as far as we may judge from the 7th Isthm. Ode, where he defends his retired way of living, and apologizes for not pursuing the more active and perilous career of arms. His death was sudden, and when he had only attained his 55th year. It is well known, that, when Thebes was sacked by the soldiers of Alexander, he ordered them to spare the house in which Pindar had resided; and when Pausanias wrote, who lived under the Emperor Antoninus, its ruins were still visible.*

The works which remain of this illustrious poet, consist of four books of odes, or triumphal hymns; each of which derives its title from the games which it celebrates; such as the Olympic, the Pythian, the Nemæan, and the Isthmian. He is supposed to have also written Tragedies, Pæans, Dithyrambics, Epics, Epigrams, and other poems; in the whole, seventeen distinct works. It may be presumed, therefore, that the high honours which he received during his life, and particularly those from the Delphic oracle, were not conferred upon him, on account of the odes which have descended to us; but for other productions, of a still higher character, such as his hymns to the several deities of the world. It is probable, that Pindar himself little expected that his reputation with posterity would depend upon occasional tributes of praise to the conquerors in the Grecian games. Such, however, is the case: by these odes, we are now left to judge of his merit, as they are the only living evidences of his character as a poet.

It may be proper, briefly to notice the occasions, upon which these odes were

* Pausan in Phocid. p. 656.

* Pausan. in Bœot. p. 578.—Plutarch has preserved the following Epitaph upon Pindar: Ἀρκμενες ἦν ξενοῖσιν ἀνὴρ εὐδὸ καὶ φίλος ἀστοῖς·—

recited. The vain-glorious Greeks, ever prone to ascribe the remotest origin to every part of their history, derived that of their sacred games from the greatest and most venerable personages of antiquity; from the Idæan Hercules, Clymenus, Endymion, Pelops, and Hercules, the son of Alcmena. Their name was taken, either from the town of Olympia, where they were observed, or from Jupiter Olympius, to whom they were dedicated. They were originally celebrated in triumph for victories. But from Iphitus, King of Elis, by some called the restorer, but most probably the founder, of the Olympic games, they received a more regular and coherent form. And after him, Corœbus ordered them to be regularly and constantly celebrated. They consisted of religious ceremonies, and the games, comprehending the equestrian and gymnastic exercises. The care and superintendance of the games were entrusted to the people of Elis, who, on this account, were held in veneration by the other inhabitants of the Peninsula; being exempt from every species of taxation, and possessing other immunities, which in the course of time they grossly abused. They appear to have been established, under the direction of the Delphic oracle, about 776 years before Christ, and 19 or 20, before the building of Rome, according to the common chronology; but 149, according to Sir Isaac Newton.* The chronology of the Greeks was also determined by the Olympiad, which was a period, or cycle, of four years; and is the only æra made use of by their writers. Thus their great festivals, such as the *Panathenæa* at Athens, and the Olympic games in Elis, were solemnized every fifth year, after an interval of four complete years; and to prove the great veneration in which these games were held, each Olympiad took its name from that of the person who succeeded in obtaining the prize. The Olympic æra, in general, prevailed through the Pythian games served as an epoch to the people of Delphi and Bœotia; the Nemæan, to the Argives and Arcadians; and the Isthmian, to the Corinthians, and the inhabitants of the Peloponnesian Isthmus. The computations by Olympiads appear to have ceased after the 364th, in the year 440 before the Christian æra.

Nothing could exceed the pomp and solemnity with which these festivals were performed; in which religion, the trial of strength and skill, and the magnificence of the Greeks, had an equal share. But as we have no complete or circumstantial account of the several rites and ceremonies observed on those occasions, some of which, especially the *Eleusinian* mysteries, the Greeks considered it unlawful to divulge, we can only form a general idea of the splendour and magnificence with which they were performed. The learned reader is referred to Pausanias,* for a pompous description of the temple of the Olympian Jupiter. But, however these religious ceremonies might exalt the devotion and excite the enthusiasm of the people, they were no doubt equally attracted by the magnificence, the spirit, and the emulation, which accompanied the performance of the Olympic games. In these, the youth of the first distinction contended in person, as well as the professed Athletes. The games consisted of the foot-race; of the *Palè*, or wrestling; the *Pentathlon*, which comprehended the five diversions of leaping, running, quoiting, darting, and wrestling; the *Cæstus*, a rough exercise, in which the victory was most commonly, if not always, stained with blood; the hands and arms of the combatants being usually bound with thongs of leather, or raw hides of bulls, up to the elbow, and not unfrequently lined with plates of lead or iron. The *Pancratium* partook both of the Cæstus, and the Palè. Horse-races, and chariot-races, concluded these dangerous sports.† The victors were rewarded with the most enthusiastic honours. They received the warm congratulations of their friends, amid the tumultuous applause of a numerous assembly. As they passed along the *Stadium*, a shower of herbs and flowers poured on them from every side, their heads were decorated with the olive-chaplet, or crown; and to complete their triumph, their name formed an epoch in the history of their country. The solemnization of these games concluded with a sacrifice, performed by the conquerors in honour of the gods, sometimes with such prodigality of expenditure, as to entertain the whole multitude,

* Newton's Chron. p. 37, 38.

* Fifth book of his Journey through Greece.

† For a more detailed account of these, see West's Dissertation on the Olymp. Games, in the 2d vol. of his Pindar.

titude, as in the cases of Alcibiades, Leopheon, and Empedocles.* Others, who had less ability, or perhaps less vanity, were contented to feast only their own friends. At these entertainments, whether public or private, were frequently sung by a chorus, accompanied by instrumental music, such odes as were composed upon that occasion, in honour of the conqueror. But it was not the good fortune of every conqueror to have a poet for his friend; or to be able to pay the price of an ode, which the poets were accustomed to rate at an extravagant height. Those who could not attain to the honour of an ode, upon their particular exploit, were compelled to take up one composed by Archilochus in praise of Hercules; which, as we learn from Pindar,† and his Scholiast, it was customary to sing three times to the conqueror, in the *Stadium*, at the time of his being proclaimed the successful candidate; in the Gymnasium; and in his own country, at the solemnity of his triumphal entry there. Of this ode, nothing has come down to us but the two first verses, preserved by the Scholiast of Pindar; the three first words of which, Ω Καλλίνικε, Χαῖρε, seem to have been applicable only to the Olympic conquerors. Finally, the *Hellanodics* or presidents of the games, granted to the victorious candidate the privilege of having their statues placed in the *Altis*, or sacred grove of Jupiter at Olympia. They were generally represented in the attitudes, habits, &c. in which they had gained the prize.‡ This honour, however, was not granted to those, who were of mean occupations, or had exercised any handicraft trade. Similar honours awaited the return of the heroes to their own country.

Such were the splendid games, which exercised the muse of Pindar; and happy were those that could secure her praise. That she was sometimes hired, to perpetuate the fame of the victors, may be collected from the following anecdote. The friends of Pytheas, a conqueror in the Nemæan games, came to Pindar, and desired him to compose an ode upon the occasion; but the poet demanding a large sum (three thousand drachms) for his performance, they replied, that it would be better to have a statue of brass erected for the money, than a copy of verses. At length, however, having renewed their request, and complied with his proposal, they obtained the object of their wishes.* To this poetical bargain, he himself alludes in the beginning of the ode itself; the 5th Nemæan, which opens thus:

Οὐκ ἀνδριαν Ιυποιος ει—
—μ' ὦ τ'ἐλινὺσον τ' ερχαζεσ
—θαι αγαλματ' επ' αὐλᾶς βαθμίδος
ἑςαὺτ' ἀλλ' ἐπὶπάσας
ὁλκαδος, ἐν τ' ακὰτω γλυκεῖ' αοιδὰ
σειχ' 4.

He naturally gave the preference to his own art; so did the friends of Pytheas: and his works are now, after a lapse of more than two thousand years, still remaining to prove, that neither of them were mistaken.

The remains of Pindar consist of fourteen Olympic odes, twelve Pythian, eleven Nemæan, and eight Isthmian. "They are of so difficult a character," observes Dr. Kennet,† "that the greatest judges are commonly satisfied with confirming his general title, of Prince and Father of Lyrics, without engaging in the search of his particular excellencies." For the prodigious elevation of his spirit, the beauty of his sentences, his boundless scope of thought, and the daring freedom of his figures and metre, are as likely to deter a critic, as an imitator. All that we propose, therefore, are such observations as may enable the reader to form a general and comprehensive opinion, upon the merits of Pindar. The first which occurs, is, that his odes have been transmitted to posterity in a state of comparative integrity. It is remarkable, indeed, considering the antiquity of this poet, that they should have descended to us so little impaired by time, or vitiated by the false taste of the grammarians, through whose hands they have passed. The errors which are observable in the most corrupt and defective copies, may be referred, some to the dialect, others to the metre. But no where is the sense so obscure and unintelligible, as in some passages even of

* How sumptuous these entertainments, (called by the Greeks νικήρια, that is, Feasts of Victory,) were, may be collected, from an Anecdote in Plutarch's Life of Phocion.

† Olymp. Ode 9.

‡ A Greek Epigram, (Anthol. lib. 4.) represents the statue of Ladas, an eminent racer, as having been formed by Myron, the Sculptor, in the very act of running.—See also Paus. lib. 6.

* West's Dissertation on the Olymp. Games. p. 184.

† In Vit. Pind. p. 73.

Virgil and Horace. It is a matter of astonishment, as Heyne remarks,* that Homer and Pindar, and even Herodotus, the three most ancient of heathen writers, should have been preserved with fewer chasms and defects, than so many others who have written in, or since, the Augustan age. From the high reputation he enjoyed in his own and in succeeding times, his name and his works were familiar to all. There are few of the ancient writers, who do not mention him; and the collections of the grammarians abound in quotations from him. How fortunate for the admirers of this lofty and dignified poet, that while the names and writings of so many poets, philosophers, and historians, are now known only by the collections of Athenæus, Aulus Gellius, Ælian, Suidas, and others, during so many ages of absolute darkness; when every vestige of human science, and ingenuity, seemed utterly lost, Pindar should have escaped such universal destruction, and reached us, as he now appears, unbroken by accident, unimpaired by time!†

The characteristic beauties of Pindar are, an imagination in the highest degree poetical, a warm and enthusiastic genius, a bold and figurative expression, a concise and sententious style. No poet ever equalled him for harmony of numbers, and grandeur of diction. That he is sometimes unequal, cannot be denied; but this inequality arises, not so much from a defect of genius, as from the sudden inflections of style in which he indulges, and the rapid succession of images, some less noble than others. Nor should this inequality always be censured as a fault. Boileau has noticed it as a principal feature in the Ode:

Son stile impétueux souvent marche au hazard;
Chez elle, un beau désordre est un effet de l'art. *Art. Poet.*

Pindar himself was perfectly aware of this irregularity, and in his 10th Pyth.‡ he cautions his Muse against it; and comparing her to a vessel at sea, he advises her to cast anchor, and stop before she strikes against the rocks. It is evident, however, from the style of this apology, that he is rather complimenting his own genius, than acknowledging a fault. Those who have been too ready to censure him, for the supposed wildness of his thoughts, extravagant digressions, and sudden transitions, have not sufficiently considered the manners and customs of the age in which the odes were written, the occasions which gave them birth, or the places in which they were recited. It is a most erroneous idea, to suppose the victories and praises of the conquerors are the proper and only subjects of the odes inscribed to them. The poet had more enlarged views. We have already said, that the Olympic festivals were a religious institution, which comprehended all the traditions, on which the history, the worship, and the policy of the Greeks, were founded. Every thing connected with those important subjects, was received by them with the utmost veneration and delight. How then could Pindar gratify the people more, than by thus mingling with the gods, who had, as they believed, established the games, the names of the persons who succeeded in bearing away the prize? He enhanced *their* glory, by uniting it with that of the gods; while at the same time he raised the enthusiasm of his countrymen, and displayed all the riches of his poetry. Besides, it frequently happened, that the fortunate candidate was conspicuous for nothing more than the particular exploit which secured him the honour of an ode. Pindar, in order to give the poem its due extent, had recourse to other circumstances, arising either from the family or country of the conqueror, from the games in which he had been victorious; from the particular deities who had founded them, or in whose temple the ode was intended to be sung. He, therefore, contented himself with dedicating it to the successful combatant, whose name he introduces with some compliments on his victory, at the opening or conclusion of the piece. When all this is considered, the frequent digressions, and quick transitions of Pindar, are by no means so extravagant and unaccountable, as at the first view they appear to be. However he may apparently wander from his supposed object, it will in general be found, that he maintains a sufficient connection of thought; and that his frequent deviations may be resolved into allusions to the character, the country, or the exploits, of the person whom he celebrates.

A pleasing

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* Præf. to Pind. p. 25.

† The Pyth. and Nem. Odes, are considered perfect. Some of the Olym. and the latter part of the Isthm. Odes are less so.

‡ κώπαν χάσον ταχὺ δ' ἄγκυραν
ἐρεισον· γθὸι
πέφρασθε, χειράδες αἱ λιαρ πέτρας, &c.

A pleasing euphony is not always found in Pindar; though in general soft, the ear is sometimes dissatisfied. It is impossible, however, now to ascertain the proper accent of a language, that has ceased to exist for so many ages, as to common use. Nor is it probable that the same pronunciation prevailed in Greece, even in the best times. We cannot, at present, trace the distinction between the Æolian and the Doric accents; or what accent was peculiar to Pindar. The manner of pronouncing Greek is different in every country. Thus, as Heyne remarks,* however displeasing the frequent breaks of Pindar may be to some, they are not so universally; and the horrible cacophony which occurs in the 1 Pyth. 135. σὺν τοι τὶν κεν, though sufficiently annoying to the delicacy of one man, may not disturb the ear of another.

The sentiments of this great poet are always striking and just. Many passages might be cited, which contain maxims of the soundest morality. He is remarkable, too, for the pious veneration with which he speaks of the deities and religious worship of his country.† On this point he is much superior to the other poets of Greece, Homer not excepted, who is justly charged with so many unworthy, not to say indecent, representations of the powers of heaven. Thus the productions of Pindar are recommended for their usefulness, as well as admired for their excellence. If we cannot copy the beauties of his fancy, we may improve by the strength of his wisdom, and the warmth of a sincere though mistaken devotion. If his spirit of poetry be beyond our reach, his spirit of honesty and goodness will more easily admit of imitation; and though we cannot soar beyond the clouds with his genius, we may take a nobler flight by the assistance of his piety.‡

The suffrage of almost every writer of antiquity; is unanimous in favour of Pindar. Many are unbounded in his praise. The *wisest*, the *divine*, the *great*, the *sublime*, are the epithets bestowed on him by Æschylus, Plato, Athenæus, and others. Quinctilian, that sober and impartial judge of merit, has thus described him—"Nomen Lyricorum longè Pindarus *princeps* spiritu, magnificentia, sententiis, figuris—beatissimus rerum verborumq. copia et velut quodam eloquentiæ flumine, propter quæ Horatius nemini credit eum imitabilem."* Horace, indeed, who frequently imitates, and, perhaps, sometimes rivals Pindar, has devoted an entire ode† to the praise of his great model; in which he particularly describes his genius and his style. By the professed critics of every age, his merit has been uniformly avowed. Innumerable translations, and imitations of his manner, have extended the knowledge, and perpetuated the fame, of this great master of the Ode. But numerous as these are in every modern language, few have equalled, and none have excelled him. They copied his supposed wildness of thought, and irregularity of metre, but have rarely attained the grandeur of his sentiments, or the real dignity of his style. However difficult may be the task, of thoroughly comprehending the verse of Pindar, it is in the original only, that his beauties can be seen and felt; not in the harsh and affected imitations of Cowley, nor in the smoother, but unfaithful version of West.

The editions of Pindar, are

Pindar, Ald. Venet. 1513. Editio Princ. Sine Scholiis.
——— Romæ, 4to. 1515. Cum Scholiis.
——— Ceporini, Basil, 1526. Apud Cratandrum, reprint. 1556. The first, very rare and valuable.
——— Morel. Paris, 4to. 1558.
——— Stephani, Par. 8vo. 1560-66 86.
——— Schmidii, Wittemb. 4to. 1616.
——— Benedicti. Salm. 4to. 1620.
——— Westii and Welstedii. Oxon. fol. 1697. Gr. and Lat.
——— Curâ Heyne. Gotting. 1773-1798; considered the *best*.
——— à Schneider, Argent, 4to. 1776.—The Life of Pindar has been written by Schneider, with great appearance of research and labour.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

HAVING travelled much in the mail and other stage-coaches, in this kingdom, I have been often struck with the great inconvenience to which passengers in those conveyances are exposed from the heat, and from the very unpleasant, noxious, sickening effluvia, occasioned by the confined air, and to

* Præf. 15.
† See the 1 Olymp. Ode.
‡ Kenn. in Pind.

† Quinct. x. 1.
* Lib. iv. Od. 2.

which

which the occasional opening of a window is but a partial and inadequate relief.

It appears to me, this inconvenience will admit of an easy and simple remedy. My plan is to have a hole perforated through the centre of the roof of the carriage, of three inches diameter, with a tube or chimney, one or two inches long above the top of the same; into which tube a fine grating might be fixed, if necessary, to prevent the outside passengers putting any thing through. A slide might also be placed in a groove within the carriage, to enable the inside passengers to close the tube at pleasure.

Liverpool, Your's, &c.
May 18, 1809. VIATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LIVING in a parish in which its poor are employed in the picking of Oakum, I wish to turn the attention of those who have the management of them to some other mode of employment, which may be profitable to the parish, and, at the same time, more useful to the persons employed. The picking of oakum, it must be allowed, has its advantages. In the way the work is obtained in this parish, it is carried on without capital; there being no *at in it*, no instructors are necessary; nor is any machinery wanted; and all who have the use of their hands, whether young or old, are almost alike capable of performing the business. But, with these advantages, there are great objections to such a kind of employment. Nothing is learned by it; and, from the nature of the business, having no occupation for the mind, it begets slothful habits, and generally a character, especially in the females, corresponding with the lowness of the employment.

A change of plan, however, I am well aware is not to be effected, unless some substitute can be proposed, which shall be simple, unexpensive, and, at least, equally profitable. The information sought for, therefore, is—What has been done in any other parish, which, squaring with these ideas, may be calculated to answer the end in view? Or, what kind of work, or manufacture, might be most easily introduced, and at the least expense, and with the best chance of success, in a populous sea-port town, in lieu of the business objected to?

If any of your Correspondents can furnish me with information on the subject, and will have the goodness to send it to the Monthly Magazine, or to communicate it, by letter, through you, I shall feel myself obliged to them.

Your's, &c.
June 5, 1809. W. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is with utmost regret, I observe there has been no effectual means devised for preserving the lives of individuals, when in danger, by the running away of an affrighted horse in the lighter kind of vehicles, such as gigs, &c. The melancholy account of the death of Mr. Clarke (and many others) too much evinces the event of a preventative. The method, most likely to remedy it, would, in my opinion, be, by some mechanical contrivance, which must be made so that the persons in danger might get out behind, and then part from it by pushing themselves from it briskly, by a similar means that boys disengage themselves, when wishing to leave a coach in speed. Jumping out I always consider as particularly dangerous; (the motion of the gig communicating a different one to the one you give yourself by jumping), which tends very much to throw you on your side or head: many suppose it very easy to jump a little forward, and alight safe: 'tis supposition; they will not find it so, on trial. The method of getting out behind strikes me as the most safe of any, having often tried it, when the horse has been going very fast; and was there steps from behind similar to the sliding steps of coaches, I would answer willingly for my own safety, and those with me.

Your's, &c. A. R. BIRD.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REFORM *in* PARLIAMENT *of the* REPRESENTATION *of the* COMMONS.

I UNDERSTAND, from good authority, that those who are friendly to the plan, mean it to include *rated* householders. The nearer it goes to include *all* householders the better.

I was misinformed, by a friend, who was himself mistaken, although his intimacy with one, and acquaintance with another, of the oldest and best friends of Reform, made it very unlikely that it should be so.

What concurrence the plan which I have stated, has, I am at present uncertain. It has not the concurrence of Major Cartwright. This I know explicitly from a letter which I received from himself.

himself. I was informed it had, and on that information was willing to concur in a considerable approximation to the true principle, as to the *election* and duration of Parliaments.—That is clearly the true principle which will make the *House of Commons* what its name purports—the *Representative* of the *Commons*.

It is obvious, that the Article No. III. even with the comprehension, which I think necessary, of at least, the *householders* of such borough-towns, unless a considerable portion of the surrounding district were also added, would still be exceedingly and dangerously imperfect. The towns in which the *elective* franchise is in a small number of *corporators*, from about 30 or 40 to above and below that extent, have, perhaps, from 2 or 300 to 4 or 500 hundred *householders*. This is still a number so small, that experience shews from the example of more than one or two of those called *open* boroughs, that it would still be liable to *corruption* and *undue influence*. A large mass of electors, and the means of taking the suffrages *without delay*, and *without* considerable *expense*, seem necessary for the exclusion of these evils, and, at the same time, for *restoring* the *principle* and *spirit* of *representation*: and, although any considerable approximation would be greatly preferable to the present wide deviation from that principle and spirit; that reform, if it meet the sense of the public, will be entitled to a decided preference, which shall approach the nearest to these essential principles. My own ideas on this subject have been long known; but, on this occasion, of the *revival* of the *cause* of *reform*, I have stated them in a concise, and, I trust, a clear manner, in an Essay already ready printed, and which will shortly be published.

LORD ERSKINE'S BILL.

THE public must have seen, with great pleasure, the speech which introduced this new and benevolent Bill, and its impressive preamble. Their circulation will of itself do much more good than can generally be expected, even from an act of legislation; good in itself, but unaccompanied with its reasons.

PIANO-FORTE.

I WISH to ascertain the exact period, if possible, of the introduction of the *Piano-forte* into *England*. That its origin is *German* seems agreed; but neither the *æra* of its invention *there*, nor of its being introduced either in *France*, *Italy*, or *here*, seems to be ascertained.

I have seen, and often had the pleasure of hearing, a good *piano-forte*, dated 1775; but I am not sure, that this date might not belong to it in a *harpsichord* state, and the piano-forte improvement be made afterwards.—I have seen *another*, which, in its whole structure and appearance, indicates, that, when first made, it had its present construction. This is at BURY, at Mr. RAMSAY'S. The Superscription in front, as

Joannes Dumpe, fecit, 1766.
Princes-street, Hanover-square.

But, although not struck by quills, it has metallic horizontal springs, which act against the wires; and it has something of an *intermediate* tone between the *harpsichord* and the *piano-forte* in its present state of improvement. It has, however, the *cloth-damper*, and the stops for *buffing* the notes. I take it, therefore, to be the *piano-forte*, as first invented.

CAPEL LOFFT.

ERRATA.—In our Number of June 1, under the head of "Reform in Parliament of the Representation of the Commons," page 454—For "time principle," read "*true principle*"—After Bury St. Edmund's, for "Stratford," read "*Thetford*"—For "always," read "*otherwise*"—For "freeholders," read *householders*."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the second number of the QUARTERLY REVIEW, Art. III. exhibits a concise view of Portuguese literature. The ingenious critic has noticed the greatest of its efforts, in modern times, in the attempt of giving that nation a kind of Telemachus; and, it is presumed, an account of this moral romance will gratify literary curiosity. The author died last year, and one of his pupils is a Portuguese physician of eminence, residing in this metropolis. Father D'Almeida is also the author of a series of volumes, entitled "Philosophical Recreations," in which the learned and ingenious writer conveys much instruction in a popular manner; and obtained his purpose in the opinion of the Portuguese nation.

The

The title of the work is, "*O Feliz Independente do Mundo e da Fortuna; ou Arte de Viver contente em quasquer Trabalhos da Vida; pelo P. Theodoro d'Almeida, do congregacao de Oratorio, e da Academia real das Sciencias de Lisboa, da Sociedade de Londres, e da de Biscayo. Segunda Ediçao. Lisboa*, 1786:" in three vols. 12mo. with plates.—The happy Man, independent of the World, and of Fortune; or the Art of living contented in all the Troubles of Life; by Father Theodore D'Almeida, of the Congregation of the Oratory, and of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon; of the Royal Societies of London and Biscay. Second Edition. Lisbon, 1786."

The motto, prefixed to the work, gives its design; a text of Scripture for this sermonising Romance.—"*Lætatus sum in omnibus, quoniam antecedebat me Sapientia—quam sine invidia communico—Infinitus enim thesaurus est.*"——Sapientia. Cap. vii. v. 12, 13, 14.

"I rejoiced in them all (good things), because Wisdom goeth before—I do communicate her liberally—For she is a treasure unto men that never faileth."

A preliminary discourse, by a Professor of the University, is also prefixed, which, as is usual, raises the work very high. It seems to have been very warmly received in Spain. This Essay discusses a point, often discussed; Whether a work in prose, abounding with the characteristics of poetry, is to be considered as an epic poem. From one of the sections, entitled "On the Matter of this Poem," I extract the following passage, as it unfolds the plan and design of this singular work.

"Were it true what Boileau asserts, that the truths of religion and Christian morality, from their austerity, are not susceptible of the beauties of poetry, this then would constitute the peculiar glory of our Portuguese Epic to have overcome this difficulty, by adorning the sterility of the subject, and animating the national genius; and, in a word, at once to have done honour to virtue, to poetry, and to his country. It is, indeed, admirable, that from one short sentence of the Scriptures, Wisdom, chap. vii. v. 12. *Lætatus sum in omnibus, &c.* a profound doctrine, truly but extremely dry and austere to serve as a source of fancy, should, however, produce in the imagination of father Almeida a beautiful stream of innumerable beauties, precious to eloquence and poetry. It seems that universal nature, and whatever it has of the beautiful and sublime in all its objects, all events that happen to human experience, and all that can be painted in the most lively imagination, embellish this work. The graces of diction, and the figures of eloquence; narratives and descriptions; the most lively images; characters; delicate pictures of the passions; appropriate compositions and a rich profusion of sentences; and several maxims of pure, and even profound, politics; all these combined in one work, may convince us, that if human happiness could be produced by a poem, it would most certainly be found in the "*Feliz Independente.*"

This moral romance somewhat resembles, in its design, the Rasselas of Johnson, and has been classed, by the Portuguese, with the Telemachus of Fenelon, whom the author professes to have taken for his model. The greater part of the work is devoted to argumentative discussions, more than to the invention of pleasing incidents, and to the exhibition of dramatic character.—The machinery is allegorical, and such personages as the Furies—Error, Sadness, &c. could not be deemed either very original, or very amusing. If we are to consider this work as one of the best, as it is one of the recent, productions of Portuguese literature, it will not rank high among the brilliant productions of Europe. The imagination is never splendid; the figures are often Asiatic; the details are common-place, and the twenty-four books, which compose it, might have served, as another triumph of temper, for the "Happy Man, who can," according to its title, "live contented," even while he gets through these twenty-four books! Yet, in despite of this *tedium*, which must be the fate of all works of fancy, in which argumentative disquisitions are substituted for a lively fable, it is very instructive for youth, and touches on a variety of useful topics; and as Portuguese works of imagination are so extremely rare, this ethical romance is not to be passed by without a due notice. I shall give an extract or two as a specimen.

The first book opens with Count Moravia, and his sister the Empress Sophia, wandering on the banks of the vast river Niester. The Count, melancholy with perpetual disappointment in the pursuit of his pleasures, and the Empress, crowned

crowned and dethroned in one day, not less sensible of the uncertainty of human happiness. There, they discover a hoary hermit, under the feigned name of Misseno, but who, in fact, is Uladislaus, who had been a king of Poland. They observe him with "his spade, and with many an unwearied stroke, turning that stony soil; and thus compelling the ungrateful earth to repay him in nourishment, what she cost him in the sweat of his brow. He sang between each stroke; and the birds, attracted by the harmony, danced among the boughs, responding to the old man in their charming language. His hair was white, his beard venerable, and his figure graceful, while a noble air, diffused in all his actions, made them suspect a certain I know not what of greatness; which, however it may be concealed, is still felt. The song of the old man declared, that he possessed within himself the fountain of happiness; and that he had always possessed it, but had only lately known it."

This song excited the curiosity of the two wanderers; and Misseno, perceiving their unhappiness, paints his own, which he had acquired by means of misfortune. How he had cured his own melancholy, by that philosophy which he had drawn from the scriptures. This leads him to deliver his mystical ethics in allegorical figures, which sometimes are poetical, and often turgid. But hence rises the great object of the fable; and Misseno's account of the fortunate day of his discovery, has something in it that arrests the imagination.

An exile from his father's kingdom, Uladislaus lived in the woods, a roving hunter. "A prey," says he, "to melancholy, I sought the most secluded and stormy spots. One day, descending from a mountainous height, I suddenly entered an obscure valley; there the trees, left to their own wildness, had formed an almost impenetrable grove. There I ventured to roam, full of my own melancholy fancies. Mysterious forest! how melancholy was thine image then, but how pleasing through all my life will be thy memory! There, my friends, I discovered the principle of perpetual happiness, at the moment I was sinking into the deepest despair of grief.

"Even now I seem looking on that singular spot! There night for ever dwells; melancholy breathes, and terror covers the country. Funereal cypresses, brambles, and prickly shrubs, entangled at every step, had formed a painful labyrinth. I heard only the horned owl at times lamenting; the wing of the ugly bat flapping; the nocturnal owl hooting; some solitary eagle shrieking as he past; while the serpents wound along the earth. Amidst these horrors, my heart seemed embalmed in its own melancholy, and my mind was preserved from terrors.

"A strange light suddenly issued from a hollow grotto, and curiosity allured me to examine this wonder. I entered, and I beheld a celestial habitation. The rocks that formed this natural grotto, appeared like pure crystal, brilliant as diamond. The green moss which spread among the clifts, looked like a graceful wreath of emeralds. A perfume crept over my senses, which were absorbed and bound up, without my knowing the cause of this enchantment. My soul having little by little recovered from its first alarms, I discovered, in the most retired part of the grotto, a venerable old man, on his knees, immoveable. I stopped, in doubt to proceed. His flowing white beard reached his girdle: his hands most white, but dry, and seemingly nothing but bones, rested on a sheep-hook, supporting his head, which leant on them. Timidly, but curiously, I approached him, and beheld on the ground, in well-known characters, this surprising inscription—'Thou, Uladislaus, wilt bury my body, and in this *book* shalt thou find thy reward, and thy model!'

"I trembled to have seen my name written; I returned to read what I had read, and my admiration increased. I looked upwards on the figure of the hermit, and he appeared to me alive, while the inscription, the silence, and his immovability, convinced me that he was dead. In truth he was; and though I touched him reverently and lightly, he instantly fell prone on the earth. I raised, as well as I could, a sepulchre over his corpse; and, taking the book, which he had bequeathed me as my legacy, I opened it: I read it, and found a hero,* the most famous all ages have seen; a hero, who, without depending on numerous armies, or valiant generals, or on the favour of fortune; without any human aid, and only by the strength of his own intrepid heart, enlightened by God, and fortified by the Divinity, knew how to triumph over himself, over the world, and over fate itself!—A hero, who knew how to make himself permanently happy, and preserve himself on the

* Job!

throne of his felicity, against those men, those elements, and those abysses, which menaced his annihilation: astonished by such heroism, and maturing in my own mind what I had read, thus I reasoned with myself"——

He then moralises, and shews, that the greatest of heroes was Job; that the Alexanders, and the Scipios, and the Themistocles, and all those Roman Emperors, whose names resounded through the universe, for the end of their labours, found that they only made men unhappy, and taught them to become wolves and tygers. The Prince of Poland copied the Prince of Uz, and Uladislaus was the imitator of the sublime Job. The book of Job became his infinite treasure; and for all his sorrows, when he opened that volume, he found a remedy. As he read and meditated, the source of perfect happiness was discovered: his mind was subdued and changed, and his heart felt the influence of his God. All the prejudices and the errors of the world were dissipated; it took a veil from his eyes, a cloud from his heart, and a weight from his bosom. From that moment his black melancholy left him; his step was vigorous, his mind exhilarated, and he was happy. He slept the better that night. Every day convinced him, that he had acquired wisdom, or true philosophy. He attained to the noblest heroism, while his soul sighed after complete happiness—the triumph over Fate. From this moment he ceased to be dependent on man, on fortune, on the whole world!

He had thrown his notions into the form of distiches, with which he was accustomed to cheer himself at his labours. Such as these—

Se de Deus he que nasce qualquer bem,
A Alegria que busco, donde vem?

Naõ està longe de mim, naõ vem de fora;
Vem do meu coraçaõ, onde Deus mora.

Dentro em mim tenho a Deos, e tenho a graça
Tenho a Lei. Que me faz qualquer desgraça?

Quem quizer ter a graõ felicidade
Use bem do juiszo, e da vontade.

If every good is derived from God, whence comes the joy I seek?

It is not distant from me, it does not come from without; it is in my heart, where God is.

Within me is God, and there I hold his grace and his law. What is misfortune then to me?

Whoever would possess the greatest happiness, let him learn the use of his judgment and his will.

The Count and his sister, however, do not readily believe, that man possesses the fountain of happiness in himself; rather man seems only to have that of sorrow. This of course admits of long and perpetual discussions. The hermit Misseno declares this happiness is a science to be acquired by gradual initiations; as the soldier in the army is hardened by exercise, and becomes at length insensible to the fatigues of war. He is opposed by Ibrahim, a Mahometan, who is inspired by Error, and who details all the miseries of life, in opposition to the boasted happiness of the imitator of Job.

I shall conclude with offering a specimen of its numerous discussions.

The Princess, her brother, and their friend Polidoro, describe the Seasons. The Princess is charmed by the variety of nature's scenery, displayed on her theatre, the Earth. She extols the Spring for the delicacy of its tender foliage; the pleasure of its budding shapes; the vividness of its hues; and all its slender forms, and lights and shades blending into one beautiful picture; every thing arranged with so much sweetness and grace.

Polidoro paints a Portuguese Summer. To the Spring he prefers the Summer, which at once recreates the eye, the smell, and the taste. To view the blushing cherries, which, as they are the first fruit which appear, they look bashful, while they conceal themselves among the green leaves. To look on the beauty of the peaches; the pomegranates full of spotted grains; pears of lovely colours; oranges of a golden hue; water-melons of a bright carmine; balsamic melons, and all the apples of nectar, rise from the unlaboured earth, and hang over the insipid water, while even the hard trunk is covered with delightful ornaments.

"I would prefer Autumn," replied the Princess. "The abundant harvests are the reward, and the incentive, of the careful labourer; these form the soul of the economy of the people; the strength of the nation; the consolation of the poor; and the real, but secret source, of the civil machinery of the world. When I behold the Autumn, all is matured, and all decays, and I find the reflection useful. This season, more than any other, touches the soul, moved at the changeful wonders!

The

The Count is displeased with the glooms of winter, and a country life.

"I confess," he says, "that were a human being pure intellect, he might live in the country, well pleased to be the companion of birds. Those wonders might perpetually delight; but the body and the senses require recreation, and it is only in courts, and populous cities, they find their aliment. Man was made to live with men; what true pleasure can he find to reside among the rocks, the trunks of trees, and wandering animals? God has made every thing in order. Men for cities, birds for the air, fish for the sea, and trees to grow in fields. Who can patiently pass a winter in a country-house? A fine prospect truly are the naked hills, the damp earth, the barren fields, and the roads clogged with mud; a dark sky, a heavy atmosphere, and showers of rain! a row of dry trees, that look like so many skeletons! Deceived by a treacherous sunshine, the winds bite, the rain drenches, you sink into some unexpected hollow, and gladly escape with your life. Sister, the country is no paradise in winter!"

"You have painted, indeed, the winter very well; but to draw the portrait, instead of a pencil, you have scrawled it with a piece of coal. I might, but will not, draw a winter-day, when the clear sun, through the transparent air, and the sky of a lively azure, throws around his brilliant beams. I wish not that you would go to the fields of flax, arrayed in a beautiful green, which you can never imitate; nor do I wish you to admire, spread over the face of the meadows, the soft snows, and the crystal waters. All these are nothing; for more delicate charms move my mind, and enamour my spirits. Within my cabinet I feel greater pleasures, than those I discover from without.

"There I collect a select assemblage of persons, the most instructed in science, and the most graceful in conversation. Am I in a poetical vein? I have admirable poets, and the deliciæ of the Muses. Am I curious in the affairs of other countries? I have them who inform me with clearness and exactness. If History recreates, I have the art to bring before me the most famous heroes of every age; and in the narrow theatre of my house, the most singular events which have happened in the world, are represented. These are the continued pleasure of my books, and my life. I can, at will, make the ever-restless wheel of time turn backwards, and force that tyrant to restore to me, what he has taken away.

"Does not true happiness depend on peace and tranquillity? Find you them in courts and cities? If we may compare things noble with things ignoble, a court resembles those waters reserved for fish, where some crumbs are scattered, and all fly hungrily to gulp them; but the space is narrow, the fish breed fast, and the crumbs are but few; they necessarily crowd, and bite, and battle, with one another, or at least they mutually impede their own progress."

"True! but the solitude of the country," replied the Count, "cannot produce complete happiness. Without society the passions sleep, the languid heart is without movement, and the soul sinks in an unsufferable tedium; long days and eternal nights! a man knows not what he does, and all sickens before him. He flies from every present object, and is bowed down with the darkest melancholy. Heaven spare me from always living in the country! What is thy opinion, Ibrahim? It is a point interesting to philosophy."

Ibrahim was a consummate student in dry abstract learning, and greatly satisfied with his own opinions. Euclid and Archimedes had finished his Epicurean axioms; and he replied, with the air of an oracle—

"Not the place, but the occupation of a man, will produce his felicity. Natural philosophy, studied with moderation, without swelling the mind to a sharp and rugged elevation, gives happiness to the human mind; to satisfy the passions and the understanding is the secret: we must unite precisely one thing with another to be completely happy. I confess, the pleasures of the understanding, by means of the sciences, are of difficult acquisition, but they produce a fine taste, which gross souls are not capable of perceiving. This is, however, a truth I will demonstrate by a most evident calculation, by which I shew, that the pleasures of the understanding are far superior to those of the senses. Mark my conclusion!

"The pleasures we feel from any thing is proportioned to the palate by which it is received. Now, if we compare the delicacy and sensibility of the mind with that of the senses, we shall discover as great a difference as between the callous hands of a laborious peasant, and those of the most delicate females. From hence follows, that when Truth

reveals

reveals all her enchanting beauty to the understanding, it is transported into an ecstacy; it is a rapture which has been mistaken for frenzy. So happened it to Archimedes, when he discovered the problem he had so long been meditating upon. 'I have found it! I have found it!' he cried, leaping out of the bath, and hastening away like a madman. Now, look on a voluptuary or a glutton, who has fully satisfied his appetites; will he leap, and, in an ecstacy, praise himself with conscious pride, and cry out 'More! More!' This demonstrates, that the pleasures of the understanding are more exquisite and lasting with truth, than those of the senses with the objects that affect our bodily organs."

The Princess smiled at the demonstration of Ibrahim, and his syllogistic mode of argument, as if he had been seated in a chair at the University.

Misseno then shews the nothingness of fame, in its posthumous existence. After Ibrahim has declaimed on the immortality of heroes and sages, Misseno asks—"When do these great men enjoy that immortality you extol? Is it now, or when they lived?"—"Now," replied the advocate for human fame. "Well!" rejoined Misseno, "and have you got any messenger to send to them, to inform them of their immortality? Believe me, posthumous fame, or infamy, never reach them; these are flowers, or stones, thrown by the hands of children, which can only drop in that immensity, which divides them from us!"

June 12, 1809. LUSITANIA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is well known, that in setting a watch or clock by a sun-dial, it is necessary (except on four days in the year), to consult the Table of Equation, and to set it either faster or slower than the time shewn by the dial, as directed by the almanack, for every day. It is however, probably, not so well known, that the same table should also be referred to, in noticing the rising and setting of the sun.

For instance, about the 26th of October, the sun appears, by the almanac, to rise at seven, and set at five, at which time of year, the clock is fifteen minutes faster than the sun; or, in other words, the sun comes to the meridian (or to any hour marked on the sun-dial), a quarter of an hour before the true time of day. Consequently, if, without attending to the table of equation, the sun be reckoned to rise exactly at seven, and set at five, by a well-regulated clock, it must then be four hours and three-quarters only in ascending from the horizon to the meridian, and five hours and a quarter in descending thence to the western horizon, which will make the afternoon just half an hour longer than the forenoon.

It must, therefore, clearly appear, that if at any time, when in a favourable situation for the purpose, a person wished to set his watch by the rising or setting of the sun, the variation between the *real* and *solar* time, as shewn by the table of equation, must be attended to, exactly in the same manner as when a watch is set by a sun-dial.

In fact, therefore, the sun at the time of year alluded to, does not rise and set at seven and five, as expressed in the almanac, but at fifteen minutes before each of those hours. And this may serve to account for the darkness of the afternoons, and early disappearance of the twilight, in the two months preceding the shortest day, when the clocks are *slower* than the sun; compared with the lighter afternoons in the corresponding months after that day, when the clocks are *faster:* a circumstance that cannot fail to be observed by such as are in the habit of reading or writing in the afternoon, who will find, that early in the *dark* month of November (six weeks or more before the shortest day), it is hardly possible to read or write, by daylight, till five o'clock; whereas, towards the end of January (about four weeks only after the shortest day), they will begin to see clearly at that hour.

But here, perhaps, another question arises, namely—If the sun (except on four days in the year) does not really rise and set at the times mentioned in the almanac, would it not be better (as less likely to deceive), if the times of the rising and setting, *by a well-regulated clock*, were expressed in the almanac; as in the instance of the 26th of October, six hours 45 minutes, and four hours 45 minutes, instead of seven hours and five hours, so as to have no occasion to refer to the table of equation, except on observing the shadow on a sun-dial, which cannot otherways be regulated?

Should I not be perfectly accurate in any part of the foregoing statement, it will, at least, give an opportunity to some one of your more intelligent readers, in this particular science, not only to set me right, but to make the matter perfectly clear, which will equally answer the purpose of Your's, &c.

Chichester, July 10, 1809. M.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HASTEN, through the medium of your Magazine, to thank Mr. Hume for his notice of my opinion, which I have since found to be of long standing* in the chemical world, and was in a manner forced upon me in my walks among an infinity of flints, and in the neighbourhood of chalk pits. It certainly does militate strongly against the tenets of Mr. Hume, who, I am confident, will not take offence at my observing, that his communication on the subject has rather tended to strengthen my former conviction. As my general pursuits are little calculated to qualify me for discussions of this nature, I deprecate any thing like a spirit of controversy, and shall therefore briefly give my reasons for not relinquishing an opinion, to which I can adhere only from its greater probability.

1. If flints are abraded or dissolved into nodules, how is it, that the outside coating, in such specimens when hollow, correspond with that within, being nothing more than chalk, the flint existing irregular between the two? The solution, or abrasion, would scarcely begin in the centre, as well as on the surface.

2. Many flints have taken the interior form of shells; and one which I have in my possession bears the impression (external) of a *cornu ammonis*. Here the flint must have been in a soft state. Dr. Gregory, in his *Economy of Nature* (B. 6, c. 14,) says expressly, "Flint often shews evident marks of having been in a soft and tough state, like glue or jelly."

3. White limestone and chalk are the matrices of flints; the latter forming generally a thin stratum between two beds of the former. This does not look like solutions of flint; but rather like a change of chalk into flint, by water which has filtered down the surface of the earth, carrying with it that iron and alumine, which constitute the general attendants upon pure silex.

4. These flints, when deprived of the water of crystallization, become white and opaque, without their former characteristic hardness, and effloresce like neutral salts. This appears, as if they returned as far as their nature, depending upon certain combinations and changes effected by that water, and the ingredients introduced by it, will permit, into its original state of chalk.

5. May not the small particles of flint found in chalk, tend to prove the disposition of this earth for such transmutation? With respect to the other ingredients of chalk, I would venture to ask, if they are not all found upon the calcination of flints, or its decomposition by the fluoric acid! As far as I can learn, they can be all procured from such operations. If so, the association of the two is not altogether unnatural. It may exhibit the qualities of an acid, by the adoption of carbonic acid from the calcareous earth, or of oxygen from the water. But here we want experiments. By these I could wish it to be ascertained—1st. What are the constituent parts of that external coat of flints, which adheres to the tongue, and seems to be the first change the chalk undergoes, or that part which is not sufficiently altered towards a state of flint from a want of the water, and the ingredients brought with it?—2dly. What are the component parts of the next coat of white opaque flint; what is gained, what is lost, &c.?—3dly. A clear and accurate analysis of the common† gun-flint.—4thly. The same process with regard to common chalk, in which the flints are bedded. The experiments by fire, and by the fluoric acid might, perhaps, furnish some data for general conclusions. I know not what has been done towards a discovery of the nature of flints, by Voltaic electricity. It is possible the result may be as favourable as in its application to limes.

Upon the whole subject, however, let me be understood to speak under correction; and in what I have said, rather to express my desire, that some one, better able than myself, may bestow that attention upon this production of nature, which its great uses and universality seem to deserve.

Your's, &c. A. B. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE total disregard of truth and justice, manifested by the conductors, and principal writers of the Edinburgh Review, has been long so no-

* "The Abbé Bacheley has asserted, that marine productions, such as polipiers, shells, &c. are capable of passing to the state of gun-flint."—Journal de Physique, Supplement, 1782, t. xxv.—Chaptal's Chemistry. Vol. ii. p. 125.

† I learn, from the above author, that Wiegleb obtained, from an analysis of common brown silex, per quintal, 80 silex, 18 alumine, and two iron.

torious,

torious, that it can scarcely be necessary to record another instance, in proof of it. There is, however, one method, by which they manifest this disregard which distinguishes them, from all other reviewers. Whenever the pages of other Reviews are stained by misrepresentation, the editors always pay some attention to the complaints of the aggrieved author: but when misrepresentations, whether resulting from inadvertence, or malignity, find their way into the Edinburgh Review, their effect, so far as the influence of that publication extends, is to be perpetual. However deep the injury an author may sustain, his request that the mis-statement may be corrected, is uniformly neglected; and any attempt he may make to undeceive the public, through another medium, (though such an attempt can never completely meet the evil,) will only cause these northern critics to heap up for him a new treasure of wrath, to lie by, rankling and accumulating, till they are furnished with a convenient opportunity of pouring it upon his devoted head.

Your liberally conducted Magazine has always been the asylum, to which those who were the victims of these misrepresentations have fled. Since, therefore, the editor of the Edinburgh Review, has recently refused to attend to a very respectful request I made him, for the correction of some malignant falsehoods he admitted into that work, respecting my Treatise of Mechanics, you will oblige me highly, by indulging me with the only means now left me of obtaining justice; and allowing the following copy of the letter I sent Mr. Jeffray, to obtain a place in your widely circulated Miscellany.

Your's, &c.
OLINTHUS GREGORY.

Royal Military Academy,
June 6, 1809.

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Review.
March 18, 1809.

Sir,

As the author of several of the admirable observations in the Critique upon Warburton's Letters (an article which I cannot help ascribing to you,) must be a lover of justice,* I beg leave to call your attention to a few remarks, occasioned by some of the animadversions you have admitted into your twenty-sixth Number, upon the history of steam-engines, and some other articles, selected, for the purpose of censure, from my Treatise of Mechanics, published more than three years ago. I am, however, unwilling to infringe deeply upon that time, which I am sure you can employ more pleasantly, and profitably, than in listening to the querulous accents of one of that class of mortals, which is reckoned proverbially irritable; and shall, therefore, confine myself to two topics: first, I will assign the motives which induced me to admit Mr. J. C. Hornblower's statement into my second volume; and then, since the reviewer has set me the example of enquiring into motives, I will request the favour of you to enquire into the motives which could stimulate him to indulge in the insinuations, and grossly erroneous charges, contained in the note printed on the 236th page. After you have instituted such enquiry, I wish you may find that the motives which led to that statement were as pure, benevolent, and laudable, as those by which I was actuated.

At the time I was preparing the practical volume of the Mechanics, a volume which is professedly, and from its very nature, "a compilation," a friend, for whose judgment, talents, and character, I entertain a high respect, mentioned to me Mr. Hornblower (of whom I then knew nothing) as a man who had made the improvement of steam-engines the chief business of his life; but who, through an unfortunate contest with affluent and powerful competitors, had been thrown into a state of comparative adversity and obscurity: I was urged to give him an opportunity, by combining history with description, to tell his own story, as a thing that might be serviceable to himself and his family, and ultimately beneficial to the public. If I assented to the proposal, it was not because I wished "to trouble the repose of an eminent man, retired from active life," but to recal the public attention to an ingenious man, of excellent moral character, whom I then considered, as *thrust* "from active life," when he possessed more than ever the power of being useful: not to infringe upon the laws of "truth and justice", for which it is easy for any person to be a champion, when he thereby hopes to catch the smiles of a man "of ease and affluence,"

* The Edinburgh Reviewers, however, take care to prove that it is very easy to round a period with the expression of generous and noble sentiments, though they never touch the heart, or stimulate to liberal conduct.

affluence;" but for the sake of assisting indigent merit, and of bringing a subject again under discussion; that all who were able to judge, might ascertain where "truth" was manifested, and where "justice" was dispensed. I neither expected, nor wished, that Mr. Hornblower's statements should be passed over in silence: it was rather my desire, that it should be strictly examined; that both he and Mr. Watt should be esteemed by the public, according to their real merits. No person would be more unwilling than myself, to countenance any depreciation of Mr. Watt's character, as a man of ingenuity and science: I shall be very happy, if the conduct of his ill-advised advocates does not leave an impression upon the public mind, that he is too much actuated by the spirit of monopoly for a genuine philosopher.

I need not tell you, in how many points Mr. Watt's present advocate has left Mr. Hornblower's positions untouched: they may be easily determined by any person, who will compare the two accounts. I will proceed to the second topic, on which I proposed writing; and which is, the deviation from truth, in the note at the foot of page 236. The Reviewer, adds that note, obviously for the purpose of asserting that, in the "second volume of my Mechanics, the abstract of Coulomb's experiments, and the section on Horizontal Windmills, are taken with little variation, and no acknowledgment from Dr. Brewster's edition of Ferguson's Mechanics. The same is true, of the article on the teeth of wheels, and part of the description of the thrashing machine." Now here, Sir, in a short note of ten lines, are four positive assertions; each of which is positively false: in contradiction to them, I affirm, first, that my account of Coulomb's experiments was printed before Dr. (then Mr.) Brewster's edition of "Ferguson's Select Lectures," was published, and that no two descriptions of the same experiments can possibly be more unlike; Dr. Brewster's being a concise summary, comprised in five pages of a large print; while mine is a detailed account, occupying nineteen pages, printed with a small type. In opposition to the reviewer's farther charges, of my having taken from Dr. Brewster, with no acknowledgment, I have to state as below. The piece in my first edition, extracted from Brewster, on Horizontal Windmills, begins thus: "Mr. Brewster makes also the following remarks, on the comparative power of horizontal and vertical windmills;" and ends with an express reference to "Brewster's Ferguson, vol. ii." The extract from Brewster, in the article 'Teeth of Wheels', was preceded by these words, "availing ourselves for the most part, of the judicious remarks just published by Mr. Brewster," and terminated, as in the former instance, by a reference to "Brewster's Ferguson, vol. ii." No part "of the description of the Thrashing Machine," is taken from Dr. Brewster; but there is a small table, which both that gentleman and myself have derived from the same source; a source to which we have both referred. It would be a very heavy tax upon your patience, were I to add to the foregoing, some extracts from my second edition, (which the reviewer must have seen, because he refers to it); otherwise I could point to pages 421, 461, 485, 493, 508, of the second volume, for abundant evidence, that I never could wish to filch from, or to injure, Dr. Brewster.

The doctor, indeed, knows me too intimately, to entertain any doubt on that head; and, I may add, he respects me too highly, to leave me any room to conceive, he had any part in these insinuations: for, in a letter to me, bearing date February 24, he says, speaking of this critique, "There are mentioned in a note, some passages in your 2d Vol. which, in the first edition, had a resemblance to some passages in my Appendix to Ferguson. I need scarcely assure you, that this was done in consequence of no communication or request of mine. Upon the whole, from the slight glance I have got of the article, you will, I think, not be greatly displeased with the reviewer." In truth, I am not: his conduct, and the motives from which it emanates, rather excite my pity than my anger: but I think you must feel indignant, that the character of the Edinburgh Review should be degraded by its being made the vehicle of wilful falsehood, (for such, I fear, you will find it;) and Mr. Watt must be vexed to find that he has committed his defence to a man, who, by four deviations from truth, of easy detection, must inevitably weaken the effect of every other part of his statement.

For my own part, however, all I have to request is, that your love of "truth and justice" will induce you to state in Number 27, that the note, of which I now complain, is erroneous throughout. I know too much of the nature of Reviews,

views, to expect that this can be done in very pointed language: but, I trust, you will agree with me, that it ought to be done in some way; and I cheerfully leave the manner to your discretion, and liberality. With regard to your annunciation of my motives, for introducing Mr. Hornblower's history into my book, it is a matter about which I feel but little solicitude. Upon one thing, I may, I hope, safely rely: if you do not think proper to publish my letter entire, you will not, by mutilation, misrepresent my sentiments. Your's, &c.

OLINTHUS GREGORY.

Woolwich, June 5, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN March, 1808, I troubled you with a short communication on the subject of Friendly Societies, to which you gave the earliest place in your valuable publication; and in March last I again addressed you, with thanks for inserting so speedily my former communication; at the same time, expressing my grateful thanks to Mrs. Cappe, and to N. and P. for the information which, through your medium, they have so kindly furnished, in answer to my queries, and soliciting still further information from them, and such of your other correspondents as are acquainted with that subject.

I have eagerly looked for the publication of my second letter, in every succeeding number which you have published since its date, in expectation of answers by this time; but as it has not hitherto appeared, I begin to suspect, either that it has not reached you, or that the press of other matter, which you consider to be of more importance, or your finding it to be unsuitable, has prevented you from inserting it.

I could wish it were suitable for you to give it a place as early as convenient. You will readily perceive, that the only object I have in view, is, to procure such information, as may lead to the effectual correction of the errors, into which the uninformed founders of the societies have inadvertently fallen, in forming their schemes: and some of the societies in this place, with a view to remedy their situation, are, with much anxiety, waiting for the additional information solicited by my second, as well as a fuller discussion on my first letter. I conceive, that I cannot better succeed through any other medium, and that I have gone to the fountain-head for the information I am in quest of, by my application, through your highly and justly esteemed, and widely circulated Magazine; and therefore beg the favour of your compliance with my present request, which, most probably, will be the last you will be troubled with from me on this head.

If the letter alluded to has not reached you, another copy will be immediately sent. As to this, please satisfy me in your next number, which will greatly oblige

Your's, &c.

Dumbartonshire, June 22, 1809. J. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent, DAY LIGHT, in a late Number of your Magazine, having made some observations on the late proposed Arch-way through the hill at Highgate, has led me to request, that you will also indulge me with giving an opinion respecting the improvement of a road, which has so long been found inconvenient to travellers.

The intended arch-way would have been attended with a great expense, probably far beyond the estimate; nor do I think, that the proprietors would ever have been remunerated, unless their act had contained a *compulsory* clause, to make the travellers pass under ground, and pay their toll. Without such a clause, I am much inclined to think, that none but carriages heavily laden would have preferred *darkness* to *light*. But, Sir, it now becomes worth our enquiry, to know what other mode can be suggested of accommodating the public who pass that way; and whether this might not be effected at a far less expense, than the arch-way would necessarily have incurred.

The plan suggested by Mr. Thompson, in 1805, must, I conclude, have a reference to the Kentish-town road only, as it is there the parks of the two noblemen, I apprehend, are situated; but, I presume, by far the greater part of the traffic, and especially of heavy carriages, passes along the Holloway line of road. From the top of Duvall's-lane (to which the ascent is not considerable), I see no *mighty obstacles* in finding a pretty direct line of road towards Finchley Common, passing between Highgate-hill and Muswell-hill; and inequalities of ground would be overcome here, without injury to dwelling houses, and at an expense within

within a reasonable compass. If an additional toll be necessary, let it be laid; for what reasonable person begrudges the payment of toll for value received in accommodation. Duvall's-lane is a good road, but the buildings have been permitted to be erected so near it, as to render it probably too narrow for the *main* road. It would not be difficult, however, to branch out at the Holloway road, in a pretty direct line towards the top of Duvall's-lane, and to preserve a sufficient breadth for the road, so that hereafter it should not be incommoded by buildings. By pursuing my plan, Sir, the wells at Highgate would not be drained of their water. Should any of the inhabitants on the present line of road complain, that their trade would be lessened by turning the road, I should reply, that the public advantage should outweigh that of individuals; for, with as much reason, might the inhabitants of Blackfriar's-road and Bridge-street object to a bridge directly communicating with the Strand; or those, on one part of Westminster, object to that at Vauxhall; as the inhabitants of Highgate complain of a new and better road being made for the public, without the fatigue of climbing their lofty and sandy hill. As I am now casting my eye over the roads near Holloway, I cannot refrain, Mr. Editor, from expressing my regret, that no more care has been taken to preserve the back road, by Islington workhouse, from being hemmed in by buildings; and I must also complain of an equal degree of neglect, on the part of the trust, in not continuing the back road in a straight line to the Holloway road, instead of being permitted to pass round a corner extremely dangerous in the night-time.

To schemes of this nature, I am aware, the usual objections of labour and expence will be brought forward; but public objects should not be omitted on these grounds. It has often been suggested, that our public roads might be greatly benefited by the employment of our soldiery upon them, when their military duties would permit; and, indeed, I think such a measure would be productive of great benefits, both to the public and to the soldiery, if conducted under proper regularity, and the men paid a suitable compensation for their time. They would then be thankful, and willing to work; and, by their exertions, alterations in our roads would be accomplished with great dispatch. We are told, Sir, that these straight and excellent lines of road, which are in various parts of the kingdom, were made by the Roman soldiery; and why should it be thought improper to employ the British soldiery in the same public works, and, especially, upon a plan that would contribute to their own comfort and advantage? If a regiment of militia (say the London or Middlesex,) were permitted by government, encouraged by their officers, and fairly paid by the trustees, to lend their physical strength towards the improvement of Highgate-hill, how much might be accomplished in a short space of time! And if a similar party of the military were to attempt the improvement of Ridge-hill, and, indeed, of all the considerable hills between London and Holyhead, it would surely be a public benefit. The great road communicating with Ireland claims, in my apprehension, our first care, and every practicable method should be adopted to facilitate our intercourse with the sister kingdom. These observations, Mr. Editor, are submitted to your notice; and if you think they will be productive of any good, I doubt not but they will find a place in your Miscellany.

Your's, &c.

A Friend to Improvements.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, Mr. Bannantine's remarks on pastoral poetry, are very ingenious and entertaining. But I do not exactly agree with him in his opinion of Theocritus, and other pastoral writers: they deserved, I judge, better treatment.

With respect to Shenstone's celebrated Ballad, I am one of those few, who think with Mr. B. that a great part of it borders upon nonsense; inasmuch as to render the whole ridiculous. It is an excellent subject for the burlesque: and I really wonder that its namby-pamby strain, should have received praise from Johnson, and that it was never travestied before "the Devon and Cornwall Poets," thought proper to make merry with it. For the amusement of your readers, I shall insert in this place a few stanzas from the parody alluded to. After which, I must beg leave to recur to my first position, that Theocritus "deserved better treatment."

In reading the following "risum teneatis?"

"My beds are all furnish'd with fleas,
Whose bitings invite me to scratch;
Well stock'd are my orchards with jays,
And my pig-styes white over with thatch:
I seldom a pimple have met,
Such health does magnesia bestow;
My horse-pond is border'd with wet,
Where the flap-docks and sting-nettles grow.
I have found out a gift for my fair,
In my Cheshire some rotten I've found;
But let me the plunder forbear,
Nor give that dear bosom a wound:
Though oft from her lips I have heard,
That the rotten her palate would please;
Yet he ne'er could be true, she averr'd;
Who would rob the poor mite of his cheese."

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"I sleep not a wink all the night,
And my days they do dolefully pass,
Till I see her (O! exquisite sight!)
Come tripping it over the grass.
Oh, say can'st thou hear me complain,
Nor list to thy shepherd so true?
O! come, and give life to the swain,
Who now is a-dying for you;
No hurt my sweet Phillis shall ail,
By Venus the goddess I vow,
For, whilst I am holding the pail,
Why——She shall be milking her cow."

Now for Theocritus, to whom I shall, for the present, confine myself. I allow, that many parts of the Sicilian poet might be exhibited in a view almost as ludicrous as the ballads of Shenstone. But, as Mr. B. has allowed good scope to pastoral poetry, and included in it "*rural picture*," as well as "*natural sentiment*", I am confident that I can make such extracts from Theocritus, as shall rescue him from the indiscriminate censure of insipid whining and vulgar rusticity.

First, for "*natural sentiment and passion.*" In these excerpts, there would appear a genuine simplicity, free from that cant or sing-song, of which Mr. B. so justly complains, if we could consider the sentiment only, and abstract from it all the imitations of after ages. We must endeavour to do this, and we may judge of its merit with some degree of success. For the sake of English readers, I shall make my selections from Mr. Powhele's Version, instead of the original. But I must beg Mr. Powhele's pardon, for using his first version; as I possess his quarto edition only. In a subsequent edition of his Theocritus, Bion and Moschus, the translations, I understand, were corrected and greatly improved.

PICTURE OF JEALOUSY.

——"Two youths, (bright ringlets grace their brows,)
Breathe, in alternate strife, their amorous vows;
On each, by turns, the faithless fair-one smiles,
And views the rival pair with wanton wiles;
Brimful, thro' passion, swell their twinkling eyes,
And their full bosoms heave with fruitless sighs." p. 20.

PORTRAIT OF HECATE.

"Pale Hecate, who stalks o'er many a tomb,
And adds fresh horror to sepulchral gloom;
Whilst reeking gore distains the paths of death,
And bloodhounds fly the blasting of her breath!" p. 30.

THE CONTAGION OF LOVE.

"Full oft hath Love with wild disorder sway'd
The roving consort, and the frenzied maid;
Venom'd alike, the dark contagion spreads
Thro' virgin chambers or thro' bridal beds." p. 39.

KIND WISH OF AFFECTION.

"O were a little bee's my happier lot,
Then would I waft me to thy shady grot;
Unheeded, thro' its fern and ivy creep,
And with soft murmurs lull my love to sleep!" p. 42.

MAD EXPRESSION OF LOVE.

"And could not, on his hills, Adonis fire
The raving goddess with such wild desire;
That to her breast she drew his quivering breath,
And lock'd his limbs in her's, tho' chill'd by death!" p. 44.

SUCCESSFUL LOVE.

"Be mine, to triumph in the Dorian lay,
Beneath that rock to shun the glare of day;
Enjoy, with thee, my girl, the breezy sea,
And view the pastur'd sheep——yet clasping thee!" p. 81.

THE WAY TO GET RID OF LOVE.

"Thyonichus! what shall I do to get rid
Of my passion? I'll do, as my neighbour Sim did;
You know, tho' he lov'd the proud girl to distraction,
He enlisted, and fought away love in an action;
And I too, no dastardly fellow, I wist,
To fight it away, am resolv'd to enlist." p. 111.

THE GOSSIP.

"Come bring me my scarf, and see there my umbrella;
But, as for my Zopy, the dear little fellow,
You

You cannot go with us, the horses all bite ;
You may cry, but the goblin will come in the night :
Cry on, if you please, Sir, you shall not get hurt,
Yet, girl ! pray endeavour the child to divert :
Bolt the door ; but first call in the house-dog to watch,
And see you don't lift, while I'm absent, the latch," p. 117.

THE NUPTIAL WREATH.

" See, as the lyric murmurs sweetly die,
Love, charming boy, sits playing in her eye ;
Oh ! gentle girl, no longer of our train,
Yet we, when morning-light illumes the plain,
Will crop the meadow-leaves that sweetly breathe,
To weave, for thee, a variegated wreath.
* * * * * * * * * * *
Be flowering lotus twin'd, that loves the ground,
And with its blooms the plane tree branches crown'd ;
While, dropping on the shaded turf below,
From silver shells ambrosial unguents flow." p. 146.

THE CITY-JILT.

" Away, thou rustic ; nor my lips profane !
Dost think I ever learnt to kiss a swain ?
No, I delight in city-lips alone,
Thou would'st not kiss me in a dream ; be-gone !
No ! caitiff ! hands so tauny, lips so thick,
And such a smell ! begone ! for I am sick !"
She spoke, and spitting thrice, the saucy slut
Titter'd, and ey'd me o'er from head to foot ;
And frown'd, and wine'd about, to shew her shape,
And laugh'd aloud and mutter'd : " What an ape !" p. 151.

THE FISHERMEN.

" Poor,
And lone without a neighbour on the shore,
They pass'd their hours, with poverty their friend ;
(To fish, their simple beings aim and end,)
And deem'd their shed a palace ; liv'd in glee;
Nor fear'd the welcome visit of the sea ;
Those ripling waves roll'd round them every tide,
And wash'd their little hovel's tottering side." p. 153.

THE SCORNFUL VIRGIN.

" Her beauteous figure but bely'd her mind,
A form too lovely with a soul unkind ;
No blush of Love, in soft suffusion bloom'd,
Nor Pity's dewy light her eyes illum'd ;
His raging wound, she ne'er essay'd to calm;
Nor pour'd in kisses, or in sighs, a balm :
Oft from her face, the roseate colour flew,
And her whole soul in anger rush'd to view !
Yet was she fair : and e'en disdain had charms ;
He sigh'd to snatch her frowning to his arms!"
" Her nurse the bloody lioness alone ;
Her cold, cold heart, impenetrable stone !" p. 175.

AMOROUS COURTESY.

Young Paris, the Trojan, who tended his herd,
To the fair-ones of Troy a Greek beauty pre-ferr'd ;
He stole the gay charmer, an amorous felon,
I boast a free kiss from a sweeter than Helen ! p. 204.

THE DISTAFF.

" Thee, Distaff, thee of polish'd ivry fram'd,
I bear, meet present to a matchless wife :
So shall her frugal industry be fram'd,
The genuine model of domestic life ;
Whilst her fine vests shall manly limbs adorn,
The flowing garment, or the robe succinct;
While o'er her water'd webs, by females worn,
Floats the rich lustre of the shadowy tinct." p. 210.

THE FICKLE FRIEND.

" How can thy heart approve it tell,
To torture one who loves so well ?
Ah ! perch'd on yonder branch to-day,
The next, upon another spray,
With roving pinion thou art gone ;
Allur'd by all, but fix'd to none !" p. 213.

Such is the natural simplicity of Theocritus, surely without vulgarity, or insipidity. And of this there is a very great variety interspersed, throughout the Idyllia. I have given you but a few samples, which accidentally met my eye, as I rapidly turned over the pages. I shall reserve my specimens of *picturesque description* for another letter.

Your's, &c.

May 12th, 1809. CRITO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the* MINERALOGY *of the* SOUTH-WEST PART *of* STAFFORDSHIRE. *Abridged by* JAMES KEIR, ESQ. F.R.S.

AN account of the Mineralogy of the Southern part of Staffordshire, and especially of those valuable mines of coal, iron-stone, lime-stone, and clay, to which not only the various trades and manufactures of that part of the country, and of the neighbouring towns, Birmingham, Dudley, Wednesbury, Walsall, Belstone, Wolverhampton, and Stourbridge, owe their foundation and prosperity, cannot but be acceptable. The

The author endeavours to confine himself to the great outlines and general principles of the subject, without descending to the minute descriptions of the *mineralogist* on the technical distinctions of the *miner*.

The tract of country most worthy attention is that which is distinguished by a bed of coal of ten yards thick, and within the reach of human industry and practical advantage. This tract is about seven miles in length, and on an average about four miles in breadth. A considerable part of this district is covered by two ranges of mountains, Dudley and Rowley hills. This tract of land, through which pass several branches of canals, comprehends Bilston, Darleston, Wednesbury, Dudley, and Oldbury, with their parishes of Shore, Tipton, Sedgley, Gornal, and Nertherton, with part of West Bromwich, and the Collieries of Dudleywood, Brettel-lane, Amblecott, and the Lye.

The abundance of coal, iron-stone, lime-stone, and clay, together with the intercourse opened, by means of canals, between the distant parts of the kingdom, and especially Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, have promoted the establishment of iron-founderies, forges, and furnaces, with other extensive manufactories. Hence a multitude of workmen are employed in forging various goods, as guns, locks, screws, and nails. Of nails, the quantity manufactured in this district is greater than, perhaps, in any other in the world.

There are, nevertheless, other thinner beds of coal, of three or four feet thick, which extend North, at least, over a space equal to what has been described. These thin beds commence at the distance of a few miles from the northern termination of the ten-yard bed, which *crops out*, as the miners say, or abruptly rises to the surface, and is no more seen in that direction. I shall hereafter give my reasons for believing, that these thin strata rise from under the ten-yard bed.

To obtain a distinct idea of the mineralogy of this country, one must point out certain prominent features on the surface. And first, that range of limestone mountains which rises on the northern tract near Wolverhampton and Bilstone, and extends south to Dudley, situated on the slope of the last chain of mountains, rendered conspicuous by the fine ruin of an ancient castle.

Another range of mountains, rising from the side of Dudley, opposite to the limestone hills, and proceeding nearly in the same direction, but a little more to the east, constitutes a second remarkable feature. The nature of the *basaltic* rock, of which these are composed, produces a strong distinction between them and the former range.

This range of mountains proceeds from Dudley, through Rowley; whence they are called Rowley Hills; and, dividing into two brancnes, terminate in a valley between Oldbury and Hales Owen. Besides these are two detached hills, which, having an influence on the inclination of the coal, deserve notice. On these stands Wednesbury church, and that which is near the village of Netherton.

It is an important fact, that generally this inclination corresponds with that of the nearest limestone hill, or these strata rise in the same direction, though not in the same degree, as the limestone rises.—The range of mountains from Dudley to Wolverhampton is formed of beds of limestone, elevated to a high pitch on each side, and so inclining, that, by their approach, they form a long ridge near their tops, not unlike the roof of house. In the same manner, the coal, and its accompanying strata, lying to the east and west of these mountains, rise or crop out on both sides, in directions corresponding with those of the neighbouring limestone strata. I shall afterwards shew, that the coal itself is subject to very singular irregularities of position and inclination.

This general correspondence of inclination of coal and limerocks is farther confirmed by the two following circumstances. 1. The west side of the range of limestone hills is steeper than the east side, and accordingly the coal in the west side slips more rapidly, and is sooner out of the reach of miners than the coal on the east, which furnishes the principal collieries.

2. The limestone hill, that is at the northern extremity of the range, does not appear to be elevated on both sides, in the manner in which I have described the general formation of those hills, but on the east side only: and accordingly the coal is found on that side only; as if the elevation of the rock on the western side had not been sufficiently great, to make it appear upon ground, or to raise the coal to such a height, as to bring it within the reach of miners.

I have mentioned that the bed of coal does not extend over the limestone hills, but it seems to have broken off near their base; and it skirts their eastern and western

ern sides; in some places its termination appearing above ground, but generally covered with earth. As this termination is not by gradual diminution, but abrupt, and at once like a fracture, we cannot, from this circumstance, and from the corresponding inclination of the coal and limestone strata, avoid inferring, that the same convulsion, which broke through and raised the strata of limestone into the form of mountains, must have also broken and raised the superincumbent strata, of which coal is one; and that these strata, being softer than the rock, were thrown off; or, having been shattered, have long since been washed away by the floods, so that now no vestige remains of this convulsion upon the hills, but the solid ribs of limestone, which form the mountains, and which have been able to resist the action of air and water.

It may at first surprise, that the coal is mentioned as superincumbent on the lime; whereas the high mountains are formed from this stratum, and the coal is only found at greater or less depths in the low grounds. But whoever would form just notions of the strata of any varied country, must keep in mind that valuable observation of Mr. Mitchell, in his paper upon Earthquakes, *Phil. Trans.* 1760; viz. that those mountains, which have been formed from the disruption and elevation of their component rock, as all mountains composed of limestone strata are, (which disruption or elevation he attributes to some violent explosion or earthquake,) do actually consist of those strata, which in the plains are covered with many other incumbent strata, and, consequently, are originally the lowest of all we know.

In the same manner as the coal rises, or crops up, to the sides of the great range of limestone mountains, so it also follows the direction of the detached hills above-mentioned; viz. that on which the church at Wednesbury stands, and that near the village of Netherton. In some intermediate place, between the Limestone range and Wednesbury, on the east side, and between that range and Netherton Hill, on the west side the coal lies nearly level, and from thence rises on both sides towards the respective hills. This position of the coals is called, by the colliers, a *trough*. It is proper to observe, that though the coal follows the direction of all the known limestone hills, and of the two detached hills above-mentioned (which I suspect are limestone elevations,*) it must not be supposed, that the coal follows the direction or inclination of the surface of the ground in general, the ordinary risings or fallings.

(To be continued in our next.)

* I suspect, from this correspondence of inclination of the coal, and of Wednesbury and Netherton hills, that these hills are limestone elevations, although this stone does not appear on the surface, which it seems to have no correspondence with. How the coal is affected, with respect to the range of the Rowley or basaltic hills, has been fully ascertained, excepting that it does not crop out along the skirts of these hills, as it does along the limestone range, whence the colliers have formed their opinion, that it passes under and through these hills. It is certainly to be found at the foot of them, on both sides, at moderate depths, and does not there crop out. Therefore, we may suppose, that it passes a certain way further under them; but whether it completely passes through, from side to side, without interruption, is a question that cannot be with certainty ascertained, but which shall be considered more fully after the facts, respecting the coal and other strata, are related.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH *of the* LIFE *of* ANDREW MARVELL, MEMBER *for* KINGSTON *upon* HULL, *in several* PARLIAMENTS, *drawn up from original Documents.*

"But whether Fate, or Art, untwin'd his thread,
Remains in doubt. Fame's lasting Register,
Shall leave his name enroll'd, as great as those,
Who, at Philippi, for their country fell."

THE name of this accomplished man, and incorruptible citizen, still stands high in the estimation of the nation, and will continue to be respected, while public virtue can interest the feelings, or private gratitude actuate the heart, of an Englishman. Few persons, however, are acquainted either with his merits, or his history. It is not the fashion of the present day to make either curious, or elaborate, enquiries respecting the ornaments of an age, that has passed away; and the biographical dictionaries of a former period are filled with very inaccurate

rate accounts of the subject of the present Memoir. Indeed, his life, and works are included, and, it might be fairly added, entombed, in three huge quarto volumes; so that no one but a literary pioneer would be tempted to dig into such a mass, for the entertainment and instruction, either of himself, or others. Respect, however, for the memory of this great man, has produced the following attempt, to convey an idea both of his character and his writings.

Andrew Marvell was born at Kingston-upon-Hull, November 15, 1620. His father, the Rev. Andrew Marvell, born in Cambridgeshire, completed his studies at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of Master of Arts, in 1608. He was afterwards elected master of the public grammar school, in Kingston-upon-Hull, and became lecturer of Trinity church, in 1624: he is denominated "the facetious Calvinistical minister," by Echard. At the time of the great plague,* he displayed great firmness of mind, &c. notwithstanding the burial-service had been long disused, he not only ventured to read it, on the death of Mr. Ramsden, the mayor, but also preached an excellent funeral sermon at the same time.

In the year 1640, an unhappy event put an end to his days, he having been drowned in the Humber, while crossing in a small boat to Barrow, in Lincolnshire, with a young couple, who were going to be married. A few minutes anterior to this fatal event, as if conscious of his danger, he called out to some of his friends who were walking upon the quay, in the following whimsical manner: "Ho! ho! for heaven, ay, ho!" and immediately threw his gold-headed cane on shore, which he recommended to be delivered to his son.

That son, after having reaped the benefit of his instructions, was then resident at the University of Cambridge, whither he had been sent at the age of fifteen; having been admitted a student of Trinity college, in 1635. He had already begun to distinguish himself, by the early developement of his talents, when he was inveigled to London, by the Jesuits, who were ambitious of making such a proselyte. The parent, whose sudden and melancholy catastrophe has been just mentioned, followed him thither, a short time anterior to his unhappy fate, and finding his son, by accident, in a bookseller's-shop, prevailed upon him to return to his studies.

Whether he now repaired to Hull, to take possession of the property left him by his father, is not known; but it is certain, that soon after, he and four other students having absented themselves from their exercises, it was resolved on the 24th of September, 1641, "to refuse them the benefits of the college." The following is the entry: "It is agreed by the Master and Seniors, that Mr. Carter, Dominus Wakefield, Dominus Marvell, Dominus Waterhouse, and Dominus Mage, in regard that some of these are reported to be married, and the others look not after their *dayes nor acts*, shall receive no more benefit from the college; and shall be out of their places, unless they shew just cause to the college, for the contrary, in three months."

Whether Mr. Marvell obeyed this summons, does not now appear; but certain it is, that the charge does great credit to the vigilance of those who presided over this institution, and we have only to lament, that in all probability the same degree of strictness is not practised at the present day. Certain it is, that he was afterwards reproached by one of his antagonists, for having been *expelled*; but it is at the same time clear, not only from the register, but the evidence of the late Dr. Michael Lort, who searched the books, that no graver cause was adduced against him than negligence.

Having left Cambridge, about the year 1642, when he was twenty-two years of age, Andrew Marvell soon after commenced his travels through Holland, France, and Italy. In the last of these countries, he is supposed to have seen, and to have cultivated the friendship of the illustrious Milton, during their residence at Rome. Of his adventures nothing has been transmitted; unless his attack on Lancelot Joseph de Maniban, an Abbot, of a whimsical character, then residing at Paris; to whom he addressed a satirical epistle, with the following superscription:

"Illustrissimo Viro Domino Lanceloto Josepho de Maniban, Grammatomanti." Having pretended to discover the characters of persons whom he had never seen, and even to prognosticate their good or ill fortune, from a mere view of their handwriting; these ridiculous pretensions very justly laid him open to the chastisement of a pen well versed in the Latin language, and to the ridicule of a man who had long detested imposture of every kind.

From

* 1637.

From this time until 1653, during the long interval of twelve years, a *hiatus* unhappily takes place in this memoir. Cromwell, who was now protector, first employed the subject of it, as private tutor to Mr. Dutton, his nephew; and he afterwards became one of the secretaries to that celebrated statesman and general.

"I never had any, not the remotest relation to public matters" says he, in the second part of the Rehearsal transprosed, "nor correspondence with the persons then predominant, till the year 1657, when indeed I entered into an employment, for which I was not altogether improper, and which I considered to be the most innocent and inoffensive towards his Majesty's affairs, of any in that usurped government, to which all men were then exposed."

As the Protector died at Whitehall, September 3d, 1658, about a year after his preferment, Mr. Marvell could not have obtained much wealth from an employment as Latin secretary, which, like all others at that period, was probably far from being profitable. Indeed, the honor of having Milton for his coadjutor, was perhaps the most agreeable circumstance annexed to the employment.

In the course of the same year, however, he was elected one of the Burgesses, then returned to serve in Parliament, for the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull. From that moment, he considered it as a bounden duty, to transmit an account of all the proceedings in the House of Commons to his constituents; but the collection hitherto published, does not commence earlier than November 17th, 1660.

"From this period," says Captain Edward Thompson, the compiler of the grand 4to edition, published in 1776, "Mr. Marvell comes forward in his patriot and parliamentary character, and with more dignity, honour, sense, genius, fortitude, virtue, and religion, than ever mixed up in one man, ancient, or modern. There is not an action of his life that deserves the blot of censure; the part he took, was most honourable to himself, and useful to his country; and though virtue was ever put to the blush by flattery, yet he maintained his sincerity unseduced, when truth, and chastity, were crimes in the lewd circle of Charles's syren Court; where, in poverty he held up the greatness of his soul, in spite of the cold disadvantages of a narrow fortune, and the artful lures and temptations of the most agreeable devils, possessed of more than the golden apples. Nor were spirits inactive to reduce such virtues, which might have been made so useful to the prostituted purposes of that prostituted court.

"—— Tempt not, he said, and stood:
"But Satan, smitten with amazement, fell!"

In the first parliament, which met before the Restoration, (April 25, 1660) Mr. Marvell was a constant attendant. In the course of his correspondence, he exhibits a determined enmity to the keeping up of a standing army, which he wishes to be speedily exchanged for a militia.

"I doubt not, ere we rise," says he, in a letter to his constituents, "to see the whole army disbanded; and according to the act, hope to see your town once more ungarrisoned; in which I should be glad, and happy to be instrumental to the uttermost; for I cannot but remember, though then a child, those blessed days, when the youth of your town were trained for your militia; and did, methought, become their arms much better than any soldiers that I have seen there since."

Soon after this, he evinced his jealousy of "that many-headed monster, the *Excise;*" and we find him, nearly at the same time, thanking his constituents for a present of a cask of ale, the quantity of which," he observed, "was so great, that it might make sober men forgetful."

In 1662, Mr. Marvell appears to have repaired to Holland, on which occasion, Lord Bellasis, who was high steward of Hull, and deputy governor, under the Duke of Monmouth, employed Sir Robert Hildyard to notify this circumstance to his constituents; with a view of inducing them to proceed to a new election. On this, a letter was dispatched to their member, ordering him peremptorily to return, which requisition he accordingly complied with a short time after.

A few months posterior to this, with the consent of his constituents, he accompanied his friend, Lord Carlisle, who had been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to Muscovy, Sweden, and Denmark, in the capacity of secretary, and remained abroad near two years. On his return, we find him attending the parliament at Oxford, and waiting on the Duke of Monmouth, with a congratulatory letter, and a present of gold, from the corporation. On this occasion, the latter, after paying many compliments

to

to Mr. M. endeavoured to prevail on him, to accept of the "six broad pieces," which he, however, refused, with his usual disinterestedness.

After the prorogation of parliament, in November, 1675, the subject of this memoir, demands instructions on the part of his constituents. "I desire," says he, "that you will consider, whether there be any thing that particularly relates to the state of your town; and I shall strive to promote it, to the best of my duty; and in the more general concerns of the nation, shall maintain the same incorrupt mind, and clear conscience, far from faction, or any self-ends, which by the grace of God, I have hitherto preserved." He was so attentive to his political communications, that each letter contained a minute narrative of parliamentary business. Such was his diligence too, that he says, "he sits down to write at six in the evening, though he had not eat since the day before at noon; and that it had become habitual to him, to write to them every post, during the sitting of parliament."

"It was not his duty there," says his biographer, "which wholly engrossed his mind: for the numberless pieces of prose and verse, which he threw out, were of excellent use, and had great effect upon the people's minds; and must have taken a deal of time in the composition. I cannot find, by any writings, that he ever spoke in the house; the journals thereof, make no mention of any speech of his; but by his own account, he always made notes of what passed; and by his indefatigable conduct otherwise, he obtained a great ascendency over the minds of the members. Though the power of the court had not influence over his virtue, yet the good sense of Prince Rupert was conspicuous, in making him his friend; for when Mr. Marvell's name became the hatred of that party, which he ever attacked with unremitting keen satire, and it became dangerous for him to appear abroad, Prince Rupert would forget his rank, and be led, by his good understanding, privately to the apartments of Mr. Marvell: so, whenever his Royal Highness voted on the side of Mr. Marvell, which he often did, it was the observation of the adverse folks, "that he had been with his tutor."

"The severe tracts, which he was continually publishing against the state, and popery, and the inflammatory literary fight which he had with Parker, and others, often made his life in danger; but no bribes, no offers of fortune, or situation, though so very contrary to his private interest, could make him swerve from the virtuous path he had first set out upon; and in which he continued to walk invariably to the last. A man of such excellent parts, and facetious converse, could not be unknown to Charles II. who loved the company of wits so much, that he would suffer the severest jokes, rather than not enjoy them. Mr. Marvell had been honoured with an evening's entertainment by his majesty, who was so charmed with the ease of his manners, the soundness of his judgment, and the nimbleness of his wit, that the following morning, to shew him his regard, he sent the Lord Treasurer, Danby, to wait upon him, with a particular message from himself.

"His lordship, with some difficulty, found his elevated retreat, which was in a second floor, in a court in the Strand, the very *gradus ad Parnassum*. Lord Danby, from the darkness of the staircase, and the narrowness thereof, abruptly burst open the door, and suddenly entered the room, wherein he found Mr. Marvell writing. Astonished at the sight of so noble and so unexpected a visitor, he asked his lordship with a smile, If he had not mistook his way. "No" replied my lord, with a bow, not since I have found Mr. Marvell; continuing, that he came with a message from the king, who wished to do him some signal service, to testify his high opinion of his merits. He replied, with his usual pleasantry, that kings had it not in their power to serve him; he had no void left aching in his breast: but becoming more serious, he assured his lordship, that he was highly sensible of this mark, of his majesty's affection; but he knew too well the nature of courts, to accept of favours, which were expected to bind a man in the chains of their interest, which his spirit of freedom and independence would not suffer him to embrace. To take a place at the hands of his majesty, would be proving him guilty of the first sin; ingratitude, if he voted against him; and if he went in the smooth stream of his interest, it might be doing injustice to his country, and his conscience: he therefore begged that his majesty would allow him to enjoy a state of liberty, and to esteem him more his faithful and dutiful subject, and more in the true interest of his welfare, by the refusal

refusal of his munificence, than if he had embraced his royal bounty.' These royal offers proving vain, Lord Danby began to assure him, that the king had ordered him a thousand guineas, which he hoped he would be pleased to receive, till he could bring his mind to accept something better, and more durable. At this, Mr. Marvell renewed his usual smile, and said, 'Surely, my good lord, you do not mean to treat me ludicrously, by these munificent offers, which seem to interpret a poverty on my part. Pray, my lord treasurer, do these apartments wear in the least the air of need? And as for my living, that is plentiful and good, which you shall have from the mouth of the servant:—

'Pray what had I to dinner yesterday?'

"A shoulder of mutton, Sir."

'And what do you allow me to-day?'

"The remainder hashed."

'And to-morrow, my lord Danby, I shall have the sweet blade-bone broiled; and when your lordship makes honourable mention of my cook and my diet, I am sure his majesty will be too tender in future to attempt to bribe a man with golden apples, who lives so well on the viands of his native country!'

The lord treasurer, unable to withstand this, withdrew with smiles; and Mr. Marvell, sent to his bookseller for the loan of one guinea. No Roman virtue ever surpassed this temperance; nor can gold bribe any man that is not bribed with luxury; and, with Doctor Samuel Johnson,* allow me to repeat these good words, which the temptation of a pension would not suffer him to adopt: "No man, whose appetites are his masters, can perform the duties of his nature with strictness and regularity; he that would be superior to internal influences, must first become superior to his own passions."

That such a man should have enemies is not to be wondered at by those who know the world; and that they should be bitter, cruel, and inveterate, will not surprise any one, who is acquainted with the history of that profligate and flagitious reign, during which he flourished. Mr. Marvell was fond of residing at Highgate, and this circumstance appears to have put his life in jeopardy more than once; for he was frequently threatened with murder, and even way-laid. Sir John Coventry's nose had been slit, for his daring to express his mind with freedom; and a still worse fate appears to have been reserved for the subject of this memoir, who, fired at the indignity committed against a member of parliament, had formerly lampooned the court on that very occasion, in some severe, satirical verses, of which the following is the first stanza:

"I sing a rueful ditty,
Of a wound that long will smart—a;
And given (more is the pity)
In the realms of *Magna Charta*;
Youth, youth, thou hadst been better slain
by thy foes,
Then live to be hang'd, for a nothing—a
nose!"

Mr. Marvell, however, was not a man of that stamp to be terrified by threats, or even by violence. He was accustomed to remark, that he was more afraid of killing, than of being killed; and that he was not so much in love with life, as to be unprepared for death. In a letter to a friend, in which he mentions "the insuperable hatred of his foes, and their designs of murdering him, he makes use of the following strong expressions, which are here quoted in the original, being a language in which he excelled, and in which he delighted to correspond.

"Præterea magis occidere metuo quam occidi: non quod vitam tanti estimem, sed ne imparatus moriar."

As he was distinguished for his scorn of corruption, on one hand, so, on the other, he could never be provoked to revenge by any personal resentment. His integrity, even amidst distress, has been sufficiently evinced, by an anecdote, that would do honour to any age, or country; while it is evident, from the whole tenour of his correspondence, that his dispute with his colleague, Colonel Anthony Gilby, never once betrayed him into any passionate invective or peevish expression. He was, at the same time, a sworn foe to flattery, and very cautious, as well as very circumspect, in regard to his friendships. His enmities were all generous, for they were of a public nature. He most cordially hated and detested those who basely crouched at the feet of power, or were the zealots of arbitrary government. Yet even here, the native magnanimity of his disposition was evident; for although he severely lashed the vices, both public and private, of the lascivious sovereign, who then bore sway; yet he could generously praise any of his actions which were commendable.

His friendship for, and intimacy with, Milton

* The Idler.

Milton, would alone have served to endear him to a nation, which still looks up, with mingled sentiments of love and admiration, to that great ornament of English literature. Nor was he unmindful of his posthumous reputation; indeed, he assisted in rescuing the poem of "Paradise Lost," the copy-right of which had been purchased for fifteen pounds, from unmerited obscurity; for it was he, and Dr. Barrow, by their two complimentary poems, in English and Latin, who first unveiled its beauties to the undiscerning eyes of a heedless public, immersed, after the example of the court, in every species of folly and debauchery.

The member for Hull appears to have been particularly severe on several of the dignitaries of the Anglican church at that day, particularly Laud, Juxon, and Wren; and when it is considered, the part acted by some of these, and the mischiefs occasioned by their councils, no censure whatever can attach to him on that account. The rupture made by them between the Scotch and Charles I. was termed the *Bellum Episcopale*; and he thus expresses himself, on that subject:

"The friendly loadstone has not more combin'd,
Than bishops cramp'd the commerce of mankind:
Had it not been for such a byass strong,
Two nations had not miss'd their mark so long:
One king, one faith, one language, and one isle,
English and Scotch—'tis all but cross and pile."

The following is a brief account and analysis of the works of this celebrated man. His Letters to his Constituents, are two hundred and fifty-six in number. They commence, November 17, 1660; and end, June 6, 1678. The following is the address prefixed to the first: "To the Right Worshipful William Ramsden, Mayor: and the Aldermen, his brethren, of Kingston-upon-Hull;" and it begins with, "Gentlemen, my worthy friends." The various proceedings in parliament, form the subject of this author's correspondence; and as the whole appears to have been written during the evenings of the respective debates, while the subject continued to make a strong impression on Mr. Marvell's mind, they could not fail to prove interesting, more especially at a period, when the proceedings of the house were not given, either with the copiousness, or accuracy, that at present distinguish them.

The following extract, dated "London, May 25, 1663," will perhaps gratify the curiosity of some readers.

"Yesterday, indeed, was very busy with us, upon the commitment of the Bill for buying and selling of offices. The committee, after long debate, was ordered to continue the retrospect to all that had been sold, since June 29, 1660. The house seems to have this business much at heart. We sate, which is unusual with us, till six at night; ordering also, at last, a clause to be entered against buying and selling of honours. A committee is also inspecting all illegal patents, and grievances to the subject."

On November 23, 1667, he writes as follows:

"Three or foure dayes of this week have been taken up in examining, in our house, a matter of bribery to some of our members; when in the former session, after the prohibition of all French commodities, our house was prevailed upon, nevertheless, to petition the king to suffer a great quantity of French wines to be landed, upon pretense that the persons concerned had given orders for those wines before the prohibition.

"The greatest fault herein hath been fixt upon Mr. John Ashburnham, he who belonged to the old king. The house yesterday voted, that he, having received five hundred pounds of the French merchants, had committed an offence to the dishonour of this house, and contrary to his duty as a member thereof; and afterwards they voted, that he be excluded the house; and a writ be issued for electing a new member in his place."

The following passage of a letter, dated April 9, 1670, is curious on more than one account.

"The lords have, as we heare, thrown out that part of our Bill for shipping, wherein we proirded against men of warre trading in merchandize: truly, in an ill season, when so many merchants complain, and the Turks take prizes in our Channell."

The controversial writings of our author are voluminous; and he is allowed by all his contemporaries to have exhibited great talents and dexterity, both against popery and arbitrary power. Bishop Burnet, with a certain degree of quaintness, terms him, "the liveliest droll of the age, who wrote in a burlesque strain, but with so peculiar and entertaining

entertaining a conduct, that from the king down to the tradesman, his books were read with great pleasure." Dean Swift, in the Tale of a Tub, pays a high compliment to him, in respect to his literary contest with Dr. Parker; for, after mentioning the short-lived reputation of the common answerers of books, he adds, "There is indeed an exception when any great genius thinks it worth his while to expose a foolish piece; some still read Marvell's answer to Parker with pleasure, though the book it answers be sunk long ago."

The work here alluded to is the "Rehearsal Transposed;" and while the controversy was at its height, his antagonist, who was then in the family of the Bishop of London, meeting Mr. Marvell in the street, attempted to shove him from the wall; on which the latter placed his foot so as to lay the former sprawling in the dirt: at the same time exclaiming, "Lie there for a son of a whore!" The prelate just alluded to, took up this matter with a high hand; but an interview having taken place, and our author being reproached by his lordship for the opprobrious language with which he had greeted his chaplain, Mr. M. justified himself, by producing a passage of the Doctor's last book; in which he says, "He is a true son of his mother, the Church of England."—"But what of that?" replied the Bishop: "Read a little further on," rejoined the member for Hull, "and you will find as follows:—The Church of England has spurned two bastards; the Presbyterians, and the Congregationals:—*ergo*, my lord," adds he, "he himself expressly declares that he is the son of a whore."

"You are very witty, indeed, Mr. Marvell," says the right reverend divine; "but let me intreat you in future time to shew more reverence to the cloth."

The next work which we shall mention was published just before the author's death; and if we are to give full credit to the hints of one of his biographers, may possibly have hastened that event. It is entitled, "An Account of the Growth of Popery, and Arbitrary Government in England: more particularly from the long Prorogation of November, 1675, ending the 15th of February, 1676, until the last Meeting of Parliament, the 16th of July, 1677." Throughout the whole of this publication he commends the original constitution of the government, and considers popery as synonimous with arbitrary power. He accordingly is at great pains to contrast the blessings of a protestant administration with the miseries of what he terms a "papal" cabinet. The Dutch war is attributed entirely to the corruption of the court; and it is asserted, that the Catholics and French were the leaders of the English councils at that period.

Although this work appeared full ten years anterior to the Revolution, and during the worst part of the reign of Charles II. yet it abounds with high and exalted notions relative to liberty. Mr. Marvell asserts, that the King and subject are bound together by reciprocal obligations; and that the former ceases to be a legitimate sovereign, the moment he ceases to be bound by them.

The king and his ministers were so much offended at this production, that an advertisement appeared soon after in the Gazette, to the following effect:

"Whereas there have been lately printed and published several seditious and scandalous libels against the proceedings of both houses of parliament, and other his Majesty's courts of justice, to the dishonour of his Majesty's government, and the hazard of the public peace: these are to give notice, that whoever shall discover unto one of the secretaries of state, the printer, publisher, author, or hander to the press, of any of the said libels, so that evidence may be made thereof to a jury, without mentioning the informer; especially one libel, entitled, "An Account of the Growth of Popery, &c." and another, "A Seasonable Argument to all the Grand Juries, &c." the discoverer shall be rewarded as follows: he shall have 50l. for such discovery as aforesaid of the printer, or the publisher of it from the press; and for the hander of it to the press, 100l. &c."

According to Captain Thompson, this last production nobly declares his daring fortitude and patriotic virtue; and though the court was so incensed against its author, yet it hath established his veracity and reputation, being the means of discovering the popish plot, and other diabolical intrigues of the Jesuits, which many historians have reported as confirmed since. But, alas! he did not live to see the good effects of his publication, which in its manner was clear to his penetration, and which, Oldmixon says, "was as full of truth as the addresses, published afterwards in his Majesty's Gazettes, were full of falsehoods."

The other work, mentioned at the same time

time in the Gazette, and of which Mr. M. was also the author, is entitled, "A Seasonable Argument to persuade all the Grand Juries in England to petition for a new Parliament: or, a List of the principal Labourers in the great Design of Popery and Arbitrary Power, who have betrayed their Country to the Conspirators, and bargained with them to maintain a standing Army, under the Command of the bigotted popish D——; who, by the Assistance of the L. L.'s Scotch Army, the Forces in Ireland, and those in France, hopes to bring all back to Rome."

This "Seasonable Argument" merely consists of a list of the members who composed what was termed the pensioned parliament of Charles II. The following is a short specimen:

"BEDFORD.

"Sir Humphry Winch, bart. hath from the Court 500l. per an. sallary; and was of the Council of Trade for Plantations."

"BERKSHIRE.

"*Windsor.*—Sir Thomas Higgon, knt. hath a pension of 500l. per an. and hath had 4000l. in giftes; married to the Earl of Bathe's sister."

"Sir Francis Winnington, knt. solicitor-general to the king; which place is worth 1500l. per an."

"*Reading.*—Sir Thomas Doleman, bart. 200l. per annum pension; and was assisted by the Court in the cheating will, whereby he got Quarles his estate, valued at 1600l. now Clerk of the Council, which is worth 500l. per an. and is promised to be Secretary of State," &c. &c.

In 1676 appeared, "Mr. Smirke; or, the Divine in Mode: being certain Annotations upon the Animadversions on the Naked Truth: together with a short Historical Essay, concerning General Councils, Creeds, and Impositions in Matters of Religion. By Andreas Rivetus, junior. Anagr. Res Nuda Veritas." The "Mr. Smirke" here alluded to, appears to have been Dr. Francis Turner, master of St. John's college, Cambridge, who replied to a discourse by Herbert Crofts, bishop of Hereford, called "The Naked Truth; or, the True State of the Primitive Church: by an Humble Moderator." The violence of the former having aroused the indignation of the member for Hull, he attacked him in this pamphlet, and that with such success, that Mr. M. received a letter from the prelate, stating, "that he had the zealous prayers and hearty service of the author of the *Naked Truth*."

To this last publication, Mr. M. added the Historical Essay, touching general councils, creeds, and impositions in religion, for the express purpose of shewing the absurdity of imposing new articles of faith.

The last prose work we shall here mention, was called, "A Seasonable Question, and an useful Answer, between a Parliament-man in Cornwall, and a Bencher of the Temple; by A. M. 1676." The object of this is to enquire, whether a prorogation of parliament for fifteen months did not amount to a dissolution; it being concluded, that his Majesty had no power by the law to prorogue a parliament for more than a year. In the "Bencher's Answer," it is stated, that by the 4th of Edw. III. cap. 14, and 36th of Edw. III. cap. 10, it is enacted, that "a parliament shall be holden every year, as another time was ordayned." This authority, we are told, was reinforced by that "notable Act of the 16th of the late king (Charles I.) which provided effectually for the summoning and electing a parliament every three years, without the king's concurrent assent, if he neglected two years together to summon a parliament, according to those statutes of Edward III." &c. It is the opinion of this lawyer, that if the King could prorogue for fifteen months, "he may lawfully prorogue you for forty years if he please, and may refuse for ever to hold a parliament."

The Poems of Mr. Marvell are numerous, and many of them often abound with wit, although there are some coarse and indelicate expressions, which designate the reign in which they were written, and fully justify the following couplet:

"Unhappy Dryden!—in all Charles's days,
Roscommon only boasts unspotted bays."

Of his Satires, that written upon Sir Robert Viner's setting up an equestrian statue of the King (Charles II.) in Woolchurch-market, is one of the most severe, and begins thus:

"As cities that to the fierce conqueror yield,
Do at their own charges their cittadels build;
So Sir Robert advanc'd the King's statue, in token
Of bankers defeated—and Lombard-street broken."

The paraphrase of David's Hymn on Gratitude, which Mr. Addison has printed

printed in the four hundred and fifty-third Number of the Spectator, confers great credit on Mr. Marvell's poetry.

"When all thy mercies, O! my God,
My rising soul surveys;
Transported with the view, I'm lost,
In wonder, love, and praise.

"O! how shall words with equal warmth,
The gratitude declare,
That glows within my ravish'd heart!
But Thou can'st read it there.

"Thy providence my life sustain'd,
And all my wants redress'd;
When in the silent womb I lay,
And hung upon the breast." &c.

Perhaps, however, an ode, also inserted in the Spectator, in point of dignity of thought, and harmony of composition, ought to be considered as one of the first productions of the author.

"The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky;
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim.

The unweary'd sun from day to day
Does his Creator's power display;
And publishes to ev'ry land
The work of an Almighty hand.

"Soon as the ev'ning shades prevail,
The moon pursues the wond'rous tale;
And nightly to the list'ning earth
Repeats the story of her birth."

The celebrated elegiac ballad of "William and Margaret," claimed and printed by Mr. Mallet, in his Poems, is said, by Captain Thompson, to have been written by our author, in 1670.

Having thus attempted to convey some idea of the works of Andrew Marvell, it only remains to be lamented, that the account of his latter years is involved in almost inextricable obscurity. After publishing his celebrated work respecting the growth of popery and arbitrary government, he appears to have withdrawn for a while. The last letter extant, is one from him to his friend Mr. Popple, dated June 10, 1678, in which he observes: "There have been great rewards offered in private, and considerable in the Gazette, to any one that would inform of the author. Three or four printed books since have described, as near as it was proper to go, the man being a member of parliament, Mr. Marvell, to have been the author: but if he had, surely he should not have escaped being questioned in parliament, or some other place." On the 29th of July, however, he appears to have been at Hull; and it is evident, from an entry in the books of the corporation, "that he held several discourses about the town's affairs."

Captain Thompson, the last editor of his works, who supposes him to have been treacherously murdered, by means of a potion, expresses himself in the following manner:

"And yet, alas! the period of his days was suddenly made on the 16th of August, and by poison; for he was healthful and vigorous, to the moment he was seized with the premeditated ruin. Thus fell this great, good, and glorious man, in the fifty-eighth year of his age; after passing through a rugged life of perpetual danger, a cruel sacrifice to the diabolical machinations of the most profligate and wicked men. But what could virtue look for and expect in a reign, when the king was himself a studious professor of profligacy! And what must be the chance of the writer, who would attack arbitrary government in the reign of a tyrant, and attempt to defend the protestant church, when the head of it died a papist!"

Andrew Marvell, whose life was illustrious, and whose death appears to have been equivocal, is described by Dr. Granger, "as of a middling stature, pretty strong set, roundish faced, cherry cheeked, hazel eyed, brown haired." We are told also in the Biographical History, "that he was in conversation very modest, and of very few words." There was a portrait of him, painted in 1661, in the possession of the late Thomas Hollis, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, F.R. and A.S.S. who was a great admirer of his character, independence, and talents. Basire executed a print after this, in 1776, and it is observed of the original, "that if it does not look so lively and witty, it is from the chagrin and awe he had of the Restoration, just then effected." The dress is, the clerical whiskers adorn the upper lip, and the countenance possesses rather a sombrous appearance: in short, according to one who esteemed him greatly, "he is exhibited when he was forty-one, in all the sobriety and decency of the then departed commonwealth."

In point of language, many of his compositions are penned in a majestic style; although at times he could assume the *burlesque*, and was considered by his contemporaries, as one of the wittiest and most humorous writers of that day. In Latin too, as well as English, he wrote with great facility and eloquence; and it was he who drew up the state-papers, during the protectorate of Cromwell, under

under the inspection of Milton. It was he also who penned the Parliamenti Angliæ Declaratio."

Marvell was more eminent for his virtues and his talents, than for his wealth. He, however, left behind him a small patrimonial estate, on which, and the honourable allowance from his constituents, paid after the manner of ancient times, he subsisted with credit; for having but few wants, he was neither extravagant, nor expensive. As he was the last representative in this country who received pay from those he represented, so he appears to have been the only one, who was ever buried at their expense; the corporation of Hull having ordered fifty pounds to be issued for that purpose, September 30, 1678.

His body was interred in the church of St. Giles's in the Fields; and in 1688, a monument was erected there to his memory by the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, with an epitaph, at once expressive of "their grief and gratitude." This having been torn down by the zealous royalists, another inscription was placed at the expense of one of his relatives, of which the following are the concluding lines:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF ANDREW MARVELL.
As a strenuous assertor of the constitution,
Laws and liberties of England,
And out of family affection, and admiration
Of the uncorrupted probity of his life
and manners,
ROBERT NETTLETON, of London, merchant, his
Grand Nephew,
Hath caused this small memorial of him,
To be erected in the year 1764.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS, AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the insertion of such scarce Tracts as are of an interesting nature, and with the use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analysis of scarce and curious Books.

An ACCOUNT *of* MOUNT ATHOS, *taken from the* LIFE *of* DR. GREAVES, *in* DR. WARD'S ACCOUNT *of the* PROFESSORS *in* GRESHAM COLLEGE; 1740.

MOUNT Athos is a peninsula in Macedonia, but four days voyage from Constantinople, famous among the ancients for the extravagant attempt of Xerxes, who, digging through the Isthmus, reduced it to an island, as we are informed by Herodotus.* But this canal (was it really ever made) has been long since filled up again by the falling in of the earth from the higher grounds, so that no appearance of it now remains; and therefore the truth of the story has been questioned by most writers of later ages.† There are several monasteries upon this mountain, which were settled there long before the Turks overran the Grecian Empire; and being wholly possessed by monks, it is called, by the Greeks, ἅγιον ὄρος, the *sacred mountain*.‡ As this place had escaped the general ravage and plunder of the Turks, Mr. Greaves, not without reason, imagined, that many valuable remains of antiquity might still be preserved there, and particularly Greek manuscripts. This motive strongly induced him to make an excursion thither, but he could not, it seems, accomplish his design; which was afterwards the case of Dr. Smith, who had the same intention when he was in those parts.* Father Belon, who had been there, and visited several monasteries, wrote an account of it in the year 1553. He says, The mountain, as it extends itself from the continent westward towards the south, is in length three days journey, and half a day's in breadth, rising very high and steep, to the south, in the shape of a pear. The top of it is always covered with snow: the north side, where the snow lies longest, is very fertile; but towards the south, rocky and barren.—Viewing it very carefully, he could discern no traces of the channel mentioned by Herodotus. There are three or four and twenty monasteries, founded and

* Lib. vii. c. 24.

† Vid. Is. Voss. Observ. in Mel. L. ii. c. 2.

‡ There are two views of the monastery, τῆ παντοκράτορος, in this mountain, one from the land, and the other from the sea, taken in the year 1726, and brought to Oxford, by Dositheus, archimandrite of that monastery, which are now placed in the Bodleian Gallery.

* Vit. J. G. p. 11.

endowed

endowed by different persons, at different times, which contain, one with another, upwards of two hundred monks, in the whole making nearly six thousand, who are highly esteemed by all who adhere to the Greek church. These monasteries are encompassed with strong and high walls, both to defend them from the sea and the assaults of pirates, most of them being built near to the *shore*. The monks all live a rigid and ascetic life, wearing only a russet woollen garment, without any linen, and faring very hard. They eat no flesh, and therefore keep no tame creatures, neither fowls nor beasts of any kind. Their principal food is dry olives, raw onions, beans soaked in water and then salted, bisket bread, and fish, either fresh or salted. But, in lent time, they eat no sort of fish that has blood in it. They are all employed in some manual business, and perform all the common offices of life for each other, without calling in any foreign assistance. They are extremely ignorant; and it is a rare thing to find one or two in a monastery who can write or read. But where any one has so much knowledge of the Greek tongue as to read their public service, (which is written in that language), it commonly gives him some authority among them, and he leads the rest in chanting their devotion. They have some divinity books, but none of poetry, history, or philosophy; and would be excommunicated, if they read any thing but divinity. They are subject to the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Constantinople. As they are not allowed to marry, their numbers are kept up by persons who go among them, and take upon themselves that way of life; who, upon their first coming, deliver up their effects for the common use of the monastery. They are hospitable to strangers, and treat them in the manner they live themselves, without expense.*

This is the substance of that writer's account. But John Comenus, a physician of Wallachia (who staid in Mount Athos a considerable time), at the beginning of this century, published a more particular description of their monasteries in the vulgar Greek language, which was afterwards translated into Latin, by the learned father *Montfaucon*, and put at the end of his Palæographia Græca. Though the greatest part of what he says, relating to the vast number of relics preserved in them, and the miracles performed there, seem entirely fabulous; for, if any credit is to be given to his narrative, the monks were not altogether so ignorant in his time, as father Belon represents them. For he tells us "some of them were employed in copying books, and others in binding them." And, in speaking of their libraries, he says, "You may see there a great number of ancient manuscripts, never yet published, and to many unknown, full of all wisdom, divine knowledge, and sublime thought; books of divinity, and many in every other science."* So that father Belon seems not to have been very inquisitive in examining their libraries; and though father Montfaucon tells us, "That he had never seen one book that was written at Mount Athos," when he published his Palæographia Græca, in 1702, yet, afterwards, in drawing up the catalogue of Greek manuscripts, in the *Bibliotheca Coislincaria*, or *Seguerianа*, published by him, in 1715, wherein were upwards of 400, he says, "He was surprised to find, that near half of them were brought from the monasteries in that Mount."† And it appears, by the account he has given of them, that they consisted of various kinds of literature, divinity, philosophy, mathematics, history, philology, some of them of a considerable age, and likewise that many of them had been written there. Since the publication of that book, two parcels of Greek manuscripts have also been brought from thence into England; one, about twelve years since,‡ which was purchased by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the University of Oxford, Dr. Mead, and Dr. Bentley; and more are yet expected, a person being gone thither for that purpose.

A short ACCOUNT *of the* GOVERNMENT *of the* PRINCIPALITY *of* WALES, *and its* MARCHES, *or* BORDERS, *from the time of the* NORMAN CONQUEST, *down to the* REIGN *of* QUEEN ELISABETH, *from a* MANUSCRIPT, *written by an eminent* WELSH HISTORIAN, *about the middle of the sixteenth century.*

THE principality of Wales, it is well known, before its conquest by King Edward I. was governed by princes

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* *Les observations de plusieurs singularités et choses memorables, trouvées en Grèce, &c. Lib.* 7. *c.* 35, *etc. en Anvers,* 8*vo.* 1555.

* P. 449.

† In præfat.

‡ It is to be recollected, that this account was published in 1740.

of

of Welsh blood, and by the laws and customs peculiar to that country; but being now reduced under the English yoke, king Edward divided it into shires. Some of the old Welsh laws he retained, others he altered, and some he entirely rejected. He also instituted courts of judicature, similar to those of England.

The principality was thus governed: the prince held a court of chancery and exchequer in the castle of Caernarvon, for North Wales, and had a judge, or justice there, who adminstered justice to the whole of the inhabitants of this division. A similar court was holden in the castle of Caermarthen, for South Wales, which had likewise its justice. The courts holden by these justices, in their respective provinces, were called the courts of great sessions. Here causes of every description, within the respective provinces, were heard and determined. On the creation of every new prince, there were granted by the people of the province, to the prince, in acknowledgment of his investiture, certain sums of money, called by them the *Myses*. These were also considered as paid to the prince for his allowance of former customs, and as procuring pardon for offences previously committed. The sum of the *Myses*, for the county of Caermarthen, was about eight hundred marks; and for the county of Cardigan, about six hundred marks.—Besides the great courts, there were also holden inferior courts, or tourrs, as in England, called, by some, courts of petty sessions. There were also in the several courts, inferior to these. In case of error in judgment of any of these courts, redress was always to be had by a writ of false judgment, in the superior court. And in erroneous judgment, in these superior courts, redress was had either from the judgment of what was called a special justice of itinerance, or from the parliament of England, but never in the English courts of justice at Westminster.

The Government of the Marches of Wales.

It appears from various ancient documents, that after the conquest of England by the Normans, King William placed several of his Norman nobility on the confines of Wales, and gave power to them to make such conquests in Wales as they were able. Leaving them by this means to provide territory for themselves, and thus also endeavouring, in part, to reduce the Welsh into his subjection. The lands thus seized by his followers were to be holden of the crown of England, *in capite*. This also induced several of the English nobility, who held lands on the borders of Wales, to make incursions into the principality. Many of the adjoining parts of Wales became thus wrested from the Welsh, and were called Baronies Marches. By this means, Robert Fitzhamond acquired the whole county of Glamorgan. Barnard Newmarsh obtained the county of Brecknock, and established his conquest by marriage with a Welsh woman. These were all holden *in capite* of the crown of England; but that the conquerors, or their posterity, should not be deprived of them, the lands thus obtained were created Baronies Marches, and had a kind of Palatine jurisdiction erected in each of them, which had power to administer justice to their tenants in the respective territories. The king being their supreme lord, where their own jurisdiction failed, they sought redress in the English courts of law. This was the state of the government of the Marches of Wales, till after the conquest of the whole country by Edward I.

The first council that was established in the Marches of Wales, appears to have been about the 17th of Edward IV. when the Prince of Wales was sent to the Marches under the care of his uncle Lord Rivers. At this time also, John, Lord Bishop of Worcester, was appointed lord president of the council.

Prince Arthur, the son of Henry VII. in the seventeenth year of his father's reign, went into Wales. At this time, Dr. Smith, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, the founder of Brasen Nose College, Oxford, was president of the council. This person continued president till the fourth year of the reign of Henry the VIII. when Geoffry Blyth, the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, succeeded him.

Mary, the eldest daughter of Henry the VIII. bore the title of Princess of Wales, although no patent of her creation is now to be found. Under her, John Voysye, L.L.D. afterwards bishop of Exeter, was the president. To him succeeded Rowland, the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.

This was the state of the government of the Marches till the twenty-seventh year of Henry VIII.

By a statute made in this year, the principality and dominion of Wales became annexed to the realm of England; and the same jurisdiction and government;

ment; and a similar administration of justice was adopted as was used in this kingdom. All the Welsh laws, and most of the peculiar customs and tenures, were by this statute entirely abolished.

By this statute also, (since the whole of Wales was divided into no more than eight counties, and since there was much of the country that was not included in any of these counties,) four new counties were made; namely, those of Radnor, Brecknock, Montgomery, and Denbigh. By the same act, and by another in the thirty-fourth of Henry the Eighth, the whole of the counties were also subdivided into hundreds. The Marches now became annexed, partly to England, and partly to the above new counties of Wales. This was done principally, (since nearly all the Baronies Marches were at that time in the hands of the king), on account of the murders, riots, and enormities that were continually committed there, and the difficulty of punishing the offenders, from their escaping from one Barony into another.

It was also ordained of the said counties, that each should send one knight, and each county-town should send one burgess, to the English parliament.

By the act of the 34th Henry VIII. the twelve counties of Wales were placed under the following jurisdiction:

The counties of Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery, were under the jurisdiction of the Chief Justice of Chester, who had an annual allowance of one hundred pounds.

The counties of Caernarvon, Anglesey, and Merioneth, were placed in the jurisdiction of the Justice of North Wales, who had fifty pounds per annum.

The counties of Radnor, Brecknock, and Glamorgan, had their own Justice, who had fifty pounds.

The counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, had also their own Justice, who had likewise fifty pounds per annum.

By an act of parliament passed in the 23th of Elizabeth, another Justice was added to each of the above.

To the respective courts of these judges, the same authority was annexed, as that possessed by the court of King's-bench, in England: with this exception, that in these courts, pleas of every description were allowed to be heard and determined.

To each of the circuits was allowed a seal for the sealing of all writs, commissions, &c. issued in the respective circuits.

The seal for the counties of Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery, was directed to be kept by the chamberlain of the county of Denbigh.

That for Caernarvon, Merioneth, and Anglesey, was to be lodged with the chamberlain of North Wales.

The seal for the counties of Radnor, Brecknock, and Glamorgan, was committed to the care of the steward, and chamberlain of Brecknock.

The seal for Caermarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and Cardiganshire, was lodged with the chamberlain of South Wales.

The justices were directed to visit each of the counties of their respective circuits, twice in the year, and in each to sit six days, for the hearing and determining of causes, &c. The place of sitting was to be appointed by them, and to be proclaimed fifteen days before. These sittings were to be called the Great Sessions. In case of erroneous judgment, an appeal would lie to the court of King's-bench, at Westminster.

The following were the officers, &c. ordained for the said Great Sessions, in each of the circuits.

A chamberlain, who was the treasurer of the prince's revenue, and the keeper of the seal.

An attorney and solicitor-general.

A prothonotary, or chief register, who drew all the pleadings, and entered and ingrossed all the fines.

A clerk of the crown, who drew and ingrossed all judgments and proceedings in criminal causes. This, and the above office, were in the appointment of the king.

A marshal, to attend the persons of the judges from court to court.

A cryer of the court, to call such persons into court whose appearance was necessary, and to keep silence in the court.

In each of the circuits there were also created, by commission under the great seal of England, justices of the peace. The chief of these was called custos rotulorum: he had the care of all the records, &c. of the county. Two of these justices, one of them of the *quorum*, were to hold petty sessions, for the punishment of smaller offences.

Besides the above officers, there was also ordained for each county, a clerk of the peace, for the entering and ingrossing of all the proceedings before these justices.

Each county had its sheriff, (that is,

according to the Saxon derivation of the name, shire reeve, minister, or bailiff of the county.) He was considered the executor of all the precepts of the courts of law. In his judicial capacity, he held twice a year a court called the Sheriff's tourne In this court, all offences were inquired into that were committed against the common law, and were not forbidden by act of parliament. This was a criminal court. He also held a county court, in which he determined petty civil causes, under the value of forty shillings: this court was holden once a month. The office of sheriff was made annual; and three persons were ordered every year to be named by the lord-president, the council, and justices of Wales; or three of them, of which the president was to be one. Of these three persons, thus nominated, the king elected one.

Each county had an officer called an *Escheator*, who seized for the king all forfeited lands, goods, &c. This person was to make inquest into the death of the king's tenants, and the descent of their lands; and in case of infants being left without guardians, to take their persons and property into his wardship. This officer was appointed by the lord-treasurer of England, by the advice of the lord-president, the council, and justices of Wales, or three of them, of which the lord-president was to be one.

In each of the counties were also ordained two other officers, called coroners, or crowners; these were to make enquiry into all sudden deaths, and to record the same. These were appointed by the freeholders of the counties, by virtue of a writ issued from the Court of Chancery, "De coronatione elegende."

And as each county was divided into several hundreds, it was also ordered, that two sufficient gentlemen should be appointed constables of every hundred. In each hundred, the sheriff was also to appoint a sufficient person, to be his bailiff of that hundred, who was always also to attend the justices at their courts of sessions.

The Government of the Marches of Wales, after the Statutes of 27th and 34th Henry VIII.

By the statute of the 34th Henry VIII. it was further ordained, that the president and council of the Marches of Wales, with all their officers, should continue as before the passing of the act. At this time, Rowland Lee, the bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, was president. He was succeeded in 35th Henry VIII. by Richard Sampson, bishop of Chester, who was afterwards removed to Litchfield and Coventry. In 2d Edward VI. John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, and afterwards Duke of Northumberland, was created lord-president of the Marches, which office he held only two years, being then succeeded by Sir William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, who continued till 1st Mary, when Nicholas Heath, bishop of Worcester, and afterwards archbishop of York, and lord-chancellor of England, obtained the office. On his removal, Sir William Herbert, then Earl of Pembroke, again succeeded; and he continued in the office three years, when Gilbert Borne, bishop of Bath and Wells, was appointed. In the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, Sir John Williams, Lord Williams, of Tame, was created president; but he dying in the year of his creation, was followed by Sir Henry Sidney, knight of the garter. During the twenty-four years that he held the office, he was resident above eight in Ireland; and in his absence, his vice-president was, John Bishop, of Worcester; and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. After Sir Henry Sidney, his son-in-law, Henry, Earl of Pembroke, succeeded; and in the 44th of Elizabeth, Lord Zouch was created lord-president. This person was in office at the time the manuscript was written.

The president and council of Wales, had power to hear and determine all causes and matters assigned to them, by instructions under the king's own hand.

The council assisting the president, consisted of the Chief Justice of Chester, and three of the Justices of Wales. Besides these, which were called the ordinaries, there were other persons, both lords and knights, and others learned in the laws, (extraordinaries) called in to assist, whenever the president considered it necessary. These were paid six shillings and six-pence a day each, during the time of their attendance.

Other officers were a clerk of the council, a clerk of the signet, and a registrar. These offices were, by Queen Elizabeth, allowed to be united, and they were executed by deputy. There were also a remembrancer, an attorney, a solicitor, a goaler, two messengers, and a sergeant at arms.

The following are extracts from memorandums of covenants entered into, in the year 1534, betwixt the stewards,

the constable, and lieutenant of the lordship of Oswestry, concerning the better government of the lordships of Powys, and Oswestry.

"1534.—Edw. Sutton, Lord Dudley and Powys, and Rafe Brereton, squier, stewards of the lordshipp of Oswestree; Edward Treuor, constable of the same lordshipp; and John Treuor, lieutenant there, are bound each to other to performe, and fullfill the diuers covenants, &c.

"To keepe a day of March between Powys and Oswastree lordshipp, before the last of July next.

"To come and vew, and then redresse all such murthers, felonys, and other offences, committed and done by the tenants and inhabitants, of either of the sayd lordshipps, against other, according to the forme of the March.

"If that any person, or persons, henceforth answerable in that one countree, committ or doe open felonie in that other countree, that then the officers of that countree, where he or they so doing be maisters, shall take the offender or offenders, and send hym or them there, as the offence shall be done, to be punished according to his demeritt.

"If any person or persons, of the one cuntrey, hereafter lett, vex, or trouble any person or persons, of the other cuntrey, to pursue any goods or cattle fro him or them taken, that then he or they so doinge, shall be taken and kept in ward without bayle or maynprise, unto such tyme that he or they letted and vexed, shall be contented or payd of his goods or cattell.

"If any goods or cattell hereafter be stolne from the one cuntrey to the other by ignorant persons, and there trackt, the tenants and inhabitants shall pay for the cattell, within fifteen days then next ensuing; or four of the best of the sayd tenants remayne in ward without bayle or maynprise, unto the tyme the execution be payd," &c.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

CARDINAL MAZARIN.

THE following is a statement of the property given by the Cardinal to the Duke and Duchess de Mazarin, as well by the marriage settlement as by his will and codicil:—

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1. The Duchy of Mazarin, and its dependancies, valued at 950,000 livres	39,583	6	8
2. In ready money, to purchase an estate, 1,200,008 livres	50,000	0	0
3. Right in the salt mines at Branage, 40,000 livres per ann. 1666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*			
4. Half of the palace Mazarin, 500,000 livres	20,833	6	8
5. Half of the statues, 150,000 livres	6,250	0	0
6. The territories and lordships in Alsace, viz. Betford, Tannes, Dalkirg, D'Elles, the County of Ferret, and the Domains of La Fere, Marle, and Ham, upwards of 130,000 livres per ann. 5416*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*			
7. The charges and government of Brisac and of Alsace, La Fere, Vincennes, and the grand Bailiwick of Haguenau, upwards of 100,000 livres per ann. 4166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*			
8. Furniture, valued at 1,800,000 livres	75,000	0	0
9. Bonds and other securities for money paid to the Duke by the Executors, 6,000,000	250,000	0	0
	441,666	13	4
Annual value of the estates, 11,250*l.* which, at 20 years purchase, gives	225,000	0	0
Grand Total	666,666	13	4

JOHNSON AND BAILEY.

Bailey's explanation of thunder, must yield, in point of beauty and intelligence, to Dr. Johnson's definition of a boy, viz. "*A Man-child, not a Girl.*"

THE PENTATEUCH.

Amongst the Jews, every man was obliged to write over with his own hand, once in his life, the books of the law. *Kings* were obliged to write them twice.

ANACREON.

The first French translation of Anacreon was by Mademoiselle le Fevre, daughter of M. Daciers' literary preceptor. She afterwards attempted translations of Aristophanes, Sophocles, and Euripides.

OPERAS.

The first Opera that appeared in France was by *Perrin*, a translator of Virgil.

TRAGEDIES.

The first Tragedy that appeared in France, and also in Italy, was *Sophonisba*.

PATER-NOSTER

Pope Adrian the Fourth, who was the son of Robert Breakspeare, of Abbot's Langton, in Hertfordshire, presented the following translation of the Lord's Prayer to Henry the Second:

"Ure fader in hevene riche
Thi name be halid everliche,
Thou bring us to thi michiblisce,
Thi wil to wirche ther us wisse,
Als hit is in hevene ido
Ever in erth ben hit also,
That heli brede yat lastyth ay,
Thou sende hiouse yis ilke day,
Forgiv ous al yat we havith don,
Als we forgiv och oder mon,
Ne let ous falle in no foundinge,
Ak schilde ous fro ye foule thinge.
Amene."

ECCLESIASTICAL CENSURES.

During the submission of England to the Papal yoke, ecclesiastical censures were rigidly imposed, and implicitly obeyed. An eminent instance of this occurred in the reign of Henry the Fifth, when the wives of Lord Strange and Sir John Tressel, "*striving for place*" at St. Dunstan's church during divine service, their husbands and attendants at length engaged in the affray. The quarrel soon became general; many were wounded, and one man actually killed. The delinquents, however, were quickly secured, and the service of the church immediately suspended. After due examination, Lord and Lady Strange being adjudged by the archbishop of Canterbury to be the aggressors, were commanded to do public penance, which they thus performed. The officiating priest of St. Dunstan's led the procession, after whom walked his lordship's servants, partly unclothed; then followed Lord Strange, bare-headed, carrying a lighted taper; his lady bare-footed; and last of all the archdeacon. In this order they proceeded from St. Pauls, where the sentence was pronounced, to St. Dunstan's, where the lady, at the ceremony of rehallowing the church, filled all the vessels with water, and presented at the altar an ornament of ten pounds value, while Lord Strange gave a pix of silver that cost half that sum.

RICHARD THE THIRD,

in the second year of his reign, being hard pressed for pecuniary supplies, borrowed various sums of money from the aldermen, and other principal citizens of London, to whom certain pledges were then delivered by his "*Chaplen Chaterton*," that were never afterwards redeemed. Among these was the helmet of the late King his brother, adorned with a rich garniture of gold, precious stones and pearls; cups of gold, also decorated with pearls and other jewels, and the twelve apostles of silver gilt, which had previously ornamented his private chapel. For this accommodation he presented to the chamber of London a rich gold cup and cover, set with diamonds and pearls, "valued at an hundred marks."

MR. JUSTICE BULLER.

The learned judge, being on the Welsh circuit, previous to opening the assizes at C—, attended divine service. When the honest Welsh curate came to the passage in the *Te Deum*, "We believe that thou shalt come to be our Judge," he turned towards his lordship, and as he concluded the sentence, made him a most profound bow.

INTREPIDITY.

At the battle of Minden, a corps of French grenadiers, commanded by M. de St. Perer, being exposed to a battery that carried off whole files at once; St. Perer wishing them not to fall back, rode slowly in front of the line, with his snuff-box in his hand, and said, "Well, my boys, what's the matter, eh—Cannon? Well, it kills you, it kills you, that's all, my boys—march on and never mind it."

MRS. GLASSE.

The System of Cookery, published under

under the name of Mrs. Glasse, was written by Dr. Hill, who as author, dramatic poet, and physician, would scarcely get "salt to his porridge;" but the receipt for making it procured him many a dinner.

MOTIVES FOR MAKING WAR.

The ambassador of the Grand Signior, at the Court of France, during the reign of Henry IV. in the greatest heat of the league, offered military aid to his Majesty. Various were the motives assigned by politicians for such an offer by the Sublime Porte. All their conjectures were however wide of the mark; for on the ambassador being asked the reason, he answered, "That his master naturally hated the *word league*."

MONTESQUIEU.

When Montesquieu's Persian Letters appeared, they had such a prodigious run, that the booksellers used to stop every one they met, with "Write me some Persian letters."

INDIVIDUM VAGUM, &c.

This term, as well as *Individuum in Genere, Individuum Entis, Unum Substantie, Unum Entis, Individuum Insignitum, Individuum Individui*, was applied to the pronoun *Hoc*, *this*, in the Vulgate Translation of "*Hoc* est corpus meum," "*This* is my body;" the words used by Christ in consecrating the bread. This *Hoc* has been the source of most extraordinary controversy and opinions. Gerson, (*Contr. Floret. li.* 4.) says, this pronoun *Hoc* signifies the substance of the bread. Occam (*in* 4 *Sent dist.* 13.) says, this pronoun *Hoc* has relation to the body of Christ; but this is repelled by Holcot, (*in* 4 *Sent. quæ.* 3.) who says, that if so, Christ must say, "My body is my body," which is childish and vain. Peter Alliacensis (*in* 4 *Sent. dist.* 13. *quæ.* 5.) says, *Hoc* points out the body of Christ; *otherwise Christ's saying is not true!!!* Thomas Aquinas (*in* 4. *Sent. dist.* 8. *art.* 16.) says, *Hoc*, that is to say, this thing contained under these forms is my body. All these expositions *kicked up the first dust*, it being discovered that Christ's body was thus made present *before the words of consecration*. Joh. de Burgo (*De Forma Verbor. Requisita, &c. ca.* 4.) then sapiently steps in, as *Sir Oracle*, to settle the Proteus character of this shuffling *Hoc* with a disjunctive. "*Hoc*, he says, This thing that either is present already under these forms, or anon will be present, is my body." But the childishness of the exposition, "My body is or shall be my body" still remaining, Holcot, (*ubi sup.*) entered the lists by observing, that the pronoun *Hoc* signified a certain thing, that was indifferently common, as well to the bread as to Christ's body. This did not do, for what was this indifferent thing? Durand, (*lib.* 4.) most miserably hampered with these difficulties, gets out of the scrape with "Some say that this pronoun *Hoc* signifieth *nothing at all*, but is put materially and absolutely without any manner of signification!!! This was playing an engine with oil instead of water to suppress a fire; for if this word *Hoc* signified nothing at all, what power could it have to effect consecration? A pretty weighty objection, but of no force with two *wise-acres*, who followed. The first, Innocentius (*De Off. Miss. pars* iii. *c.* 6. *c.* 14.) says, that Christ consecrated the sacrament *not by these words*, "This is my *body*," but by his blessing that went before!!! Absurdum per absurdius! The second, Duns Scotus, says, this sentence, "This is my body," is *not the sentence of consecration*, neither as it is *true*, nor as it is *false*, but *only* as it is a sentence *neuter* between both, that is to say, neither *true* nor *false!!!* At last a Drawcansir, in great rage and fury, gives the whole *Hoc* controversy a *knock-down* blow. This was Dr. Steph Gardiner, who, in the "*Devil's Sophistry*," *fol.* 24, says, "Christ spake plainly, This is my body, making demonstration of the bread;" and treats all the learned doctors with great scorn.

DAVID RIZZIO.

Bishop Jewel (in his *View of a Seditious Bull, p.* 16.) says, that he was a state tool, placed in the queen's confidence by Pope Pius, and lost his life "through taking upon him to rule the queene there, and seeking all means to digrace and disquiet the nobles, and to undoe that country."

WILL. HAFFLIGINENSIS,

in his sermon (*De Adventu*) expounds the text, "Seek the Lord, while he may be found," by saying, "He is found in the material church of stone: there he is hidden under the form of bread." This writer lived anno 1300.

COUNCILS.

Peter Crab, the compiler of the Councils, complains, that the copies from whence he took them were strangely corrupt, *and not one of them agreeing with the other.*

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE DESERTED PARSONAGE.

BY J. LYNCH, ESQ.

MARK* where yon steeple rears its simple spire,
Where all the village train, with awe, retire,
To lift their grateful orisons on high,
To him, whose awful mandate rules the sky.
I love to see the long procession glide
Across the mead, or up the green-hill's side,
To that plain edifice, whose folding-door
Expands admissible to rich and poor:
The house of HIM, who no distinction knows,
But that which Virtue's sacred pow'r bestows.
Behind† the church a tott'ring mansion bends,
Whose mould'ring wall a sudden lapse portends;
Rank weeds enclose its entrance; and each stone
Is with excrescent damps and moss o'ergrown:
Its garden waste, its lawn o'er-run with briar;
Its once pellucid fount, a bed of mire.
There desolation reigns—no human sound
The long deserted lonely rooms resound:
No guest, with champing steed and hasty hoof,
Approaches now the hospitable roof;
That rifted roof, wide opening to the sky;
Totters at every blast that blusters by.

Alas! the Parsonage!—"Alas! the shame"—
Methinks I hear some hoary swain exclaim,
"A time there was, when yonder mould'ring dome
Was Peace and Charity's selected home.
How cheerful to the eye its front arose!
There crept the Woodbine, and here bloom'd the Rose.
There droop'd the virgin Lily's pensive head;
And here Carnations glow'd with streaky red.
There stood of ancient Elms a stately row,
Now by the unrelenting axe laid low:
And here, as gently slop'd the smiling lawn,
Started at ev'ry breeze, the trembling Fawn.
Methinks, ev'n now, in yon sequester'd way,
Where hazel clumps exclude the noon-tide ray,
Our lost lamented past'ral friend I view,
As wont, some pious reverie pursue.
O! what a man was he?—what charms of sense
Could round such tranquil happiness dispense.
Each sun, that on his works delighted shone,
Saw him neglect, for others' ease, his own:
Each lib'ral sentiment that warm'd his breast,
A friend in ev'ry human form confest:
No narrow selfish prejudice confin'd,
His noble, free, disinterested mind.
To ev'ry sect alike his bounty flow'd;
His love for all mankind unceasing glow'd:
For as the sun its genial warmth imparts,
Alike to barren and to fertile parts,
So would he dedicate to all his care,
And partip'ate his love to all a share:
Good, without pride; and learn'd, without conceit;
Skill'd to check riot, or suppress debate;
No match declar'd—no contract was begun,
Nor mother gave her maid, nor sire his son;
Till first their past'ral Friend the choice approv'd;
His sanction was the prize for those that lov'd.
Beneath his care dark Melancholy smil'd,
By soothing arguments of woe beguil'd:
Despair grew calm, and Sorrow's rankling dart
Was blunted by his soft persuasive art.
The wretch by persecuting Conscience stung
Drank Peace and Hope from his enliv'ning tongue;
That tongue whose harmonizing sounds would flow
A magic talisman for ev'ry woe.

Alas! one fatal eve, by duty led,
He sought with godly zeal the fev'rish bed
Of fell disease—he sought to cheer the hour
Of harpy Death's inevitable pow'r;
But can my falt'ring voice our mis'ry tell?
A victim to his gen'rous pains he fell;
He fell (but rests in ev'ry heart inurn'd)
Wet with the tears of all; belov'd and mourn'd!

Ah! sad reverse——a stripling of the gown
Now holds the vicarage, but lives in town.
In scenes of gay volupt'ousness he strays,
And spends in revelry both nights and days.
While yonder dome, slow mould'ring into dust,
Admits each pelting show'r and vagrant gust."

Methinks I hear the swain—his deep-drawn sigh!
I mark the rising sorrow swell his eye;
And as I bid farewell, and turn the vale,
Reflection ponders on his mournful tale.

* From Poems about to be published.

† The Author has seen a Parsonage-house in Yorkshire, which answered this description.

LINES TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY KIRKE WHITE, LATE OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

AND is his happy spirit fled?
Is Henry number'd with the dead?
How weeps the Muse!!! her harp unstrung
Upon the willows she has hung.
Who can forbear to shed a tear,
Over the grave of one so dear?
Illustrious Bard! I pray thee, say,
What Muse attun'd thy well-known lay?
Did in thy ardent bosom glow,
And in mellifluous numbers flow?

He

He now invokes her aid, who sings
Thy worth, and his poor tribute brings;
Although in such an artless lay,
In strains such as his numbers may.
We know, alas! that thou (full well)
A martyr to thy studies fell.
Whilst others fast were lock'd in sleep,
Thy nightly vigils thou didst keep.
When with affliction sorely prest,
Thy busy mind could find no rest.
Could midnight's silent hours but speak,
They'd tell, that, while upon thy cheek
Appear'd the marks of dire disease,
Consumption had begun to seize
Thy frame, still was thy mind intent
On knowledge, and still closely bent
On the great business of thy days,
To gain the meed of well-earn'd praise.
How soon, alas! his race is run!
How soon his fleeting days are gone!!!

IL NIDO DEGLI AMORI.

IF admiration be thine end or aim,
Already, my Irene, is it thine;
But quit the vain attempt, to waken love,
In such a froward, captious heart as mine.

Charming thou art, and amiable too;
Nay, beauteous in *my* eyes thou e'er wilt be;
But charms, nor beauty, of themselves alone,
Have pow'r enough to weave a chain for me.

If, in thine heart, the envied place to fill,
(A boon of thine own off'ring), I decline;
O still let Censure, hasty to decide,
Suspend her judgment in a case like mine!

For, sweet Irene, by my hopes of bliss!
Within the dear enclosure of thy breast,
Strangely prolific, beyond word or thought,
A host of little Loves have built their nest.

One little flutterer, with toil begins
To poise himself in air, and "win his way;"
Another, from his narrow tomb, the shell,
To force a ready passage into day.

Meat to the newly born the *elder* bring,
With lavish zeal, for this their callow brood;
These too, in turn, a *lesser* offspring guard,
Who cling to them, and clamour for their good.

E'en to the eye, the gathering croud appears,
To swell its numbers, and increase the throng;
Count'less already, and enough to foil,
The sage Archytas, theme of ancient song.

They are of every *colour*, that the morn,
When brib'd by Iris to restrain her tears,
Puts on, half-pleas'd, and of a present vain,
Which not a goddess in Olympus wears.

One seems with *violet* to tinge his wings,
Another's lily pinions mock the snow:
Some wear the "livery," of sober *brown*,
And others with the bright *vermilion* glow.

Nay, e'en of *grey* fantastic! are there some,
As wayward Fancy chuses to assume;
The *golden* pinion is not always best,
Yet does it triumph o'er each other plume.

Of different humours are these stripling foes,
And all at variance ever are they found;
One ponders in his mind, and silent is,
Another candid, prattles without bound.

One, on his care-worn and suspicious brow,
His sculptur'd grief, engraven deep, displays;
Another's happiness, as firmly fix'd,
Each smiling feature to the eye betrays.

One, with the eloquence of grief, intreats,
Another arms with threat his swiftly-moving eye;
One haughtily demands, *another* takes;
One dearly loves to steal, but fears to try.

One, from his rival, strives to snatch the bow,
Or of his torch another to beguile;
E'en, from his eyelids, one has lost the band!
Still they intrigue, and still are friends the while.

Each, of his fellow has a mutual dread,
All to each other bear a deadly hate;
Yet still they throng around, and still unite,
As if one common tie had bound their fate.

Amid such tumult, such eternal din,
And didst thou hope that I cou'd ever dwell?
In vain that idle hope, believe me, girl,
My peace and blest repose I love too well.

That chirping too, so shrill, that prattle loud,
Which tire the ear, and everlasting are;
That ceaseless flutter, which offends the eye;
Not half a moment ever could I bear.

A better choice, in truth, my dearest girl,
It now becomes both you and me to make.
Go, seek those youths, who more obedient are,
And hearts which languish for thy beauteous sake.

I, in return, a calmer spot will chuse;
And since 'tis granted to all human-kind,
That mode to follow which their fancy suits,
Keep thou thy "nest," but let repose be mine.

But, ah! what Deity protects thy form!
How far more fair thy destiny will be!
Thou canst indulge thy passion to its fill,
And with a freedom, too, unknown to me.

Simple and changing lovers are *thy* choice;
But for the *constant* 'tis, alás! *I* care:
The perjur'd and the changeable abound,
But tell me where the fond and faithful are?

IL

IL NOME.

O DARLING object of Apollo's care!
The name of her who causes all my smart;
For whom I die, upon thy trunk I write,
As Love has grav'd it on my grief-worn heart.

O! as thy leaves eternally remain,
May beauteous Chloris keep her faith to me!
But, ah! forbid! that all my cares and sighs
Should be unfruitful, and in vain, like thee!

Now, now Ambitious Plant, if *now* thou canst,
High into air thy new-born branches throw;
So with thy honour'd trunk, her much-lov'd name,
Together, and co-equally, shall grow.

Round thee, the Nymphs, whose mansion is the stream;
Round thee, the Deities of woodbine bowers;
And all the Rural Gods, with song and dance,
As every Spring returns, shall spend their hours.

To thee, the knotted Oak, the taller Pine,
The Elm, the Ivy (meed of song), shall yield,
Ida's broad Palm, the storm-bred Alpine Oak,
With all the leafy tenants of the field.

No other leaf shall girt my flowing hair,
Nor will I sing, but stretch'd beneath thy shade;
Thou shalt alone be witness of my sighs,
To thee confession of my love be made.

For thee, may Heav'n eternal sunshine wear!
Nor disappointed Lover near thee weep!
'Mid thy green leaves, no bird of omen foul
Be seen, but Philomel her vigils keep!

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE Chemists of England have their attention at this moment directed to the very important experiments of Mr. Professor Davy, who has so ably investigated the decomposing powers of a principle, which, viewed in all its varieties, exceeds any heretofore suspected as capable of being employed as a chemical agent. Indeed, when we consider what has been already accomplished by the judicious application of Galvanism, and in hands so competent, there is scarcely room left for us to doubt, but that the science of *Chemistry*, or *Chemico-electric Science*, as this eminent analist terms it, will now proceed with a rapidity proportioned to the means, which can at length be brought to bear upon matter in every form. We cherish, indeed, the strongest hopes, that the next session of the Royal Society of London will commence a very brilliant career, and more auspiciously for sciences than any session which has yet preceded, as connected with the labours of that very learned body. The importance of the extension of these principles of just science is of the utmost consequence, not merely to the man of science, but to all the different departments of the arts; and the important results, as connected even with the principles of various manufactures, will be from such extension incalculable. For it has been almost proved to a demonstration, that every compound concrete substance yields up with great readiness its elementary principles to this new power, which in many instances are separated and carried by invisible circulation to a distance from each other; and this occurs even where the materials of such unsuspected compounds were supposed to be united by the most powerful forces of affinity or chemical attraction. We heartily wish, (what with no ill-grounded hope we trust must speedily happen,) that a continuation of success may attend such honourable labours. And we congratulate ourselves, that in their department the philosophers of our own country have deservedly and decidedly the lead; and they have gone too far to stop!

While Mr. Davy, and most of his philosophical and chemical contemporaries, are ardently pursuing the novel powers thus furnished, of separating bodies into their constituent parts by the Galvanic influence, or attempting to approximate towards the real elementary principles of all matter, whether in organic or organized, others are as strenuously engaged in maintaining some very remarkable theories; and when we look at the character of the party to whom we allude, and his just eminence as a chemical operator and man of science, we cannot but give every attention to the indefatigability and ingenuity of Mr. Hume. This gentleman, from some peculiarities in the characteristics of *silex*, apprehends

hends that this substance is not a simple earth, as it has been hitherto supposed and classed by modern chemists, but the acidifying principle, *oxygen*, in an actually concrete state; since he conceives that not only lime, but the whole list of the earths, differ so manifestly in their nature and properties from *silex*, that, according to our author, it would appear preposterous to associate them in the same class. The earths possess the powers of alkaline bodies neutralizing the acids, and forming with each species peculiar neutral salts; having all that distinctly marked attraction for acids which the alkalies themselves have. "Silex," says he, "on the contrary, has not only no such character, but in all its combinations it acts rather the part of an acid, and prefers evidently an alkali, an earth, or a metal, to any acid whatever; and the most complete combinations are those in which this element predominates." See Monthly Magazine for June, p. 185. The author is, we apprehend, right in conjecturing that any controversy to which this perfectly novel notion might give birth, will be speedily dissipated by the transcendental, the omnipotent powers and agency of the Voltaïc Electricity. However it may terminate, Mr. Hume is entitled to every praise for his persevering in a course so eccentric, and for giving a new and quite opposite character and designation to *silex* than has heretofore been thought of by chemists; and which, though it may not be just, yet such is the present condition of the science, that the contrary of what he has advanced cannot be maintained. But more are busied on this important topic; and the dispute must be speedily put to rest. We shall think it altogether premature to offer our opinion, in the present state of the question. Severe experiment will, as it ought, decide. With the conclusion of the session of parliament, the hopes of Mr. Windsor, and those who had applied for the certain exclusive privileges, under the name of the *Gas Light and Coke Company*, were suspended, by the Bill having been lost. We are, however, well convinced, that this subject is by no means condemned to eternal oblivion. The potent and gratefully-splendid illumination, producible by a fit employment of the purified gaseous combustible products of common coal, has excited the admiration of all who have beheld it. There are, it is true, many obstacles to conquer, before it ought to be expected, that apparatus of so simple, safe, and certain a nature, could be devised, as would render the application of this principle part of our constant domestic economy. It was requisite that cheapness should be connected with simplicity, utility, and effect. A graduate of the university, and a well-known public lecturer, Dr. Stancliffe, of Cambridge, has completely accomplished these objects: and the means by which his end has been attained, are applicable to other departments of practical utility. We can at present only announce, that the results of his labours are about to be laid before the public; and we shall take the earliest opportunity of communicating all that is valuable and interesting on this subject.

The Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke has in the press a Dictionary of Antiquities, general and local, on the plan of the French dictionary in the *Encyclopédie Methodique*. It will include the antiquities of all nations, as well as those of Great Britain, and will be illustrated with plates.

Literary Intelligence.—A new edition of Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses is in the press, with corrections, and considerable additions.

A Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution is nearly ready for publication: it is methodically arranged, with an alphabetical index, and will serve for an index to any library.

The Rev. Richard Cecil being disabled by his infirmities, has entrusted the publication of his works to his friend, Mr. Pratt. They will form three volumes octavo, each independent of the others. One will contain the *Memoirs* of the Hon. and Rev. W. B. Cadogan, John Bacon, esq. R. A. and the Rev. John Newton. This volume is considerably advanced in the press, the Memoirs of Mr. Cadogan being finished. It will contain portraits of Mr. Cecil's three friends, and will appear in the autumn. A second volume will consist of *Miscellanies;* and will contain the different sermons and tracts which have been already separately printed, with a few pieces which have not yet appeared. A third volume will contain a selection from a very considerable number of *Sermons*, taken down accurately in short-hand, from Mr. C.'s preaching, by a friend. The Miscellanies will probably be published about Christmas, and the Sermons in the spring.

The Works of the neglected and *despised*, but illustrious, James Barry, ex-professor of painting in the Royal Academy;

demy; containing his Discourses at the Royal Academy; his Observations on different Works of Art in Italy and France; his Letter to the Dilletanti Society; and his Correspondence; is in the press.

Dr CLARKE's expected Travels through Russia, the Territories of the Don Cossacks, Kuban Tartary, the Crimea, &c. &c. will be published without further delay.

The Second Volume of Caledonia; or, an Historical and Topographical Account of North Britain, from the most ancient to the present times; with a Dictionary of Places, chorographical and philological, by GEORGE CHALMERS, F.R.S. and S.A. is in forwardness.

A complete Collection of VOYAGES and TRAVELS, from Columbus to the present time, will be published in twenty-eight volumes.

Mr. BENTHAM has two works in the press, one under the title of *Elements of the Art of Packing, as applied to Juries;* and the other under the title of *Perils of the Press.*

The Royal College of Physicians have given a recent instance of liberality, not less creditable to themselves than honourable to the object, by electing Dr. Adams, the author of a well-known treatise on "Morbid Poisons," with no other academic form than the customary examination.

Mr. CYRUS REDDING has a volume of Poems in the press, which will make their appearance early this month, in a foolscap octavo size.

A History of Plymouth, by a Society of Gentlemen of that town, is in a state of forwardness, and will be published in a few months. The origin and progress of the town, together with the siege in the reign of Charles I. will be minutely detailed.

Mr. WILLIAMSON's Treatise, entitled A Companion and Guide to the Laws of England, will be ready for publication next month.

Mr. DOUGLAS, author of the Art of Drawing in Perspective upon Mathematical Principles, and of a collection of Mathematical Tables, by which an angle is obtained to degrees, minutes, seconds, and thirds, by a more easy and accurate method than by any other tables, is now preparing An Enquiry into the present State of the Elements of Mathematics, or Euclid's Elements; in which the inaccuracies, and in many instances the absurdities, introduced into them by some modern writers, are clearly pointed out, and confuted, upon mathematical principles.

A new edition of ROWE's Doctrine of Fluxions, is in the press.

A second edition of Mr. DAVIS's Key to Bonnycastle's Algebra, corrected to the last edition; and a fifth of the same gentleman's treatise on Land Surveying, are also in the press.

Mr. J. WILSON, surgeon, late of Guy's Hospital, will speedily publish Pharmacopeia Chirurgia, or Formulæ of the different Hospitals.

The Rev. JAMES WILMOT ORMSBY, chaplain on the staff of the army, will shortly publish, in two octavo volumes, an Account of the Operations of the British army in Spain and Portugal, and of the State and Sentiments of the Inhabitants during the campaigns of 1808-9, in a series of letters.

In a short time will be published, in one volume, small folio, *Cromwelliana*, or Anecdotes from Authentic Documents, illustrative of the character of Oliver Cromwell and his Family.

The Posthumous Works of the late Rev. JOHN SKINNER, of Longside, Aberdeenshire, will shortly be published in two octavo volumes. A third, containing a collection of the author's poetry, will also speedily appear.

Translations of the Voyage of Discovery to the South Seas, by order of Bonaparte—of the Journey to Pekin, of M. de Guignes, French Resident in China—and of the Travels in Turkey and Persia, by M. de Gardanne, brother of the French ambassador in the latter country, are in the press.

A Vindication of the Campaign of the British Army in Spain, commanded by Lieutenant-general Sir John Moore, by his brother, JAMES MOORE, Esq. is expected to appear next month.

Mr. THOMAS VAUGHAN has in the press a third volume of the work entitled Fashionable Follies, published by him in 1781.

Mr. ROCHE, of Sudbury, has nearly ready for the press, a novel, in two volumes, entitled Alfred, or the Victim of Perfidy.

The *Assassin of Glenroy*, or the Axis of Life, a novel, by the author of Sir Owen Glendour, and other tales, will speedily make its appearance.

The *Pulpit*, or a Biographical and Literary Account of eminent *popular* Preachers for 1809, will appear in a few days.

It

It is computed, on the lowest calculation, that there are not less than thirty converted Jews of both sexes in his Majesty's dominions. At the last meeting of the missionary society was read a letter from Berlin, acquainting them that two learned Jews had embraced Christianity in that city, and were desirous of coming to England, for the purpose of preaching to their brethren. The London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews has advertised a premium of 30 guineas for the best refutation of the late Mr. David Levi's Dissertation, on the Prophecies, to be produced within the present year.

In the committee of the House of Commons, on Mr. Winsor's proposed Bill for forming a company to prosecute his scheme of gas lights, Mr. W. Cox, an eminent chemist, delivered a report, from which it appears that many tons of *human* bones are annually sent by sea from the metropolis to the North, where they are ground, or rather broken small, in mills contrived for the purpose, and then used as a manure.

A mine of zinc ore has been discovered on Lord Ribblesdale's estate, in Craven, Yorkshire, where there were formerly copper mines. This ore has been used as a substitute in painting for white lead, the color of which it attains by long exposure: it does not blister, is more adhesive, and is not decomposed by salt water. This mineral is found in strata at the bottom of caverns, about 8 fathoms from the surface, in some places 6 feet thick. One of the caverns is 104 yards, another 84, a third 40 yards in length, and about 14 yards wide. It is supposed to have been sublimed by a volcano, as the stones surrounding it have been vitrified. About 2000 tons of it have been sold at from 5l. to 10l. to make brass when mixed with copper, exclusive of what has been used for painting. If this discovery should be followed by others of a like kind, so that there should be a full supply of the mineral, and it should be found to answer the purposes required, it is possible that the use of white lead as paint, with its deleterious effects, may be in a great degree superseded.

Dr. Wollaston has been led, by Mr. Davy's experiments on the separation and transfer of chemical agents by means of the Voltaic apparatus, to imagine it probable, that animal secretions are effected by the agency of a similar electric power. In this opinion he is supported by the following experiment:—He took a piece of glass tube about three quarters of an inch in diameter, and nearly two inches long, open at both ends; and covered one of them with a piece of clean bladder. Into this little vessel he poured some water, in which had been dissolved $\frac{1}{240}$ of its weight of salt; and after placing it upon a shilling, with the bladder slightly moistened externally, he bent a wire of zinc, so that while one extremity rested on the shilling, the other might be immersed about an inch in the water. By successive examination of the external surface of the bladder, he found that even this feeble power occasioned soda to be separated from the water, and to transude through the substance of the bladder. The presence of alkali was discernible by the application of reddened litmus paper, after two or three minutes, and was generally manifest even by the test of turmeric before five minutes had expired. This experiment tends to confirm the conjecture, that similar agents may be instrumental in effecting the various animal secretions which have not yet been otherwise explained. The qualities of each secreted fluid may hereafter instruct us in the species of electricity that prevails in each organ of the body.

Mr. James Thomson, of Church Bridge, near Blackburn, in Lancashire, has made various experiments on the sulphate of barytes. His analysis of that substance confirms with trifling variation the results already obtained by Withering, Kirwan, Clement and Desormes, and prove—1. That carbonate of barytes, both native and artificial, is composed of carbonic acid 21, 75, barytes 78, 25.—2. That nitrate of barytes is composed of acid and water 40, 7, barytes 59, 3.—3. That calcined sulphate of lime contains sulphuric acid 58, lime 42.—4, and lastly, That calcined sulphate of barytes is composed of sulphuric acid 33, barytes 67.

From a series of experiments on the germination of seeds, instituted by Mr. J. Acton, of Ipswich, it appears, that when germinating seeds are first placed in oxigen gas, a considerable absorption takes place; the quantity being regulated by the state of the seeds and the temperature of the atmosphere. In one experiment the absorption in eleven hours was 1, 60 cubic inches, being nearly one third of the quantity employed.

An observer states, that the white smoke arising from a lead furnace, during the

the process of melting the ore, continues luminous for a great length of time after it has left the chimney, and that sometimes the smoke retains this luminous appearance till it is quite dissipated. This appearance probably proceeds from sulphur driven up in the first state of combustion; for sulphur, like phosphorus, may be burned with two kinds of flame, the first not visible by day-light at less than 3000, and not capable of setting fire to the smallest thread or vegetable fibre, and the latter much brighter, and generally known.

FRANCE.

Mr. Douglas has imported into France machines for the preparation of wool, and manufacture of cloth. The saving of labour resulting from the use of these machines was soon appreciated. A certain number of manufacturers have provided themselves with them; they have been encouraged and assisted, either by premiums, or sums of money advanced them by government. Still, however, it was wished that every person might be at liberty to construct these machines, which the patent for their importation and improvement obtained by Mr. Douglas prohibited. The government therefore entered into a treaty with him, and have allowed him such advantages as have induced him to relinquish the benefit of his patent: so that from the first of January, 1809, any one was allowed to make and sell part or all of these different machines.

At the sale of Merino sheep at Rambouillet, on the 16th of June, and following days, 69 rams and 84 ewes were disposed of, the former at the average price of 705 francs, and the latter of 433, which was considerably higher than what they fetched last year. The amount of the sheep sold was 80,470 francs, and the produce of the wool 6,857, making a total of 87,327 francs.

The Society of Agriculture and Commerce of Caen report, that M. Gabriel Desetable has lately presented to them specimens of paper manufactured from straw, by means of an instrument so simple in its construction, that any person who pleases may make paper equal to the most practised workmen.

M. Boullay, of Paris, has invented an improved process for preparing sulphuric ether, which he describes as follows:—To a large tubulated glass retort placed on a sand heat, I adapted a glass worm immersed in a vessel of cold water. The extremity of the worm was inserted in the neck of a large bottle, between which and a second bottle filled with water, a communication was established by means of a siphon. Into the retort I introduced 22lbs. of sulphuric acid, concentrated to 66°. In the tubulure was inserted a particular kind of funnel with two cocks, so that its pipe descended nearly to the bottom of the retort, passing through the sulphuric acid: 22lbs. of alcohol at 36° of Beaumé's areometer were then poured in quickly, being conveyed through the acid by means of the funnel. The mixture was very well effected; the distillation was kept up by means of a fire under the retort, and as soon as about 4lbs. had passed over, 22lbs. of fresh alcohol, at 40° were introduced, drop by drop, regulating the quantity as nearly as possible by what passed over into the receiver. The process was continued so as to obtain 33lbs. of a fine white limpid product, of the most agreeable ethereal smell and taste, containing no traces of sulphurous acid, and yielding, when rectified on a water bath, 17½ lbs. of pure ether, with some alcohol of an ethereal smell, well adapted for future processes. The residuum consisted of nearly the whole of the sulphuric acid employed, some alcohol, water, and probably a certain quantity of ether completely formed; and might be used as sulphuric acid where the alcohol could do no harm, as for instance in forming different salts.

GERMANY.

M. Creve, of Wisbaden, has discovered a method of recovering wine that has turned sour. For this purpose he employs powdered charcoal. The inhabitants of the banks of the Rhine have presented him with a medal for this discovery.

A German chemist is said to have discovered another new metal among the grains of platina, to which he gives the name of *vestium*.

ITALY.

A work, interesting to the lovers of antiquities and the arts, has been recently published at Rome, consisting of a collection of engravings, carefully executed, representing the deities, altars, tripods, candelabra, basso-relievos, quadrigæ, vases, urns, &c. of antiquity, with an account of the places where the originals are now to be inspected. A few sheets of letter-press explain the subject of each plate.

The

The following account of the recent eruption of Mount Etna, in Sicily, is transmitted by an eye-witness:—On Tuesday, the 27th of March, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the mountain were frightened by repeated and violent shocks of an earthquake; these were soon followed by immense volumes of ashes, and other volcanic matter, thrown up from the mouth of the crater to a great height, so as to darken the sky, and to fill all the environs with ashes, Messina not excepted. This dry rain lasted five hours and a half. This, however, was only a prelude. On the 28th, towards evening, the fiery matter forced its way through two apertures below the crater, and was thrown up to a prodigious height. The flames and red-hot stones afforded a most sublime spectacle. On the 29th, and following days, upwards of twenty different apertures were formed in different parts of the mountain, from all which the eruptions of fire and stones in all directions were tremendous. Streams of red-hot lava ran down profusely, and in their descent destroyed every thing at a touch. A fine chesnut wood, several extensive olive plantations and vineyards, became instantly a prey to the liquid element. Upwards of twelve square miles are inundated by the fiery torrent. Of the many apertures, two in particular continued vomiting fire and lava for several days, and caused the greatest damage. No lives have been lost, although the village of Lingua Glossa was nearly destroyed. A stream of lava approached it within two miles, and would have reached it in its descent, had it not stopped of its own accord. At first the lava travelled at the rate of one yard per minute: about a week ago its velocity was reduced to one or two feet per hour. It is about six miles down the mountain; some of its channels are half a mile in breadth, and 60 to 80 feet deep. Several new mountains have been formed on the base of the old one. We are not without fear that this was not the last act of the tremendous conflagration. No exact estimate has yet been formed of the damage occasioned by the eruption; but the extent and value of the landed property destroyed by it must be very great; and a number of families, who solely subsisted on the produce of their fields, have been reduced to a state of absolute beggary.

DENMARK.

The Society of Rural Economy at Copenhagen have distributed among the Danish peasantry 5000 copies of M. Rafn's useful pamphlet, entitled, Instructions for the Cultivation of Flax. It has been also translated into German, for distribution in Sleswick and Holstein. The above-mentioned society has commenced the publication of its proceedings. The first part of the first volume contains—A Journal of an Agricultural Tour in England, by Meinhold; an Essay on the Management of Trees, by Mouriex; the Mode of making Gooseberry Wine, by Taxtorph; and a Report of the Proceedings of the Society.

SWEDEN.

M. Ljung has discovered a new species of mouse, which he has named *sorex caniculatus*. It is the smallest animal known of the mammalia class.

From an analysis of the kaneelstein, which has always been considered as a species of jacinth, Professor Lampadius has ascertained the accuracy of that opinion. Its color is orange, approaching that of cinnamon, whence Werner gave it its name. M. Lampadius obtained from it—

Silex - - - - -	42, 8
Zircon - - - -	28, 8
Alumina - - -	8, 6
Potash - - - -	6, 0
Lime - - - - -	3, 8
Oxide of iron -	3, 0
Loss by calcination	2, 6
Loss - - - - -	4, 4
	100, 0

SWITZERLAND.

M. Haas, printer, at Basle, has directed his attentions to improvements in the principle of stereotype, by simplifying the plates. He has so far succeeded as to have copied a series of medals in this way.

RUSSIA.

Intelligence has been received at Petersburgh, overland from Kamtschatka, of the ship Newa, belonging to the American company. After a voyage of eleven months, she arrived safe at the place of her destination, Hodjac, the capital of the colony, whither she proceeded by the Cape of Good Hope, and New Holland.

Counsellor Kœhler, of Moscow, is busily employed in cleaning the old coins, which he is continually receiving from the Crimea. He is publishing a collection of more than 600 of kings and cities, all belonging to Grecian colonies, or kingdoms that extended along the northern or western coasts of the Black Sea.

LIST

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JULY.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted,* FREE of EXPENSE.

AGRICULTURE.

The Farmer's Magazine, No. XXVIII. 3s.

Observations and Experiments on the Use of Sugar in Feeding Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, 8vo. 3s. 6d.

A Treatise on the Breeding and Management of Sheep. By John Price, Grazier, of Romney Marsh, 4to. 2l. 2s.

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Principles of Design in Architecture, traced in Observations on Buildings, Primeval Egyptian, Phenician, or Syriac, Grecian, Roman, Arabian, or Saracenic, old English Ecclesiastical, old English Military and Domestic, revived Roman, revived Grecian, Chinese, Indian, Gothic, and Modern English Domestic, 8vo. 5s.

Descriptions, Historical and Architectural, of splendid Palaces and celebrated Public Buildings, English and Foreign, with Biographical notices of their Founders and Builders, and other eminent persons. By James N. Brewer, No. I. 5s.

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The Italian School of Design, exemplified in a series of Fac-similes, carefully engraved by eminent artists, from original drawings of the greatest painters and sculptors of Italy. Selected from the collection of William Young Ottley, F.S.A. with notes, biographical, critical, and explanatory, No. I. (to be continued every two months,) folio, 1l. 1s.

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An Account of the Method of Casting Stereotype, as practised by Charles Brightly, of Bungay, Suffolk, with a Stereotype Metal Plate, 8vo. 3s. 6d.

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Censura Literaria, containing titles, abstracts, and opinions of old English books. By Sir Egerton Brydges, 10 vols. 6l. 6s.

British Bibliographer. By Sir Egerton Brydges, No. I. 6s. to be continued quarterly.

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The Shepherd and his Dog Rover, a Glee for Three Voices; sung by the Messrs. Knyvetts, at the Nobility's Concerts. Composed by W. Knyvett. 1s. 6d.

Mr. W. Knyvett has exhibited in this subject of our remarks much fancy, and a respectable portion of science. Some of the *points* are well taken up, and the cursory discords are ably prepared; while the melody, generally speaking, is smooth, natural, and flowing, and only requires a stronger feature of originality to demand our highest terms of commendation.

La Eliza, a Sonata. Composed, and dedicated to Miss Stanhope, by P. A. Corri. 3s. 6d.

This Sonata comprises three movements; the first and third of which are divided by an *andante grazioso*, that is not only elegant and graceful in itself, but calculated to heighten the effect both of what it follows and what it precedes. The whole is happily fancied, and will not fail to please every tasteful hearer.

"Had I a Heart for Falsehood fram'd," Harmonized for Five Voices, by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 2s.

The harmonization of this beautiful little air, to which Dr. Clarke has added a piano-forte accompaniment, is perfectly consonant with the mastery he has so often exhibited in similar efforts. The original melody is scrupulously preserved, the *parts* all sing well, and are so adjusted with respect to each other, that the harmony is every where complete.

Wake! Lines addressed by a Young Lady Eight Years of Age to her infant Brother sleeping. The Music composed and inscribed to Mr. R. Winter, by W. Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 1s.

The characteristic *simplicity* of the music set to these lines, admitting that it

it possessed no other merit, would be sufficient to demand our approbation. A kind of infantile style prevails through the melody, and images to the hearer the pure and inartificial state of the mind from which the poetry emanated, and the tenderly interesting object to which it is addressed.

Her Grace the Duchess of Richmond's favourite Waltz. Composed and arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by W. Slapp. 1s. 6d.

This Rondo is one of those numerous little productions, which, though they do not, perhaps, rise above mediocrity, either in fancy or ingenuity, are by no means destitute of merit; and are at least calculated to serve the purposes of pleasing the common ear, and improving the finger of the juvenile practitioner.

"*Why, O why this Perturbation!*" *A favourite Canzonet. The Poetry by a Lady. The Music composed and arranged with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Pedal Harp, by Thomas Taylor.* 1s.

We cannot, speaking candidly, say we find any very striking marks of talent or judgment in this Canzonet. The melody is weakly conceived, if not positively insipid, and the bass is by no means the best that might have been chosen.

The Maid of Lundie, a favourite Scotch Air, arranged with Variations for the Piano forte, by J. Ross, Esq. 1s. 6d.

We find in these Variations much happiness of management. They succeed each other with a pleasing relief, and the *digressiones* are fancied with peculiar felicity. The aggregate effect is admirable.

"*Shore Boat Hoy!*" *A favourite Ballad, sung by Mr. Incledon. Composed by J. Whitaker.* 1s. 6d.

The melody of this little Ballad is marked with strong nature and appropriate expression. The composer has caught the idea of his author, and adopted all the open plainness of the character in whose mouth the words are placed.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JAMES YOUNG'S (THEOBALDS-ROAD, LONDON), *for Improvements on the Stove.*

THESE improvements consist in a fire-guard and extinguisher, which are to prevent accidents from fire, by night and by day. This is effected by means of a guard, or wire-screen, that draws before the grate, with the utmost ease, and in almost the smallest space of time. When the screen is not wanted, it is pushed back behind the grate, and completely concealed; the apparatus, on which it moves, is very simple, and not at all liable to accidents, or to be put out of order; and when drawn out before the fire, it fastens itself by means of two springs, which will prevent a child from forcing it back; but which, to persons more advanced, are easily removed. By a very neat and simple contrivance, viz. the moving a small lever, at the time the screen is pushed back, the bottom of the grate turns upon hinges, and lets out all the fire into an iron drawer, or ash-pit, placed for the purpose at the back of the grate. This ash-pit is of course movable, but at the same time shuts so close, as to prevent either dust or smoke from rising into the room; a small iron funnel over it conveying both into the main chimney.

Few new inventions that have come under our notice seem better entitled to public attention than this; and we shall be surprised and disappointed, if it should not meet with a decided approbation. It combines many useful, and indeed important properties: it is simple in its structure, and not liable to injury from use: it affords, in general, with other screens, safety to ladies' light dresses, and will prevent the accidents to which children are too frequently liable, from playing with the fire, when left to themselves; it is cleanly and economical, as the fire is immediately shut out of the room, and as suddenly extinguished; the external air having no access to it, when once it falls into the moveable drawer or ash-pit. The extra expense is said to be about five pounds or guineas.

MR. GEORGE FINCH'S (KING-STREET, SOHO), *for Manufacturing various kinds of Metal Laces, so as to imitate Gold and Silver Laces, and also for Manufacturing Gold and Silver upon Laces.*

For manufacturing yellow copper lace, the wire is to be drawn down, to be flatted,

ted and spun in the engine upon fine thread, yarn, incle, or cotton, of a yellow colour, of various shades or tints, as the work may require, and to be woven on fine thread, cotton, &c. the size of spun-silk, of the same colour, the warp to be weighted as a spun-silk warp, and to be woven in a loom. For manufacturing yellow copper wire lace, the wire is to be drawn down, flatted, and spun in the engine, upon fine thread, yarn, &c. likewise to be platted with loaded bobbins, upon a cushion, in the same way as the gold French braid is manufactured; and to be calendered as gold French braid. For manufacturing yellow copper Prussian braids, the wire is to be drawn down, &c. as before; and the warp for the orris and edges to be manufactured of the preceding articles. By similar instructions, the specification points out the method of manufacturing yellow copper, satin braid, and other braids:—yellow copper open lace:—white plated copper lace:—white plated copper wire lace:—white plated copper French braid:—white plated Prussian braids:—white plated copper satin braid:—white copper plated open lace; and gold and silver superb open lace.

MR. JONATHAN DICKSON'S (CHRIST CHURCH, SURREY,) *for Improvements in the construction of Tuns, Coolers, Vatts, and Backs, used by Brewers, Distillers, &c.*

It has hitherto been the custom to make these kinds of vessels in wood, but the patentee proposes to substitute iron, or other metals, in the place of wood; and in cases where the vessels are too large to be formed of one piece of metal, we have precise directions with drawings, shewing in what way two or more pieces are to be united.

When two plates, or pieces of cast or malleable iron, are to be united, they may be joined together by a rabbit-joint: they may also be prepared for joining together by flange joints; by an overlap joint; by an invested joint, or by a square or flat joint.

When the plates of iron are thus prepared, Mr. D. makes use of some animal, vegetable, or mineral substance, prepared in the form of paste; but in cases where the vessel is likely to be exposed to any degree of heat, the paste, or cement, is to consist of pulverized iron, mixed with a small portion of salts and sulphur, which causes it to unite with iron, and will bear almost an equal degree of heat with the iron itself. All the cavities, or spaces, between the parts of the plates to be united, are to be filled with the cement, and the plates themselves are then to be screwed, riveted, or bolted together, and thus a vessel of almost any size may be formed perfectly strong, and capable of any service.

We have in the specification before us, descriptions of various kinds of vessels, which are also represented by drawings. Speaking of the cooler, he says, this vessel is constructed so as to produce a large surface to the surrounding atmosphere; but when filled with hot liquor of any sort, the surrounding air is rarefied according to the degree of heat it possesses. He therefore fixes in the bottom of his cooler, a number of hollow tubes, or pipes, which will admit a free passage for the air; which being rarefied by the heat of the bottom, will endeavour to ascend, as long as the vessel remains hotter than the atmosphere: thus a current of air will be continually ascending through the tubes, and the bottom will be successively acted upon by a fresh supply of cold air, which will consequently accelerate the cooling of the liquor. By this method, coolers may be made to occupy less room, and produce the same effect as wooden vessels made in the common way.

Mr. Dickson farther observes, that in all cases in which his metallic vessels are found to affect the fluids contained in them, he lines them with tin or wood, which by glues, gums, or other resinous substances, will be made to adhere to iron; and the vessels thus lined, will have all the properties of a tinned or wooden vessel. He likewise claims, that all aqueducts, reservoirs, docks, canals, and all such places requiring inverted arches, and other securities, from the contact of the surrounding earth, or water, may be made in the same way, in the place of wood, stone, and brickwork. This he denominates building in iron; agreeably to which, he assumes that strong warehouses, manufactories, fortified places, mansions, tombs, churches, &c. &c. may be permanently built, or erected by his method, according to any of the orders of architecture, in the place of stones, bricks, and other terraqueous substances, made use of in the common way.

MR.

MR. THOMAS NOON'S (BURTON-UPON-TRENT), *for Improvements in Fire-Arms, &c.*

This invention consists in a different construction of the pan, hammer, and plate. The parts chambered out of the hammer, and pan, next the barrel, or breech at the touch-hole, are made to receive a swell, or bulge, left on the barrel or breech, opposite to the chamber; and the barrel, or breech, is hollowed out round the swell or bulge. At the bottom of the chamber is a hole, through the plate, under the pan. When the lock and barrel are put together, the water that may insinuate itself between them, will run down the projection to the hollow in the barrel, or breech, and from thence escape through the whole, without touching the powder in the pan, provided the chamber and this projection be made to fit close.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested under COVER *to the Care of the Publisher.*

The Costume of the Ancients; by Thomas Hope; with Two Hundred Outline Engravings. 1l. 1s. or 2 Vols. 4to. 4l. 14s. 6d.

MR. Thomas Hope, the most zealous and indefatigable patron of the fine arts of England, has in this publication proved himself to be no less an able artist than a discriminating critic. The outline engravings, which are drawn with the force and spirit of a professor by the author, and no less correctly engraved by Moses, consist of a faithful representation of various figures, dresses, implements of war, furniture, musical instruments, &c. copied from undoubted sources of information. Mr. Hope, by this publication, has conferred an important act of service on the Fine Arts of England, by furnishing her artists, particularly historical painters, with a cheap and valuable collection of indubitable information on not merely the costume, but the manners and customs of the ancients.

A new Picture of the Isle of Wight; illustrated with Thirty six Plates of the most beautiful and interesting Views throughout the Island, in Imitation of the original Sketches. Drawn and engraved by William Cooke. To which is prefixed an introductory Account of the Island, and a Voyage round its Coast. 36 Plates, 8vo. Price 1l. 1s. Taylor and Hessey, Fleet Street.

The spirit and vigour with which these views are sketched and etched, are highly creditable to the abilities of Mr. Cooke, who is both the draftsman and the engraver. They consist of a series of outline views, and a neat well-written account of the island, descriptive of the views, and sufficiently diffuse for a pocket guide through this beautiful appendage to the island of Great Britain.

Portrait of William Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. Engraved by James Heath, A.R.A. from a Picture by the late William Russel, R.A.

A spirited well-engraved print, in the line-manner, of a philanthropist who does honour to the English nation; and from its resemblance to the original, being what is commonly called a *strong* likeness, will no doubt be highly acceptable to the friends of this valuable man, and the abolition of the slave-trade, with which amiable act of national humanity his name should always be coupled.

The Italian School of Design; exemplified in a Series of Fac-similes, carefully engraved by eminent Artists, from original Drawings of the greatest Painters and Sculptors of Italy. Selected from the Collection of William Young Ottley, F. S. A. With Notes, biographical, critical, and explanatory. No. I. to be continued every two Months.

To those whom curiosity, or a wish for improvement in the style of sketching, lead to be enquirers after the modes practised by the best masters of antiquity, this will prove a valuable acquisition. They are (as the prospectus promises) perfect fac-similes, both as to the colour of the paper, as well as the manner of operation. Drawing, or design, as it is aptly termed by the French, forms a part of the elements of art that is highly necessary should be inculcated in the education of a painter; and the specimens here exhibited must prove an incentive to study in the mind of the emulous student. Mr. Ottley has shewn a good specimen of his own abilities in handling the pencil, by executing one of these fac-similes of drawings himself.

The

The Rev. Thomas Belsham, Minister of the Unitarian Chapel, Essex Street, Strand, London. H. Howard, pinxit. L. Schiavonetti, sculpt.

This is a beautiful and very highly-finished Engraving, 15 inches by 12, in the artist's best style. Mr. Howard, whose picture was exhibited the last spring at the Royal Academy, has hit off the exact likeness of the preacher, (who is exhibited in his robes;) and Mr. Schiavonetti has not been less successful with his graver.

INTELLIGENCE.

The Lectures on Painting, delivered by the late Professor Opie, are just published by his widow; and are as interesting in the study, and as useful in the painting-room, as they were impressive and forcible in the Lecture-room.

Another number of the Academical Annals, or Transactions of the Royal Academy of London, by the Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, has just appeared for the years 1805-6, 1807, and 1808-9; containing also, accounts from the sculptors, of public works now in hand, a description of the Townley Gallery of Antiques in the British Museum, and of the British Institution for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.

There has been for a long time in Paris, a novel kind of exhibition, consisting of Plaster Models of the most celebrated ancient edifices of different kinds of architecture. They consisted, at the date of our accounts, of seventy-four pieces, arranged under the division of Egyptian, Indian, Persian, Grecian, Etruscan, Cyclopean, Celtic, and Roman architecture. Such a collection, which might be obtained at an easy rate, is a grand desideratum in our Royal Academy.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

DR. YOUNG has laid before this learned body, a paper, "On the Functions of the Heart." The object of this paper, which was read as the Croonian lecture, was to prove, that in the ordinary state of circulation, the muscular powers of the arteries have very little effect in propelling the blood. He observes, that the mechanical motions, which take place in the animal body, are regulated by the same general laws, as the motions of inanimate bodies: thus the force of gravitation acts precisely in the same manner, and in the same degree, on living as on dead matter, except when the powers of life are capable of instituting a process, calculated to overcome those affections, by others, which are commensurate to them, and which are of a contrary tendency: thus animal bodies are incapable of being frozen, by a considerable degree of cold, because animals have the power of generating heat; but the skin of an animal has no power of generating an acid, or an alkali, to neutralize the action of an alkaline, or an acid caustic; and therefore its texture is destroyed by the chemical attractions of such an agent, when it comes in contact with it. As far, therefore, as the functions of animal life depend on the locomotions of the solids, and fluids, those functions must be capable of being illustrated by the consideration of the mechanical laws of moving bodies; and hence it is inferred, that the enquiry in what manner, and in what degree the circulation of the blood depends on the muscular, and elastic powers of the heart, and of the arteries; supposing the nature of those powers to be known, must become simply a question belonging to the most refined departments of the theory of hydraulics.

In examining the functions of the heart and arteries, Dr. Young enquires, what would be the nature of the circulation of the blood, if the whole of the veins and arteries were invariable in their dimensions, like tubes of glass, or bone: (2) in what manner the pulse would be transmitted from the heart, through the arteries, if they were merely elastic tubes: and (3) what actions we can with propriety attribute to the muscular coats of the arteries themselves.

In considering the blood-vessels as tubes, of invariable dimensions, the doctor supposes, with a view of determining the velocity of the blood, in their different parts, and the resistances opposed to its motion, that this motion is nearly uniform, since the alternations, arising from the pulsation of the heart, do not materially affect the calculation, especially as they are much less sensible in the smaller vessels, than in the larger ones;

ones; and the principal part of the resistance arises from these small vessels. The blood in the arteries is subjected to a certain pressure, by means of which it is forced into the veins, where the tension is much less considerable; and this pressure, originating from the contractions of the heart, and continued by the tension of the arteries, is almost entirely employed in overcoming the friction of the vessels: for the force required to overcome the inertia of the blood is so trifling, that it may be neglected. Hence the enquiry refers to the magnitude of the pressure, and to the degree of resistance which arises from the friction of the internal surface of the blood-vessels, or from any other causes of retardation. Dr. Young refers here to the experiments of Hales, and other philosophers; and likewise to many of his own, an account of which has been laid before the Royal Society; and he observes, that there can be no doubt that the resistance of the internal surface of the arteries, to the motion of the blood, must be much greater than would be found in the case of water; supposing it four times as great, and it will give eighty inches for the measure of a column, of which the pressure is capable of forcing the blood in its natural course, through the smaller arteries and veins.

Dr. Young next examines the nature and velocity of the propagation of the pulse. The successive transmission of the pulsations of the heart through the length of the arteries is so analogous to the motion of the waves on the surface of the water, or to that of a sound transmitted through the air, that the same calculations will serve for determining the principal affections of all these kinds of motions; and if the water, which is agitated by waves, is supposed to flow at the same time in a continued stream, and the air which conveys a sound to be carried forward also in the form of wind, the similitude will be still stronger. The coats of the arteries may perhaps be considered as perfectly elastic; that is, as producing a force proportional to the degree in which they are extended, beyond their natural dimensions; but there may be bodies in nature, which differ materially from this general law, especially where the distension becomes considerable: thus there may be substances which exhibit a force of tension, proportional to the excess of the square, or the cube, of their length, beyond a certain given quantity.

Dr. Young again refers to the experiments of Hales, and concludes, that the velocity of the pulse must be nearly the same as that of an impulse, transmitted through an elastic fluid, under the pressure of a column of the same height, as that which measures the actual arterial pressure; that is, equal to that which is acquired by a heavy body falling freely through half this height. In man, this velocity becomes about fifteen and a half feet in a second; to which the progressive motion of the blood itself adds about eight inches; and with this velocity, of at least sixteen feet in a second, it may easily happen that the pulse may appear to arrive at the most distant parts of the body, without the intervention of any perceptible interval of time.

The velocity of the transmission of the pulse being known, it is easy to determine the degree in which the arteries are dilated, during its passage through them. The mean velocity of the blood, in the aorta, being eight and a half inches in a second, its greatest velocity must be three times as much, since the contraction of the heart is supposed to occupy only about one third part of the interval between two successive pulsations; and if the velocity of the pulse is sixteen feet in a second, that of the blood itself must be about one-eighth part as great, so that the column of blood occupying eight inches, may occupy only seven; hence the diameter must increase in the ratio of about fifteen to sixteen. The tension will be also become one-eighth quarter, and the force of the heart must be capable of supporting a column of one hundred and one inches; nor would this force by any means require a strong exertion of muscular power; for it only implies a tension of something less than three pounds for each inch of the circumference, of the greatest section of the heart; and supposing the mean thickness half an inch, an equal number of the fibres of some other muscles of the body, would be capable of exerting a force of more than two hundred pounds, in the state of the greatest possible action.

In enquiring into the nature and extent of the functions, which are to be attributed to the muscular fibres of the coats of the arteries, Dr. Young supposes it certain, that they are much less concerned in the progressive motion of the blood, than is generally supposed; for this opinion he adduces a variety of strong arguments; and adds, that it must

must be obvious, that the nature of the pulse, as perceptible to the touch, must depend almost entirely on the action of the heart, since the state of the arteries can produce very little alteration in its qualities. The greater, or less tension of the arterial system, may render the artery, when at rest, somewhat harder or softer; and perhaps a very delicate touch may, in some cases, perceive a difference in the degree of dilatation, although it is seldom practicable to distinguish the artery in its quiescent state, from the surrounding parts. But the sensation which is perceived, when the artery is compressed, as usual, by the finger, is by no means to be confounded with the dilatation of the artery; for in this case, an obstacle is opposed to the motion of the blood, against which it strikes, with the momentum of a considerable column, as a stream of water strikes on the valve of an hydraulic machine; and in this manner, the pressure felt by the finger becomes nearly equal, and similar to that which is originally exerted by the heart: each pulsation passing under the finger, in the same time as is required for the contraction of the heart. When therefore an artery appears to throb, or to beat more strongly than usual, the circumstance is only to be explained from its greater dilatation, which allows it to receive a greater portion of the action of the heart, in the same manner as an aneurism exhibits a very strong pulsation, without any increase of energy, either in itself, or in the neighbouring vessels: but when the pulsations of the artery of a paralytic arm become feeble, the change is to be attributed to its permanent contraction, since the enlargement and contraction of the blood-vessels of a limb, are known to attend the increase or diminution of its muscular exertions. The diminution of the strength of an artery may increase the apparent magnitude of the pulse, by diminishing the velocity with which the pulsation is transmitted; for it has been proved by the doctor, that the magnitude of the pulse is in the inverse ratio of the length of the artery, distended at once; and this length is proportional to the velocity of the transmission; but the force of the pulse striking the finger, would not be affected by such change, except that it might be rendered somewhat fuller, and softer, although a considerable throbbing might be felt in the part, from the increased distension of the temporary diameter of the artery.

Dr. Young next proceeds to investigate the deviations from the natural state of the circulation, which may be either general or partial: the general deviations may consist, either in a change of the motion of the heart, or of the capacity of the capillary arteries. When the motion of the heart is affected, the quantity of blood transmitted by it, may either remain the same as in perfect health, or be diminished or increased. If it remain the same, the pulse, if more frequent, must be weaker, and if slower, it must be stronger; but this latter combination is scarcely ever observable; and in the former case, the heart must either never be filled, perhaps on account of too great irritability; or never be emptied, from the weakness of its muscular powers. When the quantity of the blood transmitted by the heart is smaller than in health, the arteries must be contracted, until their tension becomes only adequate to propel the blood through the capillary vessels, with a proportionally smaller velocity; and the veins must become distended, unless the muscular coats of the arteries can be sufficiently relaxed, to afford a diminished tension. In this state, the pulse must be weak and small, and the arteries being partly exhausted, there will probably be a paleness and chillness in the extremities; until the blood, which is accumulated in the veins, has sufficient power to urge the heart to a greater action; and perhaps, from the vigour which it may have acquired during the remission of its exertions, even to a morbid excess of activity. Hence a contrary state may arise, in which the quantity of blood transmitted by the heart, is greater than in perfect health; the pulse will then be full and strong, the arteries being distended, so as to be capable of exerting a pressure, sufficient to maintain an increased velocity, and to overcome the consequent increase of resistance; a state which perhaps constitutes the hot fit of fever, and which is probably sometimes removed in consequence of a relaxation of the extreme arteries, which suffer the superfluous blood to pass more easily into the veins. Such a relaxation, when carried to a morbid extent, may also be a principal cause of another general derangement of the circulation, the motion of the blood being accelerated, and the arteries emptied, so that the pulse may be small and weak, while the veins are overcharged; and the heart exhausted by violent and fruitless efforts, to restore the equilibrium,

equilibrium, a state which appears to resemble, in many respects, the affections observed in typhus: but when the capillary vessels are contracted, the arteries are again distended, although without the excess of heat which must attend their distension, from an increased action of the heart, and possibly without fever: an instance of this appears to be exhibited in the shrinking of the skin which is frequently observable from the effect of cold, and in the first impression produced by a cold bath; such a contraction may exist in the cold fit of an intermittent, although it seems more probable that a debility of the heart is the primary cause of this affection.

Having mentioned the general causes of derangement, which appear to be more or less concerned in different kinds of fever, the doctor adverts to other and more partial ones, which seem to have a similar relation to local inflammation: of these we shall refer to one only. "It is difficult," says Dr. Young, "to determine, whether blushing is more probably effected by a constriction, or by a relaxation of the vessels concerned; it must, however, be chiefly an affection of the smaller vessels, since the larger ones do not contain a sufficient quantity of blood, to produce so sudden an effect. Perhaps the capillary vessels are dilated, while the arteries, which are a little larger only, are contracted: possibly too, an obstruction may exist at the point of junction of the arteries with the veins; and where the blush is preceded by paleness, such an obstruction is probably the principal cause of the whole affection."

As a practical result from these speculations, the author expects the theory, which he has explained, may be of use in enabling us to understand the operation of the remedies employed for relieving them. Thus it may be shewn, that any diminution of the tension of the arterial system must be propagated from the point at which it begins, as from a centre, nearly in the same manner, and with the same velocity, as an increase of tension, or a pulsation of any kind would be propagated. Hence the effect of venesection must be not only more rapidly, but more powerfully felt in a neighbouring, than in a distant part. But since it seems probable, that the minute arteries are more affected by distension, than the veins, there is reason, in general, to expect a more speedy and efficacious relief in inflammations, from opening an artery, than a vein; this operation can, however, be seldom performed without material inconvenience; for a similar reason, greater benefit is often experienced from withdrawing a small portion of blood, by means of cupping or leeches, than a much larger quantity by venesection, since both the former modes of bleeding tend to relieve the arteries, as immediately as the veins, from that distension, which appears to constitute the most essential characteristic of inflammation.

Mr. Davy read some remarks on Dr. Henry's experiments, which tended to prove that the composition of ammonia cannot be ascertained till the nature of nitrogen is determined. Dr. H. thought the proportion of hydrogen in ammonia, as determined by Mr. Davy, rather low, and estimated it at 72 hydrogen and 28 nitrogen, instead of 74 hydrogen and 26 nitrogen; but Mr. D. having repeated his experiments, found them very nearly correct, and took 73—27 as the truth.

A paper by Dr. Pearson, on expectorated matter, was read. It appears from the doctor's experiments, that the different kinds of expectorated matter differ rather in the proportion of the ingredients than in kind. They all consist of albuminous matter, water, and the two principal ingredients are muriate of soda and potash, neutralized by animal oxide, if not by a destructible acid, besides a small proportion of phosphate of lime, ammonia, carbonate of lime, and probably phosphate of magnesia and siliceous earth. The doctor announces that potash neutralized by animal matter is contained in the blood, and in most or all of the secreted and excreted fluids, namely, in dropsical water, pus, both that secreted without breach of surface as well as that of abscesses, and in the urine, &c. He has not found the soda, as represented by former chemists, to impregnate the animal fluids; and this he seems to think might have been concluded *à priori*, because it is admitted on all hands, that almost every kind of vegetable food contains the potash united to some matter destructible by fire, which is not the case of soda; and that it is as little likely the potash should be altered by digestion, as the muriate of soda itself so constantly taken with our food. It is worthy of remark, that the potash is in much larger proportion in expectorated matter, than in the serum of the blood; so much so, that expectorated matter, when exsiccated, commonly shows signs of deliquescence on exposure to the air.

PREMIUMS offered in 1809, *by the* SOCIETY *for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.*

PREMIUMS IN AGRICULTURE.

Article 1. ACORNS.

FOR having set between the first of October, 1807, and the first of April, 1808, the greatest quantity of land, not less than ten acres, with acorns, with or without seeds, cuttings, or plants of other trees, at the option of the candidate; and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

2. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, set agreeably to the above conditions; the silver medal.

Certificates of setting agreeably to the above conditions, and that there are not fewer than three hundred young oaks on each acre, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

3. RAISING OAKS. To the person who shall have raised, since the year 1805, the greatest number of oaks, not fewer than five thousand, either from young plants or acorns, in order to secure a succession of oak timber in this kingdom; the gold medal.

4. For the next greatest number, not fewer than three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates that there were on the land, at least the number of young oak trees required, in a thriving condition, two years after the planting, with an account of the methods pursued in making and managing the plantation, to be produced to the society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

5. ASCERTAINING THE BEST METHOD OF RAISING OAKS. To the person who shall ascertain in the best manner, by actual experiments, the comparative merits of the different modes of raising oaks for timber, either from acorns set on land properly dug or tilled, from acorns set by the spade or dibble, without digging or tillage, either on a smooth surface, or among bushes, fern, or other cover; or from young plants previously raised in nurseries, and transplanted; regard being had to the expense, growth, and other respective advantages of the several methods; the gold medal.

The *accounts*, and proper *certificates*, that not less than one acre has been cultivated in each mode, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Nov. 1809.

6. CHESNUTS. For having sown or set, between the first of October, 1807, and the first of April, 1808, the greatest quantity of land, not less than six acres, with Spanish chesnuts, with or without seeds, cuttings, or plants of other trees, adapted to such soil, at the option of the candidate; and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, in order to raise timber: the gold medal.

7. For the second greatest quantity, not less than four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates of sowing or setting, agreeably to the above conditions, and that there are not fewer than three hundred chesnut plants in a thriving state, on each acre, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

8. ELM. For having planted the greatest number of the English elm, not less than eight thousand, between the twenty-fourth of June, 1807, and the twenty-fourth of June, 1808; and for having effectually fenced and preserved the same in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

9. For the second greatest number, not less than five thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates of having planted agreeably to the above conditions, that the plants were in a healthy and thriving state two years at least after making the plantation, and specifying the distance of the plants, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in April, 1810.

10. LARCH. For having planted out, between the twenty-fourth of June, 1806, and the twenty-fourth of June, 1807, the greatest number of larch trees, not fewer than five thousand, and for having effectually fenced and preserved the same in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

11. For the next greatest number, not fewer than three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates of the number of plants, that they were in a healthy and thriving state two years at least after they were planted out, with a general account of the methods used in making the plantation, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1809.

N. B. The larch trees may be planted, either mixed with other trees, or by themselves, as may best suit the convenience of the planter.

12. ASH. For having sown or set, in the year 1805, the greatest quantity of land, not less than six acres, with ash for timber, with or without seed, cuttings, or plants, of such other trees as are adapted to the soil; the gold medal.

13. For the next greatest quantity, not less than four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates of the sowing or setting, agreeably to the above conditions, that there are not fewer than six hundred ash plants on each acre, in a thriving and healthy condition, two years at least after the sowing or setting, with a general account of the methods used in making the plantation; to be delivered on or before the last Tu. in Dec. 1809.

N. B. It is the intention of the Society, that such lands only as are not calculated for the purposes of Husbandry, should be employed for the purposes specified in these advertisements.

14. FOREST TREES. To the person who shall have enclosed and planted, or set, the greatest number of acres (not less than ten) of land, that is incapable of being ploughed, such as the borders of rivers, the sides of precipices, and any land that has too many rocks, or that is not calculated to repay the expense of tillage, owing to the surface be-

ing too hilly, mountainous, or otherwise unfit for tillage, with the best sorts of forest trees, namely, oak, Spanish chesnuts, ash, elm, beech, alder, willow, larch, spruce, and silver fir, with or without screens of Scotch fir, adapted to the soil, and intended for timber trees, between the first of October, 1806, and the first of April, 1807; the gold medal.

15. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than seven acres; the silver medal.

A particular *account* of the methods used in making and managing the plantations, the nature of the soil, the probable number of each sort of plants, together with proper *certificates* that they were in a healthy and thriving state two years at least after making the plantation, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

N. B. With the above forest trees, the seeds, cuttings, or plants, of such other trees as are adapted to the soil, and proper for underwood, may or may not be intermixed.

The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to produce certificates that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition of the plants at the time of signing such certificates. Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may choose to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in forming the plantations, or promoting the growth of the several trees, or any other observations that may have occurred on the subject, will be thankfully received.

16. Securing Plantations of Timber Trees, and Hedge Rows. To the person who shall give to the Society the most satisfactory account, founded on experience, of the most effectual and least expensive method of securing young plantations of timber trees, and hedge rows, from hares and rabbits, as well as sheep and larger cattle, which at the same time shall be least subject to the depredations of wood-stealers; the silver medal.

The *accounts*, and *certificates* of the efficacy of the method, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

17. Comparative Culture of Wheat, broad-cast, drilled, and dibbled. For the best set of experiments, made on not less than two acres, four of which to be sown broad-cast, four drilled, and four dibbled, the two last in equidistant rows, in order fully to ascertain which is the most advantageous mode of cultivating wheat; the gold medal.

It is required that every operation and expense of each mode of culture be fully described: and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, together with an *account* of the produce of the corn, the weight per bushel, and also of the straw, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

18. Beans and Wheat. To the person who shall have dibbled or drilled between the first of December, 1808, and the first of April, 1809, the greatest quantity of land, not less than ten acres, with beans, in equidistant rows, and hoed the intervals twice or oftener, and shall have sown the same land with wheat in the autumn of the year 1808; the gold medal.

It is required that an *account* of the sort and quantity of beans, the time of dibbling or drilling, and of reaping or mowing them, the produce per acre thrashed, the expense of dibbling or drilling, hand or horse hoeing, the distance of the rows, and the quality of the soil, together with *certificates* of the number of acres, and that the land was afterwards actually sown with wheat, be produced on or before the second Tuesday in March, 1810.

19. Beans. To the person who, in the year 1807, shall discover and cultivate, either by the drill or dibbling method, on not less than five acres, a species of horse-beans or tick-beans, that will ripen their seeds before the 21st of August; the silver medal.

It is required that a particular account of the bean, the cultivation, and the expense attending it, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, together with an *account* of the produce, the weight per Winchester bushel, and a sample of not less than a peck, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809. It is apprehended that if a bean should be brought into cultivation with the habits of the hotspur, or other early peas, that it would in a great measure escape the danger arising from the collier-insect, or other insects, and allow more time for the farmers to till the land for the subsequent crop of wheat. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

20. Parsnips. To the person who in the year 1809, shall cultivate the greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, with parsnips, for the sole purpose of feeding cattle or sheep; the gold medal.

Certificates of the quantity of land so cultivated, with a particular *account* of the nature of the soil and weight of the produce on sixteen perches, and also of the condition of the cattle or sheep fed with the parsnips, and the advantages resulting from the practice, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1810.

21. Buck Wheat. To the person who shall cultivate the greatest quantity of land with buck wheat, not less than thirty acres; the gold medal.

It is required that the time of sowing and reaping be noticed; also a particular *account* of the species, cultivation, and expense attending it, the manner of reaping it, thrashing it, and housing the grain; with proper

certificates of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, and the name of the crop, if any, which the same land bore the preceding year, together with an *account* of the produce, and a sample of the seed, not less than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

22. For the next greatest quantity, not less than fifteen acres, on similar conditions; the silver medal.

Information respecting its application to the feeding of cattle, hogs, and poultry, and other of its uses, is also desired. It is known to be particularly serviceable in furnishing honey to bees.

23. Raising Grass Seeds. To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of each of any of the following named grass seeds, *viz.*—Meadow fox-tail (alopecurus pratensis), sweet-scented vernal grass (anthoxanthum odoratum), Timothy grass (phleum pratense), meadow fescue grass (festuca pratensis), smooth-stalked meadow grass (poa pratensis), rough-stalked meadow grass (poa trivialis); the silver medal.

It is required that *certificates* from persons who have viewed them in a proper state, to identify that they are one or other of the seeds above-mentioned, indicating clearly the particular species, and noticing the quantity produced of such seeds, free from weeds or mixture of other grasses, together with proper samples of the seeds, be produced to the Society on or before the first day of February, 1810.

24. Preserving Turnips. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving turnips perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting and fattening sheep and neat cattle during the months of February, March, and April; the gold medal.

It is required that a full and accurate *account* of the method employed, and the expense attending the process, together with *certificates* that the produce of four acres at the least have been preserved according to the method described, and applied to the feeding of sheep and neat cattle; that the whole were drawn out of the ground before the first day of February, in order to clear the greater part of it previous to its being prepared for corn, and to save the soil from being exhausted by the turnips; and also of the weight of an average sixteen perches of the crop; be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

25. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than two acres; the silver medal.

26. Preserving Cabbages. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving drum-headed cabbages perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting and fattening sheep and neat cattle during the months of February, March, and April; the gold medal.

27. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than two acres; the silver medal.

Conditions the same as for preserving turnips, Art. 24. And the *accounts* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

28 Preserving Carrots, Parsnips, or Beets. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving carrots, parsnips, or beets, perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting horses, and fattening sheep and neat cattle, during the months of February, March, and April; the gold medal.

Conditions the same as for preserving turnips, Art. 24. And the *accounts* to be delivered in on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

29. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than two acres: the silver medal.

30. Preserving Potatoes. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving potatoes, two or more years, perfectly sound, without vegetating, and in every other respect fit for the purpose of sets and the use of the table, and consequently of supporting and fattening cattle; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

It is required that a full and accurate *account* of the method employed, and the expense attending the process, with *certificates* that one hundred bushels at the least have been preserved according to the method described, and that one or more bushels of the same potatoes have been set, and produced a crop without any apparent diminution of their vegetative power, and also that they have been used at table, with entire satisfaction to the person who eat of them, together with a sample of one bushel, be sent to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

31. For the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty bushels; the silver medal.

32. Making Meadow-Hay in wet Weather. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method, superior to any hitherto practised, of making meadow-hay in wet weather; the gold medal.

A full *account* of the method employed, and of the expense attending the process, with not less than fifty-six pounds of the hay; and *certificates* that at least the produce of six acres of land has been made according to the method described, and that the whole is of equal quality with the sample; to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1809.

33. Harvesting Corn in wet Weather. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method, superior to any hitherto practised, of harvesting corn in wet weather; the gold medal,

A full *account* of the method employed, and of the expense attending the process, with not less than two sheaves of the corn, and *certificates* that at least the produce of ten acres has been harvested according to the method described, and that the whole is of equal quality with the samples, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

34. Gaining Land from the Sea. To the person who shall produce to the Society an account, verified by actual experiment, of his having gained the greatest quantity of land from the sea, not less than fifty acres, on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland; the gold medal.

Certificates of the quantity of land, and that the experiments were begun after the first of January, 1803, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1809.

35. The same premium is extended one year farther.

Certificates to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1810.

36. Improving Land lying Waste. For the most satisfactory *account* of the best method of improving any of the following soils, being land lying waste or uncultivated, *viz.* clay, gravel, sand, chalk, peat-earth, or bog, verified by experiments on not less than fifty acres of land; the gold medal.

37. For the next greatest quantity, not less than thirty acres; the silver medal.

It is required, that the land, before such improvement, be absolutely uncultivated, and in a great measure useless, and that, in its improved state, it be enclosed, cultivated, and divided into closes.

Certificates of the number of acres, of the quality of the land so improved, with a full *account* of every operation and expense attending such improvement, the state it is in as to the proportion of grass to arable, and the average value thereof, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

38. Manures. For the most satisfactory set of experiments, to ascertain the comparative advantages of the following manures, used as top-dressings on grass and corn land, *viz.* soot, coal-ashes, wood-ashes, lime, gypsum, night-soil, or any other fit article; the gold medal. It is required that the above experiments be made between two or more of the above-mentioned manures, and that no less than two acres of land be dressed with each manure.

An *account* of the nature of the soil, quantity, and expense of the manure and crops, with *certificates*, to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

39. Raising Water for the Irrigation of Land. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cheapest and most effectual method of raising water in quantities sufficient to be beneficially employed for the purpose of irrigating land, superior to, and cheaper than any other method now in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

A model, on a scale of one inch to a foot, with *certificates* that a machine at large, on the same construction, has been used, specifying the quantity of water delivered in gallons per hour, and the height to which it was raised, to be produced to the Society on or before the first of March, 1810.

40. Paring Plough. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a machine or plough for the purpose of paring land preparatory to burning, superior to any hitherto known, or in use for such purpose, and to be worked by not more than one man and two horses; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

The machine, and *certificates* that at least three acres have been pared by it in a proper manner, to be produced to the Society on or before the first of January, 1810.

41. Machine for Dibbling Wheat. To the person who shall invent a machine, superior to any hitherto known or in use, to answer the purpose of dibbling wheat, by which the holes for receiving the grain may be made at equal distances and proper depths; the silver medal and ten guineas.

The *machine*, with *certificates* that at least three acres have been dibbled by it, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

42. Machine for Reaping or Mowing Corn. For inventing a machine to answer the purpose of mowing or reaping wheat, rye, barley, oats, or beans, by which it may be done more expeditiously and cheaper than by any method now practised, provided it does not shed the corn or pulse more than the methods in common practice, and that it lays the straw in such a manner that it may be easily gathered up for binding; the gold medal.

The *machine*, with *certificates* that at least three acres have been cut by it, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1809. Simplicity and cheapness in the construction of this and the preceding machine, will be considered as principal parts of their merit.

43. Thrashing Machine. To the person who shall invent a machine by which corn of all sorts may be thrashed more expeditiously, effectually, and at a less expense, than by any method now in use; the gold medal.

The *machine*, or a model, with proper *certificates* that such a machine has been usefully applied, that at least thirty quarters have been thrashed by it, and of the time employed in the operation, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

44. Destroying the Grub of the Cockchafer. To the person who shall dis-

ever to the Society an effectual method, verified by repeated and satisfactory trials, of destroying the grub of the cockchafer, or of preventing or checking the destructive effects which always attend corn, peas, beans, and turnips, when attacked by those insects; the gold medal.

The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

45. Destroying Worms. To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method, verified by repeated and satisfactory trials, of destroying worms, or of preventing the destructive effects they occasion on corn, beans, peas, or other pulse; the silver medal.

The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

46. Destroying the Fly on Hops. To the person who shall discover to the Society an easy and efficacious method of destroying the fly on hops, superior to any hitherto known or practised, on not less than four acres of hop ground; the gold medal.

Accounts and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

47. Preventing the Blight, or Ravages of Insects, on Fruit-Trees and Culinary Plants. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of preventing the blight or ravages of insects on fruit-trees and culinary plants, superior to any hitherto known or practised, and verified by actual and comparative experiments: the silver medal.

The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1809.

48. Cure of the Rot in Sheep. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most effectual method of curing the rot in sheep, verified by repeated and satisfactory experiments; the gold medal.

It is expected that the candidates furnish accurate *accounts* of the symptoms and cure of the disease, together with the imputed cause thereof, and the actual or probable means of prevention, which, with proper *certificates*, must be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

49. Cure of the Foot-Rot in Sheep. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most effectual method of curing the foot-rot in sheep; the silver medal.

It is required that the cure be acertained by repeated and satisfactory experiments, and the method of performing it be verified by proper *certificates* delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

50. Preventing the ill Effects of Flies on Sheep. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of protecting sheep from being disturbed and injured by flies; the silver medal.

It is required that the method be ascertained by repeated experiments, and that a *certificate* of its efficacy be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

51. Protecting Sheep. To the person who, in the year 1808, shall protect the greatest number of sheep, not fewer than one hundred, by hovels, sheds, or any other means, and give the most satisfactory account, verified by experiment, of the advantages arising from the practice of protecting sheep from the inclemency of the weather, by hovels, sheds, or any other means; the gold medal.

A particular *account* of the experiments made, with the advantages arising therefrom, together with the expense, and *certificates* of its utility, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1810.

N B. It is required that the *certificates* shall specify the length of time the sheep were so protected, and the manner in which they were maintained during that time; together with the general method of managing them.

52. Culture of Hemp in certain parts of Scotland. The Society wishing to encourage the growth of hemp for the use of the navy in every part of the united Empire, offer to the person who shall sow with hemp, in drills at least eighteen inches asunder, the greatest quantity of land in any part of the united Empire, not less than fifty acres statute measure, in the year 1809, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp, (or male hemp bearing no seed) and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe; the gold medal.

53. To the person who shall sow with hemp, in drills at least eighteen inches asunder, the next greatest quantity of land in any part of the united Empire, not less than twenty-five acres, statute measure, in the year 1808, and shall at the proper season cause the same to be plucked as above-mentioned; the silver medal.

Certificates of the number of acres, of the distance of the drills, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general *account* of the soil, cultivation, and produce, to be delivered to the Society, along with fourteen pounds of the hemp and two quarts of the seed, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

54. Feeding of Cattle. For the best experiments on stall feeding of cattle (not less than five head) to be continued for the space of twelve months, in order to prove the earliest maturity and greatest propensity to fatten, of the most approved breeds of cattle in Great Britain, specifying the nature of the food given, together with the daily consumption of each beast, with its weekly increase in weight, and such other observations

as may be deemed of consequence; the gold medal.

A full *account* of the methods employed, and of the expenses attending the same, and *certificates* of the sundry matters stated to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1811.

N. B. *Such of the foregoing premiums as are not already mentioned to be continued for two years, are to be extended to that period, on similar conditions.*

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

55. Preserving Seeds of Vegetables. For the best method of preserving the Seeds of plants in a state fit for vegetation a longer time than has hitherto been practised, such method being superior to any known to the public, and verified by sufficient trial, to be communicated to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

56. Preventing the Dry-Rot in Timber. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cause of the dry-rot in timber, and disclose a certain method of prevention superior to any hitherto known; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* of the cause, and method of prevention, confirmed by repeated experiments, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in Dec. 1809.

57. Preserving salted Provisions from becoming rancid or rusty. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best, cheapest, and most efficacious method of preserving salted provisions from growing rancid or rusty; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

A full *description* of the method, with proper *certificates* that it has been found on repeated trials, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

58. Refining Whale or Seal Oil. For disclosing to the Society an effectual method of purifying whale or seal oil from the glutinous matter that incrusts the wicks of lamps, and extinguishes the light, though fully supplied with oil; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

It is required that the whole of the process be fully and fairly disclosed, in order that satisfactory experiments may be made by the Society to determine the validity of the claim; and *certificates* that not less than twenty gallons have been purified according to the process delivered in, together with two gallons of the oil, in its unpurified state and two gallons so refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1810.

59. Manufacturing Tallow Candles. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of hardening or otherwise preparing tallow, so that candles may be made of it which will burn as clear and with as small a wick as wax candles, without running, and may be afforded at a less expense than any at present made with spermaceti; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates that 112lb. of such tallow have been made into candles, and 12lb. of the candles made thereof, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

60. Candles from Resin or other Substances. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of making candles of resin, or any other substance, fit for common use, at a price much inferior to those made of tallow only; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Six pounds at least of the candles so prepared, with an *account* of the process, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

61. Method of separating Sugar in a solid Form from Treacle. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of separating sugar from treacle, in a solid form, at such an expense as will render it advantageous to the public; the gold medal or fifty guineas.

A quantity of the sugar so prepared, in a solid form, not less than thirty pounds weight, with an *account* of the process, and *certificates* that not less than one hundred weight has been prepared, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

62. Increasing Steam. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a method, verified by actual experiments, of increasing the quantity or force of steam, in steam-engines with less fuel than has hitherto been employed, provided that in general the whole amount of the expenses in using steam-engines may be considerably lessened; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

63. Substitute for Tar. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best substitute for Stockholm tar, equal in all its properties to the best of that kind; and prepared from materials the produce of the united Kingdom and its Colonies; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. A quantity of the substitute, not less than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that at least one ton has been manufactured, and that it can be afforded at a price not exceeding that of the best foreign tar, together with an *account* of the process, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1810.

64. Preparation of Tan. To the person who shall prepare, in the most concentrated form, so as to be easily portable, and at a price applicable to the purposes of manufacturers, the largest quantity, not less

than one hundred weight, of the principle called by the French *tannin*, which abounds in oak-bark and many other vegetable substances: the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates of the superior quality of the quantity so prepared, and a sample of not less than 28lb. to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1810.

65. INDELIBLE INK. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of making a black ink proper for writing, superior to any at present known, indestructible by chemical applications, and not dearer than that which is now in common use; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

Certificates that not less than two gallons of such ink have been actually prepared, and found to possess the qualities above mentioned, with a full detail of the process of making it, and two quarts of the ink, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

66. PREPARATION OF A RED STAIN FOR COTTON CLOTH. To the person who shall communicate to the Society the cheapest and most effectual method of printing or staining cotton cloths with a red colour, by an immediate application of the colouring matter to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable with the red colours now generally procured from decoctions of madder; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates that the above process has been advantageously used on ten pieces of calico, each twenty-one yards or upwards in length; one piece of the calico so printed, a quart of the colour in a liquid state, and a full *account* of the preparation and application, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

67. PREPARATION OF A GREEN COLOUR FOR PAINTING COTTON CLOTH. To the person who shall communicate to the Society the best and cheapest method of printing with a full green colour on cotton cloth, by an immediate application of the colouring matter from a wooden block to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable as the colours now formed from the complicated process of the decoction of weld on alumine, and the solutions of indigo by earths or alkaline salts; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates and conditions as for premium 66.

68. RENDERING MUSLIN LESS COMBUSTIBLE. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of rendering muslin less combustible, to be effected by a cheaper and more effectual mode than any hitherto known; the silver medal.

Specimens of the muslin so prepared, with a full account of the process employed for the purpose, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

N. B. It is expected that the means employed shall neither injure the quality of the muslin, stain it, nor damage any print or dye with which it may be coloured.

69. SUBSTANCE FOR THE BASIS OF PAINT. To the person who shall produce to the Society the best substitute, superior to any hitherto known, for the basis of paint, equally proper for the purpose as the white-lead now employed; such substitute not to be of a noxious quality, and to be afforded at a price not materially higher than that of white lead; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 50lb. weight, with an *account* of the process used in preparing it, and *certificates* that at least one hundred weight has been manufactured, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

70. RED PIGMENT. To the person who shall discover to the Society a full and satisfactory process for preparing a red pigment, fit for use in oil or water, equal in tone and brilliancy to the best carmines and lakes now known or in use, and perfectly durable; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

One pound weight of such colour, and a full disclosure of its preparation, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

N. B. It is not required that the colour should resist the action of fire or chemical applications, but remain unaltered by the common exposure to strong light, damps, and noxious vapours.

71. ULTRAMARINE. To the person who shall prepare an artificial ultramarine, equal in colour, brilliancy, and durability, to the best prepared from lapis lazuli, and which may be afforded at a cheap rate; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The conditions are the same as in the preceding premium for the red pigment.

72. BLUE PIGMENT FROM IRON. To the person who shall invent, and discover to the Society, the best blue pigment from iron, superior to Antwerp or Prussian blue in colour and durability, fit for use in oil or water, which may be afforded at a cheap rate; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

One pound weight of the colour, and a full disclosure of its preparation, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

N. B. It appears from the analysis of lapis lazuli by Klaproth, and the experiments of Gayton, (related in the Annales de Chemie) that ultramarine is a blue sulphuret of iron, and that a blue substance much resembling it is constantly found amongst the scoriæ of blast furnaces where iron is reduced, the Society by offering the above premium wish to call the attention of persons to these facts, and encourage them to make experiments, in the hope of producing a blue pigment which may be substituted for ultramarine.

73. DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS FROM MOTHS.

To the person who shall discover to the Society a cheap, easy, and effectual method, verified by repeated and satisfactory trials, of preventing the destructive effects occasioned by moths and other insects, in furs, woollens, and other articles, superior to any hitherto known or practised; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

74. STATUARY MARBLE. To the person who shall discover, within Great Britain or Ireland, a quarry of white marble fit for the purposes of statuary, and equal in all respects to those kinds now imported from Italy; the gold medal, or one hundred pounds.

A block of at least three feet in length, two in height, and two in width, with an account of the situation of the quarry, and *certificates* of its possessing considerable extent, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

N. B. In order to prevent useless expense or trouble to the claimant in forwarding so large a block, the Society will be ready to examine any smaller specimen of the marble, and express their opinion of its value to the candidate before the block required by the above premium is produced.

75. PREPARATION OF SULPHURIC ACID, FROM SULPHUR WITHOUT THE USE OF ANY NITRIC SALT. To the person who shall prepare the largest quantity (not less than one ton) of sulphuric acid from sulphur without any nitric salt, of a specific gravity not inferior to the best sulphuric acid of commerce; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates that not less than the above quantity of such an acid has been prepared, together with a sample, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

76. PREPARATION OF ANY ALKALINE OR EARTHEN NITRATE. To the person who shall prepare, in Great Britain, the largest quantity, not less than one hundred weight, of any salt of nitric acid, with either earths or alkalis, by a method superior to, and as cheap as those hitherto practised; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates of the above quantity having been prepared, and a sample of not less than 2lb. to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1810.

77. FINE BAR IRON. To the person, in Great Britain, who shall make the greatest quantity of bar-iron, not less than ten tons, with coak, from coak pigs, equal in quality to the best iron imported from Sweden or Russia, and as fit for being converted into steel; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Samples, not less than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is of equal quality, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

78. PRESERVING IRON FROM RUST. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a cheap composition, superior to any now in use, which shall effectually preserve wrought iron from rust; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

A full description of the method of preparing the composition, with *certificates* that it has stood at least two years unimpaired, being exposed to the atmosphere during the whole time, to be produced to the Society, with ten pounds weight of the composition, on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

79. REFINING BLOCK TIN. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of purifying or refining block-tin, so as to render it fit for the finest purposes to which grain-tin is now applied, and not higher in price; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates that not less than three tons have been so refined or purified, with a full detail of the process, and a quantity, not less than one hundred weight, of the tin so refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

80. GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cheapest, safest, most durable, and most easily fusible composition, fit for the purpose of glazing the ordinary kinds of earthen-ware, without any preparation of lead, and superior to any hitherto in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Specimens of the ware so glazed, with proper *certificates* of its having succeeded, and a sample of the materials made use of, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

81. REFINING COPPER FROM THE ORE. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of separating, purifying, and refining copper from the ore, so as to render it fit for the finest purposes to which fine copper is now applied, and by a process superior to any hitherto known or in use, and not higher in price; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates that not less than three tons have been so prepared or refined, and a quantity not less than one hundred weight of the copper so refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

82. MINERALOGICAL MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES. To the person who shall complete and publish an accurate mineralogical map of England and Wales, on a scale of not less than ten miles to an inch, containing an account of the situation of the different mines therein, and describing the kinds of minerals thence produced; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates of the accuracy of such map,

together with the map, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810. The map to remain the property of the Society.

83. Mineralogical Map of Ireland. The same premium is offered for a mineralogical map of Ireland, on similar conditions.

84. Mineralogical Map of Scotland. The same premium is offered for a mineralogical map of Scotland, on similar conditions.

85. Natural History. To the author who shall publish, in the year 1809, the natural history of any county in England, or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

It is required that the several natural productions, whether animal or vegetable, or mineral, peculiar to the county, or found therein, be carefully and specifically arranged and described, in order that the public may be enabled to judge what arts or manufactures are most likely to succeed in such county. The work to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1810.

PREMIUMS IN POLITE ARTS.

86. Honorary Premiums for Drawings by Nobility. For the best original drawing of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one, sons or grandsons of peers or peeresses in their own right, of Great Britain or Ireland; the honorary medal of the Society in gold.

87. The silver medal for the best copy.

88—89. The same premiums will be given, on the like conditions, to young ladies, daughters or grand-daughters of peers or peeresses in their own right, of Great Britain or Ireland.

90. Honorary Premiums for Drawings by Gentlemen. For the best original drawing of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty one; the gold medal.

91. For the best copy, the silver medal.

92—93. The same premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

N. B. As the foregoing honorary premiums are intended only for such of the nobility and gentry as may hereafter become patrons or patronesses of the arts; persons professing any branch of the polite arts, or any business dependent on the arts of design, or the sons or daughters of such persons, will not be admitted candidates in these classes.

94. Premiums for Drawings in General. For the best original drawing of any kind, by persons of either sex, under the age of twenty-one; the gold medal.

95. For the best copy, the silver medal.

96. Historical Drawings. For the best historical drawing, being an original composition of three or more human figures, the height of the principal figure not less than eight inches, by persons of either sex under twenty-one years of age; the gold medal.

97. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

98. Drawings of Outlines. For the best outline, after the plaster cast, of any antique statue, by persons of either sex under the age of twenty-one, the figure not less than eighteen inches; the silver medal.

99. Paintings in Oil. For the best painting in oil, of a landscape after nature, the size thirty-six by twenty-eight inches; by persons of either sex, under twenty-five years of age; the gold medal.

100. For the next in merit, the silver medal. Each candidate must mention from whence the view was taken.

101. Drawings of Landscapes. For the best drawing, in water-colours, of a landscape after nature, not less than eighteen inches by twelve, by persons of either sex, under twenty-one years of age; the silver medal.

102. Drawings by Engraver's Pupils. For the best finished drawing of the fighting Gladiator, from a cast the size of the original marble, the size of the drawing not less than eighteen inches, by persons under twenty-one years of age; the silver medal.

103. Engraving of Portraits. To the person who shall complete the best portrait engraved in the line manner; the gold medal.

It is required that two impressions of the engraving be produced, and to remain the property of the Society.

104. For the next in merit: the silver medal, on similar conditions.

105. Line Engravings of Historical Subjects. For the best historical engraving of any size; the gold medal.

106. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

107. Line Engravings of Landscapes. For the best line engraving of a landscape; the gold medal.

108. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

N. B. It is not necessary, in the classes of line engravings, for the artist's name to be concealed. The first aquafortis proof, is required to be sent in with two finished impressions. The aquafortis proof and the two impressions, to remain the property of the Society.

109. Perspective Drawings of Machines. For the best perspective drawings of machines, by persons under twenty-one years of age; the silver medal.

110. Engraving on Wood or Metal Blocks, &c. For the best engraving on wood or metal blocks of an historical subject; the size of the principal figure not less than six inches in height, and the block to be at least twelve inches by nine; the gold medal.

Two or more impressions, with the block, to be produced to the Society. The impres-

sions, but not the block, to remain the property of the Society.

111. For the next in merit; the silver medal, on similar conditions.

112. Bronzes. For the best drapery figure or group cast in bronze; if a single figure, not less than twelve inches high; and if a group, not less than nine inches: and which will require the least additional labour to repair; the gold medal, or the silver medal and twenty guineas.

The cast to be exhibited to the Society before it is begun to be repaired, with the original figure or group, together with a full explanation of the whole process.

113. Medal Die Engraving. For the best die engraving of one or more heads after the engraver's own model; the gold medal.

114. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

115. For the best die engraving of one figure or a group consisting of not more than three figures, after the engraver's own model; the gold medal.

116. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

The dies, and two impressions or casts, and the model, in each claim for medal die sinking to be produced to the Society. The impressions or casts, but not the model or die, to remain the property of the Society.

117. Architectural Designs. For the best original design of an academy of arts, consisting of plan and elevation; the gold medallion. The drawing to remain the property of the Society.

For the next in merit; the silver medallion, on similar conditions.

The following inscription to be engraved on these medallions: *The Premium given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in conformity to the Will of John Stock, of Hampstead, esq.*

118. Etching of an Historical Picture. For the best finished etching of an historical picture; the gold medal.

119. Etching of a Landscape. For the best finished etching of a landscape, from a picture; the silver medal.

CONDITIONS.

FOR THE POLITE ARTS.

All the claims under this class are to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810, and no other articles in the class of Polite Arts to be admitted into the Society with a view to bounties after the last Tuesday in March.

No person who has gained the first premium in any class shall be admitted a candidate in a class of inferior age; and no candidate shall receive more than one premium in one year.

No person shall be admitted a candidate in any class, who has already obtained the first premium in that class

No more than one performance in any class shall be received from the same candidate.

All performances (to which premiums or bounties are adjudged) shall remain with the Society until the first Wednesday in June, 1810, when they will be re-delivered, unless mentioned in the premiums to the contrary.

No performance shall be admitted, that has obtained a premium, reward, or gratification, from any other society, or academy, or been offered for that purpose.

All performances that obtain premiums in the Polite Arts must have been begun after the publication of such premiums, except line engravings.

It is required, that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name, residence, and age; which paper is not to be opened unless the candidate be successful, or by a special vote of the Society.

To encourage real merit; and prevent attempts to impose on the Society, by producing drawings made or retouched by any other person than the candidate, the Society require a specimen of the abilities of each successful candidate, under the inspection of the Committee of Polite Arts, in every instance where such proof may appear necessary.

All candidates in the Polite Arts are required to signify, on their drawings, whether the performances are originals or copies; and if copies, whence they were taken, and to mark thereon the class for which each is intended.

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

120. Cloth from Hop-Stalks, &c. To the person who shall produce to the Society the greatest quantity, not less than 30 yards of cloth, at least 27 inches wide, made in Great Britain or Ireland, of hop-stalks or bines, or other raw vegetable substances, the produce of Great Britain or Ireland, superior to any hitherto manufactured from such substances, and which can be generally afforded as cheap as cloth of equal quality and appearance now made from hemp, flax, or cotton, and much finer in quality than any hitherto manufactured in England from hop-stalks, &c.; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

One pound of the thread of which the cloth is made, and thirty yards of the cloth, together with proper *certificates* that the whole is manufactured from hop-stalks or bines, &c. to be produced to the Society on

or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

N. B. The Society is already in the possession of cloth made in England from hop-stalks or bines, which may be inspected by application to the Housekeeper.

121. SHEEP'S WOOL. To the Person who shall prove to the Society that he has sold the largest quantity of Merino wool, or such wool as will answer the same purposes, being the produce of his own flock, for the purpose of being manufactured into superfine cloth, the quantity of wool, not less than five hundred weight, in the year 1809; the gold medal.

Certificates, along with samples of the wool and of cloth manufactured from it, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1810.

For the next greatest quantity, not less than two hundred and fifty pounds; the silver medal, on similar conditions.

122. HOG'S BRISTLES. To the person who shall prepare the greatest quantity of bristles, from swine bred in the united kingdoms, equal in quality to those imported from Russia or Prussia, and at as cheap a rate; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

Certificates, that not less than one hundred weight have been so prepared, and a sample of not less than fourteen pounds of such bristles, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

123. WICKS FOR CANDLES OR LAMPS. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of manufacturing hop-stalks or bines, or any other cheap material, the growth of Great Britain, so as to render them equally fit for the purpose of supplying the place of cotton, for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas.

Samples, not less than five pounds weight, of the wick so prepared, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1809, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in quality to the sample.

124. EXPERIMENTS TO ASCERTAIN THE PROPER THICKNESS OF WICKS FOR CANDLES. To the person who shall make known to the Society the most satisfactory result of a series of experiments, actually made by him to determine the best thickness of cotton wicks for candles, so as to obviate the defects of those commonly used; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

Certificates, that not less than one hundred weight have been so made, and six pounds of the candles, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

N. B. The intention in offering this premium, is to ascertain the proper thickness or bulk of the wick in proportion to that of the tallow, and to remove the unpleasant consequences and waste arising from the sparkling, or guttering of the candles in common use.

125. PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES. To the person in Great Britain, or Ireland, who shall, between the first of January, 1809, and the first of January, 1810, make the greatest quantity, and of the best quality, (not less than ten reams) of good and useful paper, from raw vegetable substances, the produce of Great Britain or Ireland, of which one hundred weight has not been used in manufacturing paper, previous to January, 1808, superior to any hitherto manufactured from such substances, and which can be generally afforded as cheap as paper of equal quality and appearance now made from rags; twenty guineas

N. B. The object of the Society being to add to the number and quantity of raw materials used in this manufacture, it is their wish to include every useful sort of paper, and to introduce such natural products as can be easily and cheaply procured in great quantities. The Society are in possession of two volumes containing a great variety of specimens of paper made from raw vegetable substances, viz. nettles, potatoe-haulm, poplar, hop-bines, &c. which volumes may be inspected by any person on application to the Housekeeper.

Certificates of the making such paper, and one ream of the paper, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

126. TRANSPARENT PAPER. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of making paper from the pulp, that shall be perfectly transparent, and of a substance and body equal to foolscap, that shall take and bear common writing-ink, with the same facility and correctness as writing paper generally in use; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

Certificates of the making such paper, an *account* of the process, and one ream of the paper, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

127. CHINTZ PATTERNS FOR CALICO-PRINTERS. For the best original pattern in a new taste, of light and dark-ground chintz for garment-work, or furniture, fit for the purposes of calico-printers, by persons of either sex; the gold medal. The pattern for which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

128. For the next in merit; the silver medal, on similar conditions.

129. COPPER-PLATE PATTERNS FOR CALICO-PRINTERS. For the best pattern, in a new style, fit for the purposes of calico-printers for garment work, or furniture; the silver medal. The pattern for which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

N. B. The patterns to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

130. MANUFACTURE OF SAIL CLOTH. To the person who shall produce to the Society a whole piece of sail cloth, of his own manufacture, proper for the general use of the

royal navy, and at a marketable price; the gold medal.

Certificates of its being manufactured by the person sending it, and a particular Detail of the several circumstances attending its manufacture through the different stages thereof, to be sent to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1810.

For the next best in merit on similar conditions, the silver medal.

PREMIUMS IN MECHANICS.

131. Gunpowder-Mills. To the person who, in the year 1809, shall invent and bring to perfection the most effectual method of so conducting the works of gunpowder-mills, in the business of making gunpowder, as to prevent explosion; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* of the method having been put in practice in one or more gunpowder-mills in this kingdom, and that it promises, in the opinion of the best judges concerned in such works, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

N.B. As an encouragement to persons to turn their thoughts to improvements of this nature, if any should be made on the present method of conducting the business of gunpowder making, which fall short of the total prevention of explosion, and they are sent to the Society for the sake of humanity, the papers so sent in will receive due consideration, and such bounty or reward will be bestowed as they may appear to merit.

132. Transit Instrument. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable transit-instrument which may easily be converted into a zenith-sector, capable of being accurately and expeditiously adjusted for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, and superior to any portable transit-instrument now in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

To be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1810.

133. Taking Whales by the Gun-Harpoon. To the person who, in the year 1809, shall strike the greatest number of whales, not fewer than three, with the gun-harpoon; ten guineas.

Certificates of the striking such whales, and that they were actually taken in the year 1809, signed by the master, or by the mate, when the claim is made by the master, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1809.

134. Family-Mill. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society the best-constructed mill for grinding corn for the use of private families, or parish-poor; the construction to be such as to render the working of the mill easy and expeditious, and superior to any hitherto in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The mill, and *certificates* of its having been used to good effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810. Cheapness and simplicity will be considered as essential parts of its merit; and the mill or a model, to remain with the Society.

135. Machine for raising Coals, Ore, &c. &c. To the person who shall invent a machine for raising coals, ore, &c. from mines, superior to any hitherto known or in use; and which shall produce the effect at a less expense than those already known, or in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

A model of the machine, made on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, with a *certificate* that a machine at large on the same construction has been advantageously used, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1810.

136. Improved Walking-Wheel, or Crane. To the person who shall invent an improved walking-wheel or crane, on which the weight and power of any person or persons shall be applied with the greatest safety and effect, and so contrived that the power can be varied according to the greater or less weight to be raised or lowered; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The model, on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, with a proper *certificate* that the machine at large has been employed to good effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1810.

137. Machine for raising Water. To the person who shall invent a machine on a better, cheaper, and more simple construction than any hitherto known or in use for raising water out of wells, &c. from a depth of not less than fifty feet; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates of the performance of the machine, and a model of it, on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

138. Elm Pipes. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a substitute for the elm pipes now in common use for the conveyance of water, which shall be cheaper, equally effectual, and more durable than any heretofore employed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

It is required that one of the pipes so employed, an accurate *account* of the method used, and every expense attending it, together with satisfactory accounts of its being effectual, be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

139. Laying Wooden Pipes. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a superior method of laying or con-

necting the wooden pipes now in use for conveying water, so as to lessen the injury they receive thereby; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

It is required that a model, an accurate *account* of the method used, and every expense attending it, together with satisfactory *certificates* of its being effectual, be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

140. EXTINGUISHING FIRES. To the person who shall produce to the Society the best and most effectual method of procuring an immediate supply of water in case of fire, or for the means best calculated to prevent or extinguish accidental fires in buildings, superior to any now in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates of the method having been practised with success, with a full description thereof, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

141. BORING AND BLASTING ROCKS. To the person who shall discover to the Society a more simple, safe, cheap, and expeditious method than any hitherto known or in use, of boring or blasting rocks in mines, shafts, wells, &c.; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates of the method having been practised with success, with a full description thereof, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

142. HEATING ROOMS FOR THE PURPOSE OF MANUFACTURERS. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a method of heating rooms, superior to any hitherto known or in use, and at a moderate expense, for the purpose of painters, japanners, and other manufacturers, so as to avoid the necessity of iron or copper tunnels going through the rooms to convey the smoke, whereby the danger from such tunnels may be prevented; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

A model or complete drawing and description of the method, with *certificates* that it has been successfully practised, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1810.

143. IMPROVED VENTILATION. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a mode of permanently ventilating the apartments in hospitals, workhouses, and other crowded places, superior to any now known or used; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

A model of the apparatus, and a full *account* of the means by which the effect has been produced, with proper *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

144. PREVENTING ACCIDENTS FROM HORSES FALLING WITH TWO-WHEELED CARRIAGES. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a method, superior to any hitherto known or in use, to prevent accidents from the falling of horses with two-wheeled carriages, especially on steep declivities; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

A model of the apparatus, and a full *account* of the means by which the effect has been produced, with proper *certificates* that the same has been used with success, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

145. IMPROVING TURNPIKE AND OTHER ROADS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual and cheapest method, verified by actual experiments, of combining the materials ordinarily employed in making or repairing roads, so as to form them of the hardest consistency by their cementing properties, or by an artificial mixture of earth, stones, &c. altered by heat, or any other mode, so as to form an even, hard, and durable carriage-road; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

It is required that an accurate *account* of the method used, and every expense attending it, together with satisfactory *certificates* of its being effectual, be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1810.

146. RAISING THE BODIES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE SUNK UNDER WATER. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable drag, or other machine, superior to those now in use, for the purpose of taking up, in the best and most expeditious manner, and with the least injury, the bodies of persons who have sunk under water; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The drag or machine, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1810.

147. FOR PREVENTING PREJUDICIAL EFFECTS TO THE PERSONS EMPLOYED IN POINTING NEEDLES. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a mode of obviating the prejudicial effects that attend the operation of pointing needles, by grinding them dry, during which the particles of grindstone, dust, and steel, being thrown into the air, and received with it into the lungs, occasion asthma, consumption, and other painful disorders; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

A model of the apparatus, and a full *account* of the means by which the effect has been produced, together with proper *certificates* of its practicability and adoption, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in March, 1810.

N. B. *The Society have extended all the Premiums offered in the Class of Mechanics one year further, on similar conditions.*

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED EMPIRE.

148. Taking Porpoises. To the people in any boat or vessel, who, in the year 1809, shall take the greatest number of porpoises on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland, by gun, harpoon, or any other method, not fewer than thirty, for the purpose of extracting oil from them; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Certificates of the number, signed by the persons to whom they have been sold or delivered for the purpose of extracting the oil, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1810.

149. Oil from Porpoises. To the person who shall manufacture the greatest quantity of oil from porpoises taken on the coast of great Britain or Ireland, in the year 1807, not less than twenty tons; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Certificates of the oil having been made from porpoises actually caught on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland, and two gallons of the oil as a sample, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

150. Curing Herrings by the Dutch Method. To the person or persons who shall, before January, 1810, cure the greatest quantity of white herrings, not less than thirty barrels, according to the method practised by the Dutch, and equal in all respects to the best Dutch herrings, the same being caught in the British or Irish seas, and cured in a British or Irish vessel or port; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

151. For the next greatest quantity, not less than fifteen barrels; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

A sixteen gallon barrel of the herrings to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810, with *Certificates*, that the conditions of the premium have been fulfilled, and that the whole were cured in the same manner as the specimen, together with a full description of the process employed, in order that the Society may judge how far the Dutch method has been adopted.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

152. Nutmegs. For the greatest quantity of merchantable nutmegs, not less than ten pounds weight, being the growth of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, and equal to those imported from the islands of the East Indies; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Satisfactory *certificates*, from the governor, or commander in chief, of the place of growth, with an *account* of the number of trees, their age, nearly the quantity of fruit, on each tree, and the manner of culture, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

153. Kali for Barilla. To the person who shall have cultivated, in the Bahama Islands, or any other part of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, in the year 1808, the greatest quantity of land, not less than two acres with Spanish kali fit for the purpose of making barilla; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

154. For the next greatest quantity, not less than one acre; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

Certificates, signed by the governor or commander in chief for the time being, of the quantity of land so cultivated, and of the state of the plants at the time of signing such *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society, with samples of the kali, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

159. Destroying the Insect commonly called the Borer. To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method of destroying the insect commonly called the Borer, which has of late years been so destructive to the sugar-canes in the West-India islands, the British settlements on the coast of Africa, and the several islands adjacent thereto; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The discovery to be ascertained by satisfactory *certificates*, under the hand and seal of the governor or commander in chief for the time being, and of some other respectable persons, inhabitants of the islands, or other place, in which the remedy has been successfully applied; such *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

156. Cultivation of Hemp in Upper or Lower Canada. To the person who shall sow with hemp, the greatest quantity of land in the province of Upper Canada, not less than six arpents, (each four-fifths of a statute acre) in the year 1809, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp, or male hemp bearing no seed, and continue the winter hemp, or female hemp bearing seed, on the ground until the seed is ripe; the gold medal, or one hundred dollars.

157 To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of land in the same province of Upper Canada, not less than five arpents in the year 1809, in the manner above mentioned; the silver medal, or eighty dollars.

158. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in a simi-

lar manner, not less than four arpents; sixty dollars.

159. For the next greatest quantity of land in the same province, and in a similar manner, not less than three arpents; forty dollars.

160. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in the same manner, not less than one arpent; twenty dollars.

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general *account* whether sown broad-cast or in drills, the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the hand and seal of the governor or lieutenant-governor, together with 28lb. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1810.

161 to 165. Premiums exactly similar in all respects to those held out for the province of Upper Canada, are also offered for the province of Lower Canada, and are extended to the same period.

166. Importation of Hemp from Canada. To the master of that vessel which shall bring to this country the greatest quantity of marketable hemp, net less than one hundred tons, in the year 1809, the produce of Upper or Lower Canada; the gold medal.

167. To the master of that vessel which shall bring the next quantity, not less than fifty tons; the silver medal.

Certificates satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the vessel on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810, to testify that such hemp was grown and prepared in Canada.

168. Substitute for Hemp. To the person who, in the year 1809, shall discover and produce to the Society, a substitute for hemp, equally cheap, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

A quantity of the substitute, not less than one hundred weight, together with proper *certificates* from the governor or commander in chief, if raised in any of the British colonies, or from the Secretary of the Board of Trade, if raised in the East Indies, to prove that the same has been used with success, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST INDIES.

169. Bhaugulpore Cotton. To the person who shall import into the port of London, in the year 1809, the greatest quantity, not less than one ton, of the Bhaugulpore cotton, from which cloths are made in imitation of nankeen, without dying; the gold medal.

A quantity of the cotton not less than five pounds weight, in the pod, and five pounds carded, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, signed by the Secretary to the Board of Trade of Bengal or Bombay, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

170. Annatto. To the person who, in the year 1809, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of annatto, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal.

A quantity of the annatto, not less than ten pounds weight, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, signed by the Secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that the annatto is the produce of such settlement, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

171. True Cochineal. To the person who, in the year 1809, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of true cochineal, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal.

A quantity of the cochineal, not less than ten pounds weight, with proper *certificates*, signed by the Secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that the cochineal is the produce of such settlement, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

N. B. The premiums from No. 148 *to* 171, *inclusive, are all extended three years further on similar conditions. Certificates to be produced at the same time of the years ensuing.*

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

All candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unless the conditions of the advertisement are fully complied with.

All models of machines, which obtain premiums or bounties, shall be the property of the Society; and, where a premium or bounty is given for any machine, a perfect model and description thereof shall be given to the Society.

All the premiums of this Society are designed for Great Britain and Ireland, unless expressly mentioned to the contrary.

The claims shall be determined as soon as possible after the delivery of the specimens.

It is expected that all articles for claims or bounties be sent to the Society, carriage paid.

No person shall receive any premium, bounty, or encouragement, from the Society, for any matter for which he has obtained, or purposes to obtain, a patent, or for which he has obtained, or expects any premium or reward from any other Society.

A candidate for a premium, or a person applying for a bounty, being detected in any disingenuous method to impose on the Society, shall forfeit such bounty, and be deemed incapable of obtaining any for the future.

No member of this Society shall be a candidate for, or entitled to receive, any premium, bounty, or reward whatsoever, except the honorary medal of the Society. The candidates are, in all cases, expected to furnish a particular account of the subject of their claims; and where certificates are required to be produced in claim of premiums, they should be expresed, as nearly as possible, in the words of the respective advertisements, and be signed by persons who have a positive knowledge of the facts stated.

Where premiums or bounties are obtained in consequence of specimens produced, the Society mean to retain such part of those specimens as they may judge necessary, making a reasonable allowance for the same.

No candidate, not a member, shall be present at any meetings of the Society or committees, or admitted at the Society's rooms, after they have delivered in their claims, until such claims are adjudged, unless summoned by the Committee.

The Society, anxious to promote the Arts of their country, have adopted the resolution of forming a Collection of Prints, to be open for public inspection; and, having arranged those already in their possession, invite engravers to send etched or finished proofs of their plates: and hope that amateurs, collectors, and publishers of works of art, will also contribute to the undertaking.

Prints of machines, or maps, will also come within the above arrangement.

The Society farther invite the communications of scientific and practical men, upon all subjects connected with the views of the Society, although their experiments may have been conducted upon a smaller scale than the terms required by the premiums; as such communications may afford ground for more extensive application, and thus materially contribute to the advantage of the public.

The Library of the Society, which has already become very valuable, may yet receive considerable additions and improvements from the presents of members, or other persons who may be inclined to place useful books or valuable manuscripts in a repository, at once permanent and conducive to the national benefit.

All communications are to be made by letter, addressed to CHARLES TAYLOR, M. D. the Secretary, *at the Society of Arts, &c. Adelphi, London.*

And where articles are sent by Sea for the Society, the Bills of Lading are to be addressed to the care of WILLIAM VAUGHAN, Esq. *Mincing-lane, London,* who has politely undertaken to receive them for the Society.

The Winchester bushel is the measure referred to for grain; and, as the acres of different districts vary in extent, it is necessary to observe, that the Society mean Statute Acres of five and a half yards to the rod or pole, when acres are mentioned in their list of premiums; and they request that all communications to them may be made agreeably thereto.

The Society desire that the Papers on different subjects sent to them may be full, clear, explicit, fit for publication, and rather in the form of Essays than of Letters; and that descriptive Drawings may be sent, with the Models and Machines laid before the Society.

N. B. The Society considering that it would be beneficial to the Commerce of the United Kingdom to bring the British Marbles into more general use, and that the most effectual method of accomplishing their object would be, for the present, *to make them more generally known in the capital, have come to the following resolutions:—*

Resolved,—That specimens of British Marbles be exposed in the Society's Rooms, at the Adelphi, for the inspection of the public, under the following regulations:

1st, That all the specimens be exact to a given size, *viz.* eight inches high, six inches broad, one inch thick, and polished on one face.

2d. That a book be kept, containing the number of each specimen, and describing the situation of the quarry, the name of the parish where situated, the distance of the quarry from a beaten road, and the distance of that road from water-carriage, with the name of the donor and proprietor. Any remarks on the qualities of the marbles, or on the lime produced from them, will be gratefully received and preserved by the Society, as materials for future inquiries.

Resolved,—That as the exertions of the Society can be beneficial to the public, only inasmuch as their views are seconded by the public, the Society request, that all persons, proprietors of marble quarries, will favour them with a specimen of the marble, worked to the exact size above mentioned, with the description of the quarry as above, that the same may be entered in the book to be preserved for the use of the public. By such arrangements, it is expected that the interest of the proprietors of the quarries will be promoted, and the use of British marble much extended. A variety are already exhibited in the Society's Great Room.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Passed in the 49th Year of the Reign of George III.

(Not Annual, or of an Official Nature.)

BY 49th Geo. III. c. 41, British-built vessels, re-captured from the enemy, may be registered, and have the privilege of British ships.

An Act of 48th Geo. III. c. 70, had provided, that British ships, captured by the enemy, and which should afterwards become the property of British subjects, should not be entitled to the privilege of British ships: the present Act has therefore been passed to encourage the making of re-captures.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 44, goods taken as prize, and brought into Great Britain, or seized as droits, and which, under a decree of the Admiralty, shall be restored to the proprietors, shall not be liable to any duty of Customs or Excise, on account of any sale or transfer thereof, in this kingdom, provided they be not removed from the warehouse but for the purpose of exportation.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 45, the Admiralty may direct the allowances from the compassionate list of the Navy, and the half-pay to Marine Officers, to be paid at the residence of the persons entitled thereto; similar to the Act 49th Geo. III. c. 35, passed for the more convenient payment of Pensions to Widows of Officers of the Navy, and which was noticed in our last volume, No. 186, p. 495.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 46, all persons who shall be examined as witnesses on any enquiry, directed by the Commissioners of Customs, to be made in America, or the West-Indies, shall deliver their testimony on oath, which may be administered by the principal Officer of the Customs; and persons making a false oath shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

[*All passed May* 12, 1809.]

By 49th Geo. III. c. 50, the Commissioners of Stamps are to make the allowances, by way of discount, to the proprietors and printers of newspapers, who shall advance the price of their papers, provided the same shall not be advanced more than *one halfpenny* above the price at which they were entitled to such allowances.

This permission to increase the price of the papers extended only to such as were previously sold at a rate not exceeding 6d. each.

[*Passed the 20th of May*, 1809.]

By 49th Geo. III. c. 53, before the 1st of October, 1810, a number of militia, equal to one-half of the original quotas of militia in England and Scotland, shall be raised; and, until the 1st June, 1800, the men may be raised as volunteers in the militia. § 12. But no such volunteer is to have more than one child born in wedlock, and the provisions of former Acts, as to substitutes, in relation to their families, are extended to volunteers enlisting in the militia. § 3.

Commanding officers are to transmit certificates of men raised to the clerks of general meetings. § 4.

A bounty of 12 guineas is to be paid to every man raised as a volunteer, by beat of drum or otherwise, under such regulations as his Majesty shall direct. § 5.

The Deputy Lieutenants are to fix, by ballot, the order in which vacancies shall be filled up, and cause lists to be made out of those who have enlisted into the line, and of the parishes to which they belonged; and men enlisted for the militia, are to be placed to such parishes for relief of families. § 6.

After June 1st, the raising of volunteers, by beat of drum, shall cease. § 7.

The deficiencies, in April, 1810, shall be supplied by ballot; and notice thereof is to be given on the church-doors. § 8—11.

The names of persons balloted are to be sent to the constables, who shall give notice thereof; and in case of defaults fresh ballots shall be made. § 12.

Persons chosen by ballot (not being Quakers), not serving or providing a substitute, are to forfeit 20l. § 13.

Persons balloted and enrolled, between the 1st of June, 1810, and the 1st of September, 1810, or their substitutes, are to have a bounty of 10l. 10s.; and churchwardens and overseers of the poor may raise men, as volunteers, who shall be entitled to the same bounty. § 14—15.

But no rates or subscriptions are to be made for inducing persons to volunteer on pain of 20l.; and subsistence money is to be allowed men on the march, out of the poor's rates, at the rate of 2d. per day, at the rate of ten miles per day, to be repaid to the overseers, by the officer receiving the men. § 16.

Persons receiving the bounty are not to be entitled to any of the allowances under former Acts, upon the ground of not being worth 500l. § 17.

Deputy Lieutenants are not to direct more than 10l. 10s. to be paid to any substitute upon enrolment. § 18.

Persons belonging to volunteer corps are not to be exempt, unless they shall have served their full number of days; nor persons balloted under the General Training Act; nor officers on half-pay. § 19, 20.

If any person, ordered to be drawn out, shall not appear, and shall not be taken within 10 days, the vacancy shall be filled up. § 21.

This Act does not extend to the city of London, § 23; and the fine for every county, hundred, and parish, for deficiencies, is 40l. per man, to be assessed by the sessions, on returns from the commandants of the militia. §. 24—25.

When the men are raised, the ballot is to be again suspended until the 1st of June, 1812. § 29.

If any high or other constable, clerk of general or subdivision meetings, or schoolmaster, or any commissioned officer, adjutant, quartermaster, or serjeant, in the militia, or local militia, shall insure for providing substitutes, he shall forfeit 100l. § 40.

Penalties exceeding 20l. are recoverable only in superior Courts, and not exceeding 20l. before any justice, or deputy-lieutenant, with power of appeal to the sessions. § 41—42.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 54, the insolvent debtors in *Ireland*, in custody on the 1st of February, 1809, for not exceeding 1500l. on notice and assignment of their estates and effects, are to be liberated, and shall not be liable to be imprisoned for debts prior thereto; but this does not discharge them from debts incurred subsequent to the 1st of February, 1809.

This Act does not extend to relieve attornies, or servants, embezzling money; nor persons obtaining money on false pretences; nor prisoners remanded to prison, under any Insolvent Act, for fraudulently obtaining money, goods, or securities; or having removed effects liable to distress for rent; or lost the benefit of any former Act by a fraudulent conveyance.

Nor does the Act extend to persons, charged in execution, for damages recovered in any action for criminal conversation, seduction, malicious prosecution, or any other malicious injury; or persons removing effects of the value of 20l. liable to be distrained for rent; or persons selling or assigning effects to defraud creditors.

Prisoners in custody for prison-fees are to be discharged; but the Act is not to extend to debtors of the Crown, or offenders against the Revenue, unless two Lords of the Treasury shall, under circumstances, authorize the discharge.

[*Passed the 27th of May*, 1809.]

Persons for not paying monies awarded, or costs levied, either in the civil or ecclesiastical courts, or contempt relating thereto, are entitled to the benefit of the Act.

Also *persons imprisoned by Courts of Conscience are entitled to the benefits of this Act*—(that is, as the conductor of this article apprehends, where their debts do not exceed 1500l.; although it has been otherwise stated in some of the public journals)

But no person having taken the benefit of an Insolvent Act within five years, is entitled to any relief.

[*Passed the 27th of May*, 1809.]

Connected with the Irish Insolvent Act, is the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England; and as such we shall give it in this place, though not in the strict order in which it was passed.

By this Act, 49th Geo. III. c. 115, any person in custody on Feb. 1, 1809, for *any debt not exceeding* 2000*l.* taking the benefit of this Act, shall, as to his *person and effects*, be for ever released, discharged, and exonerated, to such extent as hereafter mentioned: also all persons, who, on the 1st of February, 1809, were *charged in execution with any debts not exceeding* 3000*l.* and who may have been *confined in any gaol of the United Kingdom for the space of five years.*

And all persons who, on the said 1st of February, 1809, *were charged in execution with any debt to any amount*, and who shall have been confined *for the space of ten years* last past, shall, on taking the benefit of this act, be respectively discharged, released, and exonerated, as to their person and effects, to such extent as hereinafter mentioned.

Debtors are to give notice thrice in the Gazette; and where they have been removed from the county gaol, also in the country paper, of their intention to take the benefit of the Act.

The

The estates and effects of debtors discharged shall be vested in the Clerk of the Peace, who is to assign the same to such creditors, as the Court shall direct in trust for the benefit of the whole of them.

Debtors discharged are not liable to be imprisoned for any debts prior to the 1st day of February, 1809, but they are not to be discharged of debts contracted subsequent to that day.

And prisoners who, on application as insolvent debtors, under the Lords' Acts, have been remanded back, and since discharged without their consent, are entitled to the benefit of this Act

Prisoners, in custody for prison fees, are to be discharged.—Persons imprisoned by Courts of Conscience are also entitled to the benefit of this Act.—And persons imprisoned for not paying monies awarded, costs taxed, or upon a writ of excommunication for not paying costs, are to be discharged.

Assignees may compel insolvent debtors, discharged under this Act, to undergo a further examination before two Justices: and persons concealing the effects of debtors are to forfeit 100l. and treble costs.

The insolvent on releasing his interest is a good witness; and the future estate or effects, real or personal, of prisoners discharged under this Act, shall be liable to the payment of their debts.

[*Prisoners not entitled to be discharged.*]

The Act does not extend to attornies, or servants, embezzling money, except where they have been confined ten years.

Nor to persons obtaining money under false pretences, or fictitious names, except where they have been confined ten years.

Nor to prisoners remanded to prison, under any insolvent Act, for fraudulently obtaining money, goods, or securities for money, on false pretences; or for having secretly removed effects liable to be detained for rent; or who shall have lost the benefit of such act, by any fraudulent conveyance; or who shall have fraudulently obtained their discharge under such former act; but the objections can only be made by some detaining creditor, on an action commenced prior to the 1st of February, 1809.

Nor to persons charged in execution for damages recovered in any action for criminal conversation; seduction of a daughter, or female servant; for a malicious prosecution, or any other malicious injury; except in cases where the plaintiff shall be dead, and no one shall have obtained probate or administration within twelve months, and except such person shall have been confined for ten years.

Nor to persons removing effects of the value of 30l. liable to be distrained for rent; except where they have been confined ten years.

Nor to persons selling or assigning effects to defraud creditors; except where they have been confined ten years.

Nor to persons who have lost 20l. in one day, or in the whole, since such commitment, 100l.; except where they have been confined ten years.

The Act is not to extend to crown debtors, or offenders against the customs, excise, stamps, salt, or any branches of the public revenue, unless the Lords of the Treasury certify their consent thereto.—And persons having taken the benefit of an insolvent Act within five years, are not entitled to relief; and fraudulent discharges are void.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of June, to the 20th of July, 1809.

Typhus	1
Febris intermittens	4
Hepatitis	2
Icterus	1
Tussicula vel Phthysis incipiens	9
Hypochondriasis	3
Amenorrhœa	1
Hysteria	1
Paralysis	1
Morbi infantiles	2

The last Report was concluded with remarks on the salutary efficacy of blisters. The present might, with equal justice, be introduced with an eulogy on emetics. Although their merit, to a certain extent, be generally allowed, it is not, perhaps, sufficiently appreciated in the commencement of fevers. On the first accession of fever, an emetic will often stop the disease on the threshold. On the contrary, if, without having taken this preliminary step,

step, drugs are poured into the already oppressed or polluted stomach, they will either be rejected, or during their troublesome passage through the body, will exaggerate the general irritation, and probably every other symptom which they were intended, and might be calculated, after a suitable preparation, to alleviate or remove. Bark, for instance, is one of the worst things at the outset of a fever; although one of the best, perhaps, that can be given at a more advanced stage of its progress, and during the gradual and sometimes tedious process of convalescence. This remark applies particularly to cases where there is reason to suspect the existence of visceral injury, or obstruction. When the liver, for instance, is morbidly affected, the bark is often decidedly injurious; instead of which, some preparation of mercury is to be used with a cautious perseverance. Mercury may be considered as a kind of specific against the effects of more than one species of irregularity. But the inebriate, who hardens or mutilates his hepatic organs, or he who mangles his health by a different mode of indiscretion, ought equally to consider, that a poison lurks under the medicine which apparently promotes his cure; that, although it prove ultimately successful in expelling the enemy during the conflict, it lays waste the ground upon which it exercises its victorious power. This drug can remove the reality, or suspend the appearance, of a disease, only by encroaching seriously, sometimes dangerously, upon the original funds of the constitution. The countenance, and mental as well as physical character of a man, will, in a greater or less degree, retain through life the impression of a mercurial course.*

In biliary complaints, exercise, more especially on horseback, has a peculiarly deobstruent and invigorating power; and at the same time, is not attended with ultimate and radical injury, which inevitably arises from the more active and penetrating medicines. Fashionable carriages of the present day are of such luxurious construction, as to afford the convenience of locomotion only, without any of the advantages of action. The easy movement of our modern vehicles is better adapted for epicurean indulgence than for the promotion or preservation of health; and may even be ranked amongst those more recent inventions of effeminacy and refinement, which have considerably tended to induce the increased prevalence of maladies, hepatic amongst the rest, which are connected with general debility and relaxation. Horse exercise is not liable to similar objections; but, on the contrary, is every way calculated to remove the obstructions, and to brace the unstrung energies, of the frame.

Sydenham had such confidence in exercise on horseback, that, in one of his medical treatises, he observes, "That if any man were possessed of a remedy that would do equal service to the human constitution with riding gently on horseback twice a day, he would be in possession of the philosopher's stone."

In several cases of intermittent fever which have lately been under the reporter's care, Fowler's arsenic solution was decidedly efficacious, and in one speedily successful. That substance which the ignorance of man was formerly wont to regard as a deadly poison, his improved science has ascertained to be a most inestimable remedy. The same remark might be made with regard to a variety of other articles which are now adopted with propriety and advantage into the established pharmacopeia. So that, from an analogy somewhat more extended, it may not be unphilosophical to infer, that Nature has not produced any thing, however deleterious it may appear or prove to be in the present imperfection of our knowledge, which a more perfect and accurate acquaintance with its properties and use might not convert into a valuable auxiliary and addition to the powers and materials of the medical art.

J. Reid.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
July 25, 1809.

* Mercury is well known speedily to destroy subjects pre-disposed to scrophula. But its effect, in laying the foundation of remote fatal disorders, has not been sufficiently remarked. I am disposed to think that it sometimes counteracts intoxicating liquors; but much more frequently affects the structure of the abdominal viscera. In repeated experiments on animals, whose food and manner of digestion resemble those of man, I have witnessed its prodigious power to stimulate the liver; and I believe there is no organ, not even the salivary glands, upon which mercury has more action. This is known indeed from its medicinal operation. But that operation is by no means salutary. In persons who had avoided fermented liquors from their youth up, I have known the liver as much indurated after the inordinate use of mercurials, as in any dram-drinkers."—*Dr. Beddoes' Hygëia.*

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JULY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

IT is our task this month, to record a series of events, which determine the destiny of Europe, at least during the life of Bonaparte, and which tend to change the ancient organization of society in the part of the world hitherto called civilized. We are surrounded, however, by too many prejudices to be able to decide, whether the change will ultimately prove for the better, or the worse. For the present we have to lament, at least, the great positive evils which attend so great a change; and the only consolation we can find, is in the hope, that some improvement in the condition of the world may be the result.

The monkish and the feudal system have most prevailed over all Europe for eight or ten centuries; and during that period they have held mankind in ignorance, and in mental bondage. These chains, however, have at length been cut, like the Gordian knot, by means of the sword, and, perhaps, nothing else could have broken them. The questions, then, about which we ought now to be solicitous, are, what new chains mankind will forge for themselves? or what will the conqueror forge for them? What system will prevail in Europe, instead of those which have been destroyed? and what exertions of human foresight can extract any good from the mass of existing evils?

Historians, who record the rapid destruction of ancient and powerful empires, will have to refer the cause of these great events to the universal decrepitude and corruption of the destroyed governments; to the imbecility of the reigning princes; and to the previous extinction of all public spirit in the respective countries. They will find, that the doctrine of the many, being made for the few, prevailed in all these extinguished states; that the people, having no interest in the government, had no interest in defending their country against foreign invaders; and that the original compact between the governors and the governed, had long been dissolved, previously to the political changes that have taken place.

If there is TRUTH in these remarks, we hope they will produce their good effect on those persons, who possess influence in the only country which stands unshaken before THE MODERN ATTILA.—We hope, that in this country, public spirit will continue to be cherished, and individual patriotism be respected by the rulers; we hope, that the rights and feelings of the people will be identified with the interests of the state, and that the governors will never forget, that they only exist through the means, and for the use, of the governed. Then will this people remain invincible, and maintain the balance, in the scale of civilization, against the accidents which threaten to disorganize, or are disorganizing, society, in other parts of the world.

Seventeenth Bulletin.

Vienna, June 8, 1809.

The day before yesterday, the Emperor reviewed the whole of his guards, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The inhabitants of Vienna were struck with the numbers, the fine appearance, and good condition of this body of men.

All the advices which we receive from the side of the enemy concur in stating, that the cities of Presburg, Brunn, and Znaim, are completely filled with their wounded. The Austrians themselves estimate their loss at 18,000.

Prince Poniatowski follows up his military successes, with the army of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. After taking Sandomir, he made himself master of the fortress of Zamose, where the enemy sustained the loss of 3000 men, and 30 pieces of artillery. All the Poles serving in the Austrian army desert.

The enemy, after the failure of their attempt upon Thorn, were vigorously pursued by General Dombrowski.

The Archduke Ferdinand will reap nothing but disgrace from his undertaking. He is supposed to have arrived in Austrian Silesia, with his force, which is wasted one-third.

Nineteenth Bulletin.

Vienna, June 16.

The anniversary of the battle of Marengo has been celebrated by the victory of the Raab, which the right wing of the army, under the command of the Prince Viceroy, has obtained over the united corps of the Archduke John and the Archduke Palatine.

Since the battle of the Piave, the Viceroy has pursued the Archduke John, at the point of the bayonet.

The Austrian army hoped to canton itself on the banks of the Raab, between St. Gothard and Kormend. On the 5th of June the Viceroy advanced from Neustadt, and established his head quarters at Oedenburgh, in Hungary. On the 7th he followed up his movements, and arrived at Guntz. General Lauriston, with his corps of observation, formed

formed a junction with his left wing. On the 8th General Montbrun, with his division of cavalry, effected the passage of the Raabnitz, near Sovenyhaga, routed the cavalry of the Hungarian Insurrection, and drove them towards Raab. On the 9th the Viceroy proceeded towards Savar. The cavalry of General Grouchy fell in with the enemy's rear-guard at Vasvar, and made some prisoners. On the 10th General Macdonald arrived from Gratz at Kormend.—On the 11th General Grenier came up at Karako with a column of the enemy's flank corps, which defended the bridge. He, however, passed the river in force. General Debroc made a brilliant charge with the 9th Hussars upon a battalion of 400 men, 300 of whom were made prisoners. On the 12th the army passed the bridge of Merse near Papa. The Viceroy, from a height, observed the whole hostile army in battle array. General Montbrun debouched in the plain, and charged the enemy's cavalry, which he completely overthrew, after having made many skilful manœuvres.

The enemy had already begun to retreat. The Viceroy passed the night at Papa. On the 13th, at five A.M. the army marched towards Raab. Our cavalry and the Austrians shewed themselves near the village of Szanach. The enemy were defeated, and we took 400 prisoners. The Archduke John having united with the Archduke Palatine, took a fine position upon some heights, the right wing resting upon Raab, a fortified town, and the left covering the road of Comorn, another strong place in Hungary.

On the 14th, at 11 P.M. the Viceroy drew up his army in the order of battle, and with 35,000 men attacked 50,000 of the enemy. But the zeal of our troops was animated by the recollection of the memorable victory which had sanctified this day. All the soldiers shouted with joy when they saw the enemy, who were placed in three lines, consisting of from 20 to 25,000 men of the remains of the fine army of Italy, which had already imagined itself masters of Italy, of 10,000 men under General Haddick, of 5 or 6000 men of the remains of Jellachich's corps, and of the corps of the Tyrol, which had joined the army, through the passes of Carinthia, and of 10 or 12,000 of the Hungarian insurrection.

The Viceroy placed General Montbrun's cavalry, the brigade of General Colbert, and the cavalry of General Grouchy, on his right wing, the corps of General Grenier formed two platoons, whereof General Serres's division was the right one. In the advanced guard an Italian division, commanded by General Baraguay d'Hilliars, formed a third platoon. The reserve of General Puthod formed the reserve. General Lauriston, with his corps of observation, supported by General Sahuc, formed the extremity of the left wing, and watched Raab.

At two in the afternoon the cannonade began. At three our second and third platoons were engaged. The fire from the musketry was severe. The first line of the enemy was overthrown; but the second withstood for a moment the shock of our first division, which being speedily reinforced, also overthrew the line of the enemy.—The enemy's reserve then appeared. On his side, the Viceroy, who followed all his movements, advanced with his reserve. The fine position of the Austrians was taken, and at four the victory was decisive. The enemy, who were in complete disorder, could not easily unite, so that in no way was the movement of our cavalry obstructed.—Three thousand prisoners, six pieces of cannon, and four standards, are the memorials of this achievement. The enemy left 3000 dead on the field of battle, among whom is a Major-General. Our loss amounts to 900 killed and wounded.

Twenty-first Bulletin.

Vienna, June 22.

An Aid-de-Camp of Prince Joseph Poniatowsky is arrived at the head-quarters of the Army of the Grand Duchy. On the 16th of this month Prince Serge Gallitzin was to be at Lublin, and has advanced to Sandomir.

The enemy pleases himself in spreading ephemeral Bulletins, in which he always boasts of victory. According to his account, he took 20,000 muskets, and 2000 cuirasses in the battle of Esling. He says, that on the 21st and 22d he was master of the field of battle; he has even caused to be printed and circulated an engraving of that battle, in which we see him striding over both shores, and his batteries traversing the islands and the field of battle in every direction. He also imagines a battle, which he calls the battle of Kitsee, in which a number of French have been killed or taken. These childish reports, hawked about by small columns, like that of Schill, are tactics employed to disturb and raise the country.

Gen Count Lauriston continues the siege of Raab with the greatest activity; the town has been on fire for 24 hours; and this army, which at Esling has gained so great a victory, that it took 20,000 muskets and 2000 cuirasses; that army which at Kitsee killed so many and made so many prisoners; that army which, according to its apocryphal Bulletins, has gained such great advantages at the battle of Raab, tranquilly sees its principal places besieged and burnt, and Hungary inundated by parties; and to save its Empress, and the precious effects of Government, have removed them to the frontiers of Turkey, and to the utmost extremity of Europe.

Twenty-second Bulletin.

Vienna, June 24.

Raab has capitulated; this city forms an excellent position in the centre of Hungary; it is defended by bastions, its ditches are full of water, and an inundation covers a part of it;

it; it is situated on the confluence of three rivers; it resembles on a small scale the situation of the grand entrenched camp, where the enemy hoped to assemble and exercise the Hungarian Insurrection, and where he had constructed immense works. The garrison, 1800 strong, was insufficient. The enemy intended to have left 5000 men, but by the battle of Raab, his army was separated from that place. The city has suffered considerably from a bombardment of eight days, which has destroyed its finest edifices. All that could be said as to the inutility of a defence was ineffectual; it was misled by the hope of being relieved.

Twenty Third Bulletin.

Vienna, June 23.

On the 25th his Majesty reviewed a great number of troops on the heights of Schoenbrun; there were observed a fine line of 8000 cavalry, of which the guard formed a part, and in which there was only one regiment of cuirassiers There was also a line of 200 pieces of cannon—the appearance and martial air of the troops excited the admiration of the spectators.

On Saturday, the 24th, our troops entered Raab; the 25th, the garrison, prisoners of war, set out; they amount to 2500 men. His Majesty has given to General of Division Narbonne, the command of this place, and of all the Hungarian States surrendered to the French arms.

The Duke of Auerstadt is before Presburg; the enemy works at the fortifications; it was intimated to him to cease from his works, unless he wished to draw upon the peaceable inhabitants the greatest misfortunes; he took no notice of it; 4000 bombs and obusses have compelled him to renounce his projects, but the fire broke out in this unfortunate city, and several quarters have been burnt. The Duke of Ragusa, with the army of Dalmatia, passed the Drave on the 22d, and marched to Gratz. On the 24th, General Vandamme embarked 300 Wirtemburghers, commanded by Major Kichler, at Molk, in order to shew themselves upon the opposite side, and gain intelligence; the debarkation was effected; these troops routed two companies of the enemy, and took 2 officers and 80 men prisoners. The Prince of Ponte Corvo and the Saxon army, are at St. Polten. The Duke of Dantzic, who is at Lintz, ordered General Wrede to reconnoitre on the left bank. All the enemy's posts were driven in, several officers and 20 men were taken. The object of this reconnoitring was also to procure intelligence. The city of Vienna is plentifully furnished with meat; the supply of bread is more difficult, on account of the impediments in grinding. In respect of the subsistence of the army, it is secured for six months; it has wine and vegetables in abundance. The wines of the cellars of the convents have been placed in a magazine to furnish distributions to the army. Several millions of bottles have there been collected. On the 10th of April, at the very time when the Austrian General prostituted his character, and spread a snare for the King of Bavaria, by writing the letter which has appeared in all the public papers, General Chastellar excited the Tyrol to insurrection, and surprised 700 French conscripts, who were going to Augsburg, where their regiments were, and who, marching in the confidence of peace, obliged to surrender, and made prisoners; they were massacred. Among them were 80 Belgians, born in the same town as Chastellar. Eighteen hundred Bavarians, made prisoners at the same time, were also massacred. Chastellar, who commanded, was witness to those horrors. He not only made no opposition to them, but he is accused of having smiled at the massacre, hoping that the Tyrolians, having to dread the vengeance due to a crime which they could not hope would be pardoned, must be now firmly engaged in their rebellion. When his Majesty was made acquainted with these atrocities, he found himself in a difficult situation. If he had chosen to have recourse to reprisals, 20 generals, 1000 officers, and 80,000 men, made prisoners during the month of April, might have satisfied the manes of the unhappy French, so cowardly butchered. But prisoners do not appertain to the power for whom they have fought, they are under the safeguard of the honour and generosity of the nation which has disarmed them. His Majesty considered Chastellar as acting without being authorised; for notwithstanding the furious proclamations and violent language of the Princes of the House of Lorraine, it was impossible to believe they could approve such crimes.

Twenty-Fourth Bulletin.

Vienna, July 3.

General Broussier had left two battalions in the town of Gratz, and proceeded to Vildon, to join the army of Dalmatia.

On the 26th of June, General Giulay appeared before Gratz, with 10,000 men, composed, it is true, of Croats, and frontier regiments. The 84th repelled all the attacks of the enemy, routed him, took 500 men prisoners, and two standards, and maintained himself in his position 14 hours, giving time to General Broussier to come to his assistance. This conflict of one to ten, covered the 84th, and its Colonel Gamain, with honour. The standards were presented to his Majesty at the parade. We have to regret, that 20 of these brave fellows were killed, and 92 wounded.

On the 30th, the Duke of Auerstadt attacked one of the islands of the Danube, at a small distance from the right bank opposite Presburg, where the enemy had some troops. General Gudin directed this operation with skill; it was executed by Colonel Decouz, and the 21st regiment of infantry. At two o'clock in the morning, this regiment, partly

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in boats, and partly swimming, crossed a very narrow arm of the Danube, seized the island, routed the 1500 men who were upon it, and made 250 prisoners, among whom were the Colonel, and several officers of the regiment of St. Julian, and took three pieces of cannon, which the enemy had landed for the defence of the island.

At length there exists no longer any Danube, as far as concerns the French army. General Count Bertrand has raised works which excite astonishment and inspire admiration. Over a breadth of 400 fathoms, and over a very rapid river, he has in a fortnight raised a bridge formed of 60 arches, on which three carriages can pass abreast; he has built a second bridge upon piles eight feet broad; but this is for infantry only. Next to these two bridges is a bridge of boats; we can, therefore, pass the Danube in three columns. These three bridges are secured against all insults, even against the effects of fire ships and incendiary machines, by stuccadoes, raised on piles between the islands in different directions, the furthest of which are at 250 fathoms from the bridges. When these immense works are contemplated, they might be thought to be the labour of many years; they were, however, produced in 15 or 20 days. These works are defended by têtes-de-pont, each of 1600 fathoms in extent, formed of redoubts, surrounded by pallisades, frizes, and ditches filled with water. The island of Lobau is a strong post; it contains magazines of provisions, 109 pieces of heavy cannon, and 20 mortars or howitzers. Opposite Essling, on the left arm of the Danube, is a bridge, which the Duke of Rivoli has fixed there. It is covered by a tête-de-pont, which had been raised there at the time of the first passage of the river.

General Legrand occupies the woods in the front of the tête de-pont. The hostile army is in order of battle, covered with redoubts; the left is at Enzersdorf, the right at Great Aspern: a few discharges of musquetry from the advanced posts have taken place.

Now that the passage of the Danube is secured, and that our bridges are sheltered from every attempt, the fate of the Austrian monarchy will be decided in a single battle.

The waters of the Danube were on the first of July four feet above the lowest, and 13 feet below the highest point The rapidity of the river at this part is, when the waters are high, from 7 to 12 feet; when the water is moderate, 4 feet 6 inches, each second, and more strong than at any other point. In Hungary it diminishes a great deal; and at the place where Trajan raised a bridge, it is almost insensible. The Danube is there 450 fathoms broad, here it is only 400. The bridge of Trajan was a stone bridge, the work of several years. Cæsar's bridge over the Rhine was raised, it is true, in eight days, but no loaded carriage could pass over it. The works on the Danube are the most beautiful military works ever formed.

Prince Gazarin, Aid-de-Camp General of the Emperor of Russia, arrived at Schoenbrunn, at four in the morning of the day before yesterday, at the moment the Emperor was mounting on horseback. He set out from Petersburgh on the 8th of June. He has brought intelligence of the march of the Russian army into Gallicia.

His Majesty has quitted Schoenbrunn; he has been two days encamped. His tents are very beautiful, and made in the style of the Egyptian tents.

Twenty-fifth Bulletin.

Wolkersdorf, July 8.

The works raised by General Count Bertrand, and his corps of engineers, had, since the beginning of the month, entirely subdued the Danube. His Majesty, in consequence, resolved to collect his forces in the island of Lobau, face the Austrian army, and bring on a general engagement.

All the intelligence collected concerning the Austrian army shewed that it was considerable; that it had been recruited by numerous bodies of reserve, by the levies from Moravia and Hungary, and all the landwehrs (fencibles) of the provinces; that its cavalry had been re-mounted, and its draughts of artillery tripled by immense levies of horses and carriages in Moravia, Hungary, and Bohemia. To add new chances in their favour, the Austrian generals had raised military works, of which the right was protected by Gros-Aspern, and the left by Enzersdorf. The villages of Aspern, Essling, and Enzersdorf, and the intervals between them, were covered with redoubts, surrounded by pallisades and frizes, and defended by more than 150 pieces of battering cannon, taken from the fortresses of Bohemia and Moravia.

On the 1st of July, at four o'clock in the morning, the Emperor removed his head-quarters to the Island Lobau. A small island which bore upon Enzersdorf, had been furnished with ten mortars and twenty 18-pounders. Another island had been supplied with six pieces of battering cannon (12-pounders), and four mortars. Between these two islands, a battery had been raised, equal in force, and in like manner bearing upon Enzersdorf. These 62 pieces of battering artillery had the same object, they were in two hours to destroy the little town of Enzersdorf, drive away the enemy, and demolish the works. On the right, four mortars, two ten pounders, and twelve six-pounders (battering cannon) were to bear upon the plain and protect the operations of the bridges.

In the evening, the redoubts of Essling appeared to be jealous of these works: not doubting but they were a first battery, formed to act against themselves, they fired upon them with great activity. This was precisely the intention in having seized this island.

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The attention of the enemy was to be drawn to this point, in order to conceal from him the operations really intended.

On the 4th, at ten in the evening, General Oudinot caused 1500 voltigeurs to be embarked on the great arm of the Danube, commanded by General Conroux. Colonel Baste, with ten gun-boats, convoyed them, and disembarked them beyond the little arm of the Island Lobau, in the Danube. The batteries of the enemy were soon silenced, and he was driven from the woods to the village of Muhleuten.

At eleven in the evening, the batteries raised against Enzersdorf, received orders to begin their firing. The howitzers soon set this unfortunate town on fire, and in less than half an hour, the enemies batteries had ceased to work.

The bridge of a single piece, the first of the kind that has been made, was fixed in less than five minutes, and the infantry passed over it with great rapidity.

Captain Bazelle fixed a bridge of boats in an hour and a half.

Captain Payerimoffe formed a bridge of rafts in two hours.

Thus by two o'clock of the morning, the army had four bridges, from the East of Lobau to the main land, and it had debouched on the left 3100 yards below Enzersdorf, protected by the batteries, and its right upon Wittau. The corps of the Duke de Rivoli formed the left; that of Count Oudinot, the centre; and that of the Duke of Auerstadt, the right; the corps of the Prince de Ponte-Corvo, the Viceroy, and the Duke of Ragusa, the guard; and the cuirassiers formed the second line, and the bodies of reserve. Utter darkness, a violent storm, and rain which fell in torrents, rendered this night as frightful, as it was propitious to the French army, and was about to be glorious to it.

On th 5th, at day-break, every one conceived the project of the Emperor, who was then, with his whole army, arranged in order of battle at the extremity of the enemy's left, having thus turned their entrenched camps, rendered their works useless, and obliged them to abandon their positions, and come and offer battle on the spot that was convenient to himself. Without receiving any protection from the works he had raised, he had forced the enemy to fight him three quarters of a league from their redoubts. The greatest and happiest results were presaged.

At eight in the morning, the batteries which had played upon Enzersdorf had produced such an effect, that the enemy withdrew all but four battalions. The Duke of Rivoli then dispatched his Aide-de-Camp, against it, who not meeting with great resistance, took prisoners all who remained in it.

Count Oudinot at the same time, surrounded the Castle of Sachsengang, which the enemy had fortified, and forced 900 men who defended it, to capitulate, taking twelve pieces of cannon.

The Emperor then caused the whole army to spread itself over the immense plain of Enzersdorf.

In the mean time, the enemy gradually recovered from his astonishment, and endeavoured to gain some advantages in this new field of battle. For this purpose he detached several columns of infantry, a considerable number of artillery, and all his cavalry, as well of the line as the new levies, to attempt to out-flank the right of the French army. He occupied in consequence, the village of Rutzendorf. The Emperor ordered General Oudinot to carry this village, to the right of which he sent the Duke of Auerstadt.

From noon till nine in the evening, the French armies manœuvred on this immense plain. All the villages were occupied, and when they had reached the heights of the entrenched camps of the enemy, these fell as if by enchantment. It was thus we seized the works of Essling and Gros-Aspern, and the labour of forty days proved of no use to the enemy. He made some resistance in the village of Raschdorf, which the Prince de Ponte-Corvo caused to be attacked and carried by the Saxons. The enemy was every where overwhelmed by the superiority of our fire, and the immense field of battle was covered with his remains.

Alarmed by the progress of the French army, and the great successes which it had obtained with scarcely any effort, the enemy put all his troops in motion, and at six in the evening he occupied the following position:—his right extended from Stadelau to Gerasdorf, his centre from Gerasdorf to Wagram, and his left from Wagram to Neusiedel. The French army had its left at Gros-Aspern, its centre at Raschdorf, and its right at Glenzindorf.

In this position, the day was nearly at a close, and we had to expect a great battle on the morrow; but this was to be avoided if possible, and his position so intersected, so as to prevent his forming any plan, by our taking possession, in the night, of the village of Wagram. In this case, his line, already of an immense length, by being suddenly assailed, and exposed to the chances of combat, the different bodies of his army would be dispersed without order or direction, and we should be likely to succeed at an easy rate, and without any serious engagement. The attack on Wagram took place, and our troops got possession of the village, but a column of Saxons and a column of French mistaking each other in the dark for enemies, the operation failed.

We then prepared for the battle of Wagram.

The dispositions of the French general and the Austrian general were inverted The Emperor passed the night in accumulating his forces towards his centre, where he was in person, within cannon-shot of Wagram. With this view, the Duke de Rivoli moved

upon the left of Aderklau, leaving at Aspern a single division with orders for it to fall back, in case of necessity, upon Lobau. The Duke of Auerstadt received orders to leave the village of Grosshoffen unoccupied, and to approach the center. The Austrian general, on the contrary, weakened his center to secure and augment his extremities, which he still farther extended.

On the 6th of July, at day-break, the Prince de Ponte Corvo occupied the left, having the Duke of Rivoli in a second line. The Viceroy connected him with the centre, where the corps of Count Oudinot, that of the Duke of Ragusa, those of the Imperial Guards, and the divisions of cuirassiers, formed seven or eight lines.

The Duke of Auerstadt marched from the right to reach the centre. The enemy, on the contrary, put Bellegarde's corps in motion for Stadelau. The corps of Collowrath, Lichtenstein, and Hiller, connected their right with the position of Wagram, where was Prince Hohenzollern, and with the extremity of the left at Neustidel, where the corps of Rosenberg debouched, to out-flank the Duke of Auerstadt. The corps of Rosenberg, and that of the Duke of Auerstadt, moving in opposite directions encountered each other with the first rays of the sun, and gave the signal of battle. The Emperor instantly repaired to this point, ordered the Duke of Auerstadt to be reinforced by the Duke of Padua's cuirassiers, and the corps of Rosenberg to be attacked in flank by a battery of twelve guns, of the division of Count de Nansouty. In less than three quarters of an hour, the fine corps of the Duke of Auerstadt gave a good account of the corps of Rosenberg, defeating it, and driving it beyond Neusiedel with considerable loss.

In the mean time, a cannonade commenced along the whole of the line, and the enemy's dispositions were every moment discovering themselves. The whole of his left was secured with artillery. One might have said, that the Austrian general was not fighting so much for victory, as for the means of improving it. This disposition of the enemy seemed so absurd, that a snare was apprehended, and the Emperor waited some time before he ordered those easy dispositions, which he had to make to disconcert those of the enemy, and render them fatal to him. He ordered the Duke of Rivoli to make an attack on the village occupied by the enemy, and which somewhat annoyed the extremity of the centre of the army. He ordered the Duke of Auerstadt to turn the position of Neusiedel, and thence to push on upon Wagram; and he formed the Duke of Ragusa's troops, and those of General Macdonald in column, to attack Wagram at the moment the Duke of Auerstadt should debouch.

While these things were going on, information was received that the enemy was making a furious attack upon the village which had been carried by the Duke of Rivoli; that our left was out-flanked by 3000 toises, that a brisk cannonade was heard at Gros-Aspern, and that the space between Gros-Aspern and Wagram was covered by an immense line of artillery. There was no longer any room to doubt that the enemy had committed an enormous fault, and we had only to profit by it. The Emperor instantly ordered General Macdonald to form the divisions of Brousier and Lamarque in columns of attack. He ordered the division of Nansouty to be supported by the horse-guards, and by a battery of sixty guns belonging to the guards, and by forty of other corps. General Count Lauriston, at the head of his battery of 100 pieces of artillery, marched also at a trot against the enemy, advanced without firing to within half gun-shot distance, and there opened a prodigious fire, which silenced the enemy, and spread death among his ranks. General Macdonald then advanced at the *pas de charge*. The General of Division Reille, with the brigade of fusileers and sharp shooters of the guards, supported General Macdonald. The guards also made a change of front, in order to render this attack infallible. In an instant the enemy's centre lost a league of ground; his right became alarmed, and perceiving the dangerous position in which it was placed, rapidly fell back also. The Duke of Rivoli, at that moment, attacked it in front. Whilst the rout of the centre thus struck consternation into the right of the enemy, and hurried its movements, the left was attacked and out-flanked by the Duke of Auerstadt, who carried Neusiedel, and having gained the elevated plain, was marching upon Wagram. The divisions of Broussiers and Gudin in the centre, covered themselves with glory.

It was then only ten o'clock in the morning; and those who had the least penetration saw that the fate of the day was decided, and that the victory was ours.

At noon, Count Oudinot marched upon Wagram, to assist in the attack of the Duke of Auerstadt. He was successful, and he carried that important position. After ten o'clock, the enemy fought only to effect his retreat, and at twelve this was manifest. It was conducted in disorder, and long before dark, the enemy was out of sight. Our left was posted at Jetelsee and Ebersdorf; our centre upon Obersdorf; and the cavalry of our right extended their posts as far as Schonkirchen.

On the 7th, at day-break, the army was in motion, marching upon Kornneuburg and Walkersdorf, and had some posts near Nicolsburg. The enemy, cut off from Hungary and Moravia, was falling back upon Bohemia.

Such is the narrative of the battle of Wagram, a battle decisive and ever memorable, in which from three to four hundred thousand men, and from twelve to fifteen hundred pieces of cannon, contended for great interests, upon a field of battle, studied, planned, and fortified by the enemy for several months.

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Ten pair of colours, forty pieces of cannon, 20,000 prisoners, including between 3 and 400 officers, and a considerable number of generals, colonels, and majors, are the trophies of this victory. The fields of battle are covered with the slain; among whom are the bodies of several generals, and among others, one called Norman, a Frenchman, a traitor to his country, who prostituted his talents against her.

All the enemy's wounded have fallen into our hands. Those whom he abandoned at the commencement of the action, were found in the adjacent villages. It may be calculated that the result of this battle, will be that of reducing the Austrian army to less than 60,000 men.

Our loss has been considerable; it is estimated at 1500 killed, and from 3 to 4000 wounded.

The Duke of Istria, at the moment he was preparing for an attack with the cavalry, had his horse shot dead by a cannon ball, which fell upon his saddle, and slightly grazed his thigh.

The General of Division Lasalle was killed by a musket ball. He was an officer of the greatest merit, and one of our best light cavalry generals.

The Bavarian General Wrede, and Generals Seras, Grenier, Vignolle, Saluc, Frere, and Defrance, were wounded.

Colonel Prince Aldobrandini was wounded in the arm by a musket-ball; the Majors of the guard, Dausmenil and Carbeneau, were also wounded; the Adjutant commandant Duprat was killed; the Colonel of the 9th Infantry of the line fell on the field of battle. That regiment has covered itself with glory.

A particular circumstance incident to this grand battle, was, that the columns nearest to Vienna were only about a mile and a half from it. The numerous population of that capital in consequence, covered the turrets, the steeples, the roofs of houses, and every elevated situation to witness the spectacle.

The Emperor of Austria came from Wolkersdorf on the 6th, at five in the morning, and ascended a tower, from which he had a view of the field of battle, and where he remained till midnight. He then set off in all haste.*

Twenty-Sixth Bulletin.

Wolkersdorf, July 9.

The enemy's retreat proves a defeat. We have collected a part of his baggage. His wounded have fallen into our hands; we have already counted more than 12,000; all the villages are filled with them. In five or six hospitals we have found more than 6000.

The Duke de Rivoli, pursuing the enemy by Stokerau, is already arrived at Hollabrunn.

The Duke de Ragusa had at first followed on the road to Brunn, which he quitted at Wulfersdorf, in order to take that of Znaim. At nine o'clock this morning, he met at Laa a rear-guard, which he routed; he took 900 of them prisoners. He will be to-morrow at Znaim.

The Duke of Auerstadt has arrived to day at Nicolsburg.

The Emperor of Austria, Prince Anthony, with a suite of about 200 chariots, coaches, and other carriages, slept on the 6th at Erensbrunn, the 7th at Hollabrunn, the 8th at Znaim, whence they set out at nine of the morning. According to the relation of the country people who conducted them, their dejection was extreme.

One of the Princes de Rohan was found wounded on the field of battle. Lieutenant Field-Marshal Wussakowicz is among the prisoners.

The artillery of the guard covered itself with glory. Major Aboville, who commanded, was wounded. The Emperor has made him General of Brigade. The chief of a squadron of artillery, Grenner, has lost an arm. These intrepid artillerymen displayed all the powers of this terrible weapon.

The horse chasseurs of the guard charged, and drove back on the day of the battle of Wagram, three squares of infantry. They took four pieces of cannon. The light horse Poles of the guard charged a regiment of pikemen, took the Prince of Auersperg prisoner, and captured two pieces of cannon.

The Saxon Hussars d'Albert charged the cuirassiers d'Albert, and took their colours. It was very singular to see two regiments belonging to the same colonel fighting against one another.

The enemy is abandoning Moravia and Hungary, and retiring into Bohemia.

The roads are covered with the men belonging to the Landwehr and the levy en masse, who are returning to their houses.

The losses which desertion is adding to those which the enemy has sustained in killed, wounded, and prisoners, are concurring to annihilate his army.

The numerous letters, which have been intercepted, are a striking picture of the discontent of the hostile army, and of the disorder which reigns in it.

Now that the Austrian Monarchy is without hope, it would evince little acquaintance with the character of those who govern it, not to expect that they will humiliate themselves as they did after the battle of Austerlitz. At that epoch, they were, as now, without hope; but they exhausted all their protestations and oaths.

During the 6th, the enemy sent a few hundred men to the right bank of the Danube to make observations. They re-embarked, after having lost a few in killed or prisoners.

The heat was excessive on these days. The thermometer was almost constantly at twenty-six degrees *

Twelve of the most considerable villages

* This Bulletin is accompanied by a plan of the battle of Wagram, and of the previous battle of Essburg.

* Ninety of Fahrenheit.

found

in the beautiful plain of Vienna, such as are found in the neighbourhood of a great capital, were burnt during the battle. The just hatred of the nation is loudly expressed against the guilty men who have drawn upon it all these calamities.

Twenty-seventh Bulletin.

"On the 10th the Duke of Rivoli beat the enemy's rear-guard before Hollabrun.

"At noon on the same day, the Duke of Ragusa, who had arrived on the heights of Znaim, saw the enemy's baggage and artillery filing off towards Bohemia. General Bellegarde wrote to him that Prince John of Lichstenstein would repair to the Emperor with a mission from his master, for the purpose of treating for Peace; and in consequence desired a suspension of arms. The Duke of Ragusa replied, that it was not his power to accede to such a proposition; but that he would acquaint the Emperor with it. Meanwhile he attacked the enemy, drove him from an excellent position, made some prisoners, and took two colours.

"On the morning of the same day, the Duke of Auerstadt had passed the Taya opposite Nicolsburg, and General Grouchy had beaten Prince Rosenberg's rear, taking four hundred and fifty men of Prince Charles's regiment.

"At noon on the 11th inst. the Emperor arrived opposite Znaim. The battle had begun. The Duke of Ragusa had attacked the town; and the Duke of Rivoli had taken the bridge, and had occupied the tobacco manufactory. In the different engagements this day, we had taken three thousand, men, two colours, and three pieces of cannon. The General of Brigade Bruyares, an Officer of very great promise, has been wounded. The General of Brigade Guiton made a fine charge with the 10th cuirassiers.

The Emperor, informed that Prince John of Lichenstein, who had been sent to him, was arrived within our posts, ordered the fire to cease. The annexed Armistice was signed at midnight at the Prince of Neufchatel's. The Prince of Lichtenstein was presented to the Emperor in his tent at two o'clock in the morning.

Suspension of Arms between his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

ART. I. There shall be a suspension of arms between the armies of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

II. The line of demarcation shall be on the side of Upper Austria, the frontier which separates Austria from Bohemia, the Circle of Znaim, that of Brunn, and a line drawn from the frontier of Moravia upon Rhaab, which shall begin at the point where the frontier of the Circle of Brunn touches the March, and descending the March to its conflux with the Taya; from thence to St. Johann and the road to Presburg; Presburg and a league round the town; the great Danube to the mouth of the Rhaab; the Rhaab to the frontiers of Stiria; Stiria, Carniola, Istria, and Fiume.

III. The citadels of Brunn and of Gratz, shall be evacuated immediately on the signature of the present armistice.

IV. The detachments of the Austrian troops which are in the Tyrol and Voralberg, shall evacuate those two countries, and the fort of Sachsenburg shall be given up to the French troops.

V. The magazines of provisions and cloaths, which shall be found in the countries to be evacuated by the Austrian army, and which shall belong to it, may be emptied.

VI. In relation to Poland, the two armies shall take the line which they at present occupy.

VII. The present suspension of arms shall continue for a month, and fifteen days notice shall be given before hostilities recommence.

VIII. Commissaries on either side shall be named, for the execution of the present articles.

IX. From to morrow, the 13th, the Austrian troops shall begin their evacuation of the countries marked out by this suspension of arms, and shall retire by daily marches.

The fort of Brunn shall be given up to the French army on the 14th of July, that of Gratz on the 16th.

Made and concluded between us the undersigned, charged with full powers from our respective Sovereigns, the Prince of Neufchatel, Major-General of the French army, and M. Baron Wimpffen, Major-General of the Etat-Major of the Austrian army, at the camp before Znaim, July 12, 1809.

PORTUGAL.

Bulletin of the French Army of Portugal.

Paris, June 22.

Alexander Girardin, Colonel of the 8th regiment of dragoons, and M. Brun, Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Dalmatia, have passed through this city on their way to the headquarters of his Imperial Majesty in Austria, with dispatches from their Excellencies the Dukes of Dalmatia and Elchingen; copies of which have been delivered to the War Minister.

After the embarkation of the English at Corunna, January 17th, his Excellency the Marshal Duke of Dalmatia marched towards Portugal through Santiago and Vigo. The difficulties which he experienced in endeavouring to cross the Minho so near its junction with the sea, compelled him to ascend its banks as far as Orense, where he arrived the 5th of March, and from thence began his operations.

The 6th of March, he crossed the bridge over the Minho, at Orense, and on his way to Chaves met with Romana's army, which he defeated at Iuzo, Allaritz, and Osogue, near Monterey, destroying the rear-guard, consisting of 3000 men, and taking 2000 prisoners and some standards. The enemy then retreated in the greatest disorder to the vale of Oez.

The 15th of March, the Duke of Dalmatia appeared

appeared before Chaves, on the frontier of Portugal, and invested this place, which capitulated three days after. Its garrison, composed of several thousand peasants and some militia, were sent back to their habitations.

The 16th March, his Excellency marched against Braga, where the army of the Portuguese insurgents had taken a position. The badness of the roads delayed the arrival of the artillery until the 19th, when the enemy were attacked. Their force was estimated at 20,000 men, which were entirely overthrown. They lost 6,000 and all their artillery, and retreated upon Oporto.

The 24th, the second corps arrived before Oporto, where all the Portuguese northern armies were collected in an entrenched camp, flanked with redoubts, and defended by a numerous artillery.

Two days were spent in skirmishes; and the French troops found in the redoubts, of which they took possession, a shelter from the cannon of the enemy.

The 29th, the Duke of Dalmatia fought a battle as glorious as memorable, in which the French displayed their usual enthusiastic valour. Upwards of 10,000 Portuguese were killed or taken, and the enemy lost, not only the artillery planted on their entrenchments, but their field-pieces. This day put the second corps of the army in possession of more than 200 pieces of cannon.

From the 30 of March, to May 10, the 3d corps was employed in establishing in that part of a country not wholly conquered, its communication with the 6th corps that remained in Gallicia. Large detachments were sent to Guimaraens and Valencia, in order to bring off the magazines which had been left at Tuy, and to scour the country. General Loison, whose death the English have lately published, was detached with the same intent against Amarante, Villa Real, and the adjacent country, with 2500 infantry, and 600 horse.

On the 10th of May, the vanguard of the Duke's army was on the Vouga. It was attacked by several thousands of foot, 1500 horse, and six pieces of cannon, which formed a part of General Wellesley's army, lately landed in Portugal. The vanguard retreated behind Feyra, and on the 11th recrossed the Douro, with the division of General Mermet. The increase of the British force in Portugal, and that of the Portuguese insurgents, through the influence of British gold, had, as early as the 10th, determined the Duke of Dalmatia to effect his retreat through Amarante, Villa Real, and Braganza, ascending the right bank of the Douro. But a numerous corps of English and Portuguese having compelled General Loison to evacuate Amarante, the Duke found it necessary to pass through the defiles of Salamonde, and, in order to gain two marches of the enemy, to sacrifice a few pieces of cannon and their caissons, which he ordered to be destroyed, and the remains of which could prove of no use to the English.

The latter not having been able to gain any advantage on the second corps during the retreat, the only action which took place was with our rear-guard at Oporto, the English having found means to convey on the right bank of the Minho about 1000 infantry and 50 horse. They have swelled this trifling engagement into a battle, the pompous relation of which (in no point of view a military one) has no other end than to deceive the people of London, and perhaps the Ministers themselves, in order to pay them for the immense sums of money which this expedition must have cost the British Treasury.

On the 19th of May, the Duke of Dalmatia was at Allaritz; the 20th he crossed the Minho at Orense; and on the 23d formed a communication with the Duke of Elchingen himself, and the corps under his command.

Bulletin of the Imperial Austrian Army.
Wolkersdorf, June 18.

On the 15th inst. the corps under his Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke John, composed of about 20,000 troops of the line, and 16,000 of the Hungarian Insurrection, in the environs of Raab, vigorously attacked by the French army, estimated at 50,000 men.

The troops of the line fought the whole day with the greatest success, and the enemy suffered a loss of 2000 men in killed and wounded. But as the right wing, consisting for the most part of the insurrection, that could not be expected to possess the courage of veteran troops, was no match for the enemy, his Imperial and Royal Highness thought it most proper for the attainment of his object to fall back to a position near Comorn, and thereby to secure and facilitate his junction with the main army.

But this has caused no material change in the positions of the Imperial and Royal army; and the Archduke John praises highly the excellent disposition and patriotic alacrity of the troops of the Hungarian Insurrection.

The Imperial and Royal troops suffered in this engagement a loss of 1300 men in killed, wounded, and some few prisoners. About 400 Frenchmen were made prisoners by the Austrians. The enemy, so far from pursuing the Austrian troops, had again retreated behind the Raab. Dalmatia is again in the possession of the Imperial and Royal troops. The enemy has been obliged to abandon Zeng and Fiume, as well as the islands along the Dalmatian coast. Gen. Marmont retreated in such haste, that the Austrians made a number of prisoners. In the hospitals, too, the enemy left a number of wounded, among whom are three French Generals, and one of them Launay. Trieste must by this time be delivered from enemies. The English on the one hand, and the Turks on the other, make common cause with the Austrian troops.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of June, and the 20th of July, extracted from the London Gazetts.*

ATKINS John, Norwood, Middlesex, dealer in cattle. (Collett, Wimburn, and Collett, Chancery lane
Bickford John, Brixham, Devonshire, shopkeeper. (Ballachy, Capel court, Bartholomew lane
Bolton James Richard, John street, Adelphi, wine merchant. Hanoman, Great Piazza, Covent garden
Brocklebank Thomas, Ulverston, Lancaster, Daniel Wilson, John Gillespy, and Jonathan Taylor, Maryport, Cumberland cotton manufacturers. (Bacon, Southampton street, Covent garden, and Thompson, Workington
Brodie Ofwald, South Shields, Durham, cordwainer. (Bainbridge, South Shields, and Bell and Broderick, Bow lane, Cheapside
Butterworth Joseph, Abchurch lane, broker. (Druce, Billiter square
Cogan Thomas, Houndsditch, flationer. (Wiltshire and Boulton, Old Broad street
Collyer John, Boston, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. (Foulkes and Cresswell, Manchester, and Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's inn
Cook James, Briftol looking-glafs manufacturer. (Batsford, dermondsey
Coulson Samuel Thomas and John King Corder, Lynn, Norfolk feedsman. (James, White Lion ftreet, Isleworth
Cruft William, Chelmford, upholfterer. (Adams, Old Jewry
Davis James, Holborn, trunk maker. (Syddall, Alderfgate ftreet
Dewhurft John, Halifax, grocer. (Hodgfon, Surry ftreet, Strand, and Stead, Halifax
Dodds Joseph, Alderfgate ftreet, goldfmith. (Higden and Lynn, Curriers' Hall, London Wall
Downs Robert Jeffery, Maid lane, Southwark, baker. (Field and Shearsgold, Clifford's inn
Dunage Samuel, St. Paul's Church yard, trunk maker. (Hall, Coleman ftreet
Dunfter Thomas, Somerton, plumber and glazier. (Burnet, Sherborne, Dorfet, and Pearfon, Temple
Farmer James, Hougham Lincoln, dealer. (Woodcock, Mansfield, and Blakelock, and Makinfon, Temple
Fennel Ifaac, Bath, marble mafon. (Gabell, Lincoln's inn, and Jacobs, Briftol
Forreft James, King ftreet, Weftminfter, baker. (Richardfon, Bury ftreet, St. James's
Fuller John James Yorkold, Suffolk, fhopkeeper. (Cory, jun, Yarmouth, and Hanrott and Metcalfe, Lincoln's inn, New fquare
Geddes Alexander, Fenchurch buildings, merchant. (Swain Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry
Gibfon Gow, Liverpool, pipe-maker. (Aviorn, Liverpool
Gray John, Newcaftle upon Tyne, merchant. (Grey, Gray's inn fquare, and Carr, Newcaftle
Hamill William, Chepftow, Monmouth, money fcrivener. (Stoke Chepftow, and Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn
Harris Edward, Gulfton fquare, Whitechapel, ftationer (Barman, Winfloe-office court, Fleet ftreet
Hawke Thomas, jun. Yarmouth, Norfolk, millwright. (Boyce, Norwich, and Windus, Son, and Haltaway, Chancery lane
Heywood John, Manchefter, baker. (Hewitt, Manchefter, and Ellis, Chancery lane
Heywood William, and Richard Shaw Heywood, Manchefter, linen merchants (Duckworth Chippendal, and Dennifon, Manchefter
Hockly Arthur Machin, Wickwar, Glocefter, cheefefactor. (James, Gray's inn fquare, and Ralph and Parfiow, Thornbury, Glocefter
Holland Peter, Leftwich, Chefter, tanner. (Leigh and Mafon, New Bridge ftreet and Barker, Northwich.
Horton Richard, Newport, Salop timber merchant. (Baxton and Martin, Furnival's inn, and Stanley, Newport
Humphreys Thomas, Cheltenham Place, St. George's fields, horfe dealer. (Martin, Vintner's Hall, Upper Thames ftreet
Ireland Daniel, Portfea, tallow chandler. (Naylor, Great Newport ftreet, Long acre, and Glendening and Poulden, Portfea
Ifaacfon John Slee, New road, Wellclofe fquare, money fcrivener. (Jones and Roche, Covent-garden Church yard
Ifrael Ifaac, jun. Glocefter ftreet Commercial Road, linen draper. (Osbalderton, Little Tower ftreet
Johnfon William, Hertford, coal merchant. (Jones and Roche, Covent-garden Church yard
Knight Edward, Horfelydown lane, lighterman. (Druce, Billiter fquare
Lake Robert Plymouth, baker. (Kelly, Plymouth, and Twynam and Walker, Temple
Lay William, Duval's lane, Middlefex, but now in the King's Bench (Robinfon, Charter houfe fquare
Lines Joseph, Upper Queen ftreet, Rotherhithe, fmith, (Robinfon, Bermondsey
Manning Robert, Stock Exchange, broker. (Nethersole and Portal, Effex ftreet, Strand
Martin William, Homerton, broker. (Dowfe, Gray's inn fquare
Matthews William, Brown's lane, Spitalfields. (Williams, jun. Lord Mayor's Court Office, Royal Exchange
M'Cullock Andrew, Upper Grofvenor ftreet, navy agent. (Eyes, Chapel ftreet, Bedford row
Milliken Thomas, Fenchurch buildings, merchant. (Swain, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry
Moody Charles, Tidpit, Wilts, maltfter. (Hobding, jun. Salisbury, and Millett, Gray's inn lane
Morris Joseph, Chepftow, Monmouth, fhopkeeper. (Stokes, Chepftow, and Platt, Temple
Neale Thomas, St. Martin's lane, dealer in fpirituous liquors. (Robinfon, Charterhoufe fquare
Norris Philip, Liverpool, iron-merchant. (Coopers and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane
Oddy Samuel Auguftus and Henry, Oxford ftreet, bookfellers (Wiltfhire and Bolton, Old Broad ftreet
Parfons John and William Daniel, St. Martin's lane, hair merchants. (Cunningham, New North ftreet, Red Lion fquare
Pick Richard, Wakefield, grocer. (Scholefield, Horbury, and Sykes, and Knowles, New inn
Porter Thomas, jun. Cortham, clothier. (Moule, Melkfham, and Frowd, and Blandford, Temple
Ryck John, Weftmorland buildings, Alderfgate ftreet, tailor. (Lee, Three Crown court, Southwark
Scott John Davis, late of South Cadbury, Somerfet, but now in the King's Bench Prifon, joober. (Harvey, Lamb's Conduit ftreet
Seaborne George, Bexton, Sacking manufacturer. (Harding, Primrofe ftreet, Bifhopfgate
Silvefter Robert, Reading, timber merchant. (Blandy and Sanders, Reading, and Holmes, Great James ftreet, Bedford row
Squire William, Leeds, fofier. (Tottie, Leeds, and Lambert, Hatton garden
Staniforth Thomas, Sheffield, cutler. (Rimington and Wake, Sheffield, and Wilfon, Greville ftreet, Hatton garden
Stanley William, Manchefter, innkeeper. (Robinfon, Manchefter, and Lyon, Gray's inn
Steedman William Bramwell's buildings, Soho, cabinet maker. (Willoughby, Clifford's inn
Stephens John, Yeovil, Somerfet, gardener. (White, Yeovil, and Blandford, Temple
Stubbs George, Sheffield, edge-tool maker. (Parker and Browne, Sheffield, and Blagrave and Walter, Symond's inn
Swaine Robert, Leeds, woolftapler. (Lee and Raynal, Leeds, and Sykes and Knowles, New inn
Swaine Thomas, Birmingham, common carrier. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Holborn court, Gray's inn, and Smith and Arnold, Birmingham
Tanner Benjamin, Dartmouth, Devon, fhipbuilder. (Hurd, Temple
Taylor Paul, Sheffield, fcrew manufacturer. (Rimington and Wake, Sheffield, and Wilfon, Greville ftreet, Hatton garden
Thomas George, Pembroke, fhopkeeper. (James, Gray's inn fquare, and Tanner, Briftol
Walfh Frederic Charles, Strand, chemift. (Richardfons, New inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Adam James, Fore ftreet, Cripplegate, dealer in fpirituous liquors, July 20
Altham, William, Tokenhoufe yard, broker, Nov. 14
Ames John, Swan lane, Rotherhithe, dealer, Aug. 22
Andrew Garrett, New lane, fhip broker, July 25
Atkins William Wynn, Alcefter, Warwick, grocer, Auguft 19.
Atkinfon Thomas, Brown's Quay, Wapping, wharfinger, July 20
Badcock John, Paternofter row, bookfeller, Aug. 5
Bedford Thomas, Grange Moor, York, white clothier, July 31
Bell Robert and Robert Hedley, Newcaftle upon Tyne, woollen drapers, July 21
Bentham Timewell, Sheerneſs, banker, Aug. 8
Blundell, Frederic Francis, Coleman ftreet, infurance broker, Aug. 5
Boorne George, Norwich, draper, Aug. 1
Brazing James, Newport, Ifle of White, carpenter, Aug. 5
Bredex George, jun. Lime ftreet, fhmonger, July 25
Burnand William, Old Bond ftreet, coach maker, July 19
Burton Page, Ratcliffe, builder, July 29
Bury, John, Clifton upon Teame, Worcefter, butcher, July 22
Calvert Francis, Cleveland ftreet, St. Pancrafs, ftable keeper, July 22
Caſtele Samuel and Walter Powell, Lombard ftreet, bankers, Aug. 5
Caufe John, Great Wakering, Eſſex, fhopkeeper, July 15
Chapman Samuel, Woolpit, Suffolk, fhopkeeper, July 27
Cheap Andrew and Andrew Loughnan, New court, Swithin's lane, merchants, July 18
Chipchafe Charles, Bread ftreet, ſilk mercer, July 29
Clark John and Henry Hall, Market Harborough, Leiceſter, carpet manufacturers, Aug. 7
Clarke Richard, Whitehorſe lane, Stepney, factor, July 18
Cockin John, Tottenham, merchant, July 8
Cook John Chriſtian and Thomas Chriſtian Corker, Leadenhall ſtreet, linen drapers, July 22
Cumpere Thomas, St. Alban's, grocer, July 29

Corrie

Corrie John, High street, Lambeth, common brewer, July 29
Cox, Benjamin, Stourbridge, Worcester, timber merchant, Aug. 8
Crumleholme John, Preston, Lancaster, grocer, July 31
Dandford Samuel, Abchurch lane, broker, Aug. 5
Delahoyde Charles, Esher, Surry, and Haymarket, distiller, Aug. 29
De Perrin Charles Francis Oliver, Duke street, Manchester square victualler, July 29
Dewhurst Ralph, Preston, Lancaster, upholsterer, July 26
Dodd James, Pall Mall, hatter, July 25
Dutton Joseph, Burwardsley, Chester, cheese-factor, Aug. 10
Emmet Samuel, Birkenshaw, York, carpet manufacturer, July 31
Firth Joshua, Bradforth, York, merchant, Aug. 8
Flam William and William Auft, Cow croft, Middlesex, brass founders, Aug. 22
Forshaw Ralph, Burtonough, Lancaster, shopkeeper, July 29
Francis Frederic, Chiswick, Smith, July 35
Frank Thomas, Bristol, merchant, July 25
Geuge Richard Chafe and Anthony, Hudson, Isleworth, calico printers, Aug. 5
Geldart Matthew, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Aug. 1
German Anthony and John Jephson, Nottingham, hosiers, Aug. 16
Goff Elijah Wellclose square, coal merchant, Aug. 5
Gore William, Alogate, Manchester, warehouseman, Sept. 30
Grant James, Coleman street, merchant, July 15
Grant Peter, late of Coleman street, merchant July 15
Gravenor William, Bristol, sugar refiner, Aug. 2
Guthrie Robert and Colin Cook, Liverpool, merchants, July 29
Ham William and William Auft, Cow croft street, brass founders, Aug. 22
Harris James, Rathbone place, Oxford road, goldsmith, July 22
Harrison John, Stoke upon Trent, Stafford, manufacturer of earthenware Aug. 16
Haywood Henry, Ramgate, butcher, July 22, Nov. 11
Hebert John and George, Grange road, Southwark, tanners, July 29
Hedley, Robert, Newcastle upon Tyne, woollen draper, July 21
Heeley Daniel, Birmingham, tailor, Aug. 8
Hetherington Andrew and John Mackie, Drury lane, perfumers, July 29
Holder John, Painswick, Glocester, butcher, July 17
Holt Thomas Littleton, Strand, printer, Aug. 22
Holton Robert, Woburn Bucks, maltster, Aug. 5
Hooton Samuel and Solomon Rich, Woodstock street, merchant tailors Aug. 12
Hopkins William, Leman street, Goodman's fields, silk thrower, Aug. 26
Huthwaite William, Nottingham, mercer, Aug. 7
Jarman Peter and Thomas, Llanfihangel Brimpabean, Brecon, wool dealers, July 29
Joel Moses, High street, Shoreditch, glass dealer, July 29
Jones John, Old Gravel lane, cornfactor, Oct. 24
Keene David, Aldersgate street, cabinet maker, July 18
Kendall Edward, Tabernacle Walk, Finsbury square, tallow chandler, July 8
Kennion John the elder, and younger, Nicholas lane, brokers, Nov. 14
Keyte John, Birmingham, builder, July 22
Knight Thomas and Samuel, Mosley, Lancaster, clothiers, July 31
Lane Samuel Wentworth, Davis street, Berkeley square, coach maker, July 22
Lane James, Cheapside, warehouseman, Nov. 14
Lansdown Edmund, Bridgewater, innholder, Aug. 9
Lawrence Richard, New Windsor, bricklayer, July 25
Leet Margaret, Little Ruffel street, Covent garden, vintner, July 29
Lewin John, Gosport, Southampton, victualler, July 28
Lightley John and James Thompson, Upper Thames street, stationers, July 15
Lodge William, Liverpool, stone mason, Aug. 7
Lomas Henry Layton, Throgmorton street, insurance broker, Aug. 12
Loughnan Andrew, New court, Swithin's lane, merchant, July 18
Macdonald Duncan, Threadneedle street, merchant, Aug. 8
Mansfall James and George Burkinshaw, Sheffield, edge-tool manufacturers, July 28
Mayell William, late of Exeter, but now in the goal of Salisbury, jeweller, Aug. 9
Mason Isaac, Deptford bridge, upholder, July 29
Mencehin Isaac, and David Amick, Cheapside, perfumers, Aug. 5
Merac Theophilus, and Moses La Piste Merac, Queen street, Cheapside, wa chousemen, Oct. 31
Moore John Hamilton, late of Little Tower hill, chartseller, July 18
Morgan John, Conduit street, Hanover square, bookseller, July 22
Morgan Joshua, Llanfair ar y-bryn, Carmarthen, timber merchant, July 6
Morse Thomas, Wood street, Cheapside, factor, Aug. 5
Naylor Robert, Chigwell, Essex, merchant, Aug. 12
Nelson Charles, Brixton, Surry, coal merchant, Aug. 5
Norris Thomas, Gosport, Southampton, corn merchant, July 28
Ogilvy William Frederic, Minories, druggist, Oct. 31
Ogle John, Pickwick, Wilts esq. July 24
Page John, Shopigate street, haberdasher, Aug. 5
Parsons Thomas, Marchmont place, Russell square, builder, Aug. 5
Pearse William, Dover, cordwainer, July 29
Penny William, Back lane, Deptford, victualler, Aug. 18
Phillips David, Cambridge street, Golden square, broker, Aug. 5
Pickwood George, Cloak lane, wine merchant, July 29
Poore John, Mill lane, Tooley street, lighterman, July 18
Powell Henry John, Uxbridge, builder, July 15
Powell Walter, Lombard street, banker, Aug. 5
Powis Richard, Grosvenor Mews, veterinary surgeon, July 29
Pullinger George, Ropley, Hants, woollen draper, Aug. 12
Pullinger George and Henry, Ropley, Hants, woollen drapers, Aug. 12
Rawlins William, Gracechurch street, grocer, July 15, Aug. 5
Redpath James, Deptford bridge, upholder, July 25
Richards George Cornhill, bookseller, July 29
Roberts David, Trump street, warehouseman, July 8
Rofer Edward, Lindfield, Suffex, soap manufacturer, July 15
Ruffhforth James, Chipping Norton, Oxford, innkeeper, July 29
Ruffell Thomas, Bengworth, Worcester, fadler, Aug. 8
Sampson Samuel, and Charles Chipchafe, Bread street, silk mercers, July 29
Sampson Samuel, Bread street, silk mercer, July 29
Savory George, Southwark, victualler, July 29
Sharpe Josiah, Market Deeping, Lincoln, linen draper, Nov. 28
Simpson Thomas, and Nottingham S. Northallerton, York, merchants, July 29
Smith Joseph Staples, Liverpool, shoemaker, Aug. 5
Smith John, Nottingham, mercer, Aug. 7
Soames Robert, Mark lane, and Debtford, provision merchant, Nov. 14
Sowden John, and John Hodgson, Leeds, oil merchants, Aug. 7
Stevens Robert, Percival street, Goswell street, silk dyer, Aug. 5
Stevens Thomas, Bristol, carpenter, Aug. 12
Taylor George, Bristol, merchant Aug. 1
Urquhart William, Sion College Gardens, London, merchant, July 29
Usborne William, Christopher street, Finsbury square, merchant, Aug. 8
Vetch Walter, Medhurst, Suffex draper, July 29
Vincent John, Seething lane carpenter, Sept. 30
Walton William, Liverpool, merchant, July 24
Ward William, Leicester, hosier, July 25
Ward William, Caldicott, Monmouth shopkeeper, July 31
Watson William, Great Cambridge street, Hackney road, builder, Oct. 31
Wiles James and Charles Hobbs, Whitechapel road, distillers, Aug. 12
Williams William, Park street, Islington, builder, Aug. 18
Wing John, Stamford, Lincoln, victualler, Aug. 3
Wood James, Linfield, Suffex victualler, July 22
Wright Charles, Aldgate, tobacconist, July 22
Wright John, Farms, near Wem, Salop, corn factor, Aug. 9

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

WHOEVER has been in the habit of passing along the Surrey side of the Metropolis, must have observed the stagnant and putrid ditches with which it abounds. This monstrous nuisance has been increasing annually with the increased number of houses, and at last it became necessary to obtain the sanction of the Legislature to a plan for abating it. An Act called "The Surrey Drainage Bill," was passed before the close of the late Session, and will be speedily carried into effect. The object is to run a large barrel drain through part of Lambeth, St. George's-fields, and the Borough, through which a part of the Thames will pass without obstruction, and into which all the smaller drains and ditches

ditches shall be emptied. It will begin and communicate with the River a little below Westminster-bridge, cross Pedlar's-acre, come into the New Cut, pass through Charlotte-street, cross Blackfriar's-road, near Mr. Hill's Chapel, and proceed along Queen-street and Union-street into the Borough. It will then be carried forward through King-street, turn on the left by Guy's Hospital, and cross Tooley-street into Bridge yard, where it will again communicate with the river. The whole extent of this drain will be one mile and three quarters; and it will have a gradual fall, from beginning to end, of near 15 feet.—It is for the purpose of increasing this fall that it will be carried below London Bridge. The expense is to be borne by a rate on all the parishes through which the sewer passes.

In the night of Saturday, July 8th, a dreadful fire broke out in the house of Miss Starke, milliner and dress maker, Conduit-street, which burnt that and several houses adjoining.

The new Commercial Dock, at Deptford, was opened on Friday, June 30, for the reception of foreign merchantmen. It is the Dock formerly known by the name of the Greenland Dock. It has received several alterations and improvements, and an entirely new range of storehouses has been erected. The Lord Mayor's barge, handsomely decorated, was the first to enter. She was followed by three vessels laden with timber, iron, and tar, under Sweedish colours. They were received by a salute from several pieces of cannon, and cheered by an immense concourse of spectators. After the vessels were moored, the principal proprietors, and a select party, to the number of about 150, partook of an elegant dinner in one of the storehouses. The dock is intended principally for the Baltic trade.

The Court of Common Council have agreed to give the Governors of Bethlem Hospital, in exchange for the Site of the Hospital, a parcel of ground in St. George's Fields, where the governors intend to erect a building for the same purpose (on the spot lately occupied by the Dog and Duck), together with an open space of about eight acres, for air and exercise for the lunatics.

MARRIED.

At St. Clement's, Mr. R. Newberry, bookseller, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Ann Baily, of Windsor.

At Portland Chapel, J. P. Bastard, esq. M. P. for Devonshire, to Ann, sister of Sir Henry Martin, bart.

At Greenwich, Joseph Warner, esq. of Eltham, to Miss Penelope Harris, of Blackheath.—Mr. Samuel Bromley, surgeon, of Deptford, to Miss Mary Madox, third daughter of the late Tristram Maries M. esq. of Greenwich.

At Christ Church, Stuart Donaldson, esq. of Hart-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Cundale, of Bennet-street, Blackfriars.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. John Howton, of Furnival's Inn, to Miss Ann Barnes, eldest daughter of Hector B. esq. of Botolph Lane.

At St. Magnus, London Bridge, Edward Francis, esq. to Miss Davidson.

At St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-street, Mr. Charles Du Buil of Vevay, Switzerland, to Fanny, daughter of the late John Stephen Blacke, esq. of Boreham Wood.

At St. Michael's, Bassishaw, W. H. Woodthorpe, esq. to Sarah Diana, daughter of Mr. Dorant, of Albemarle-street.

At St. Mary's, Newington, Gabriel Terrel, esq. of Hornchurch, Essex, surgeon, to Miss Matilda Smith, of Walworth.

At Kensington, Henry Urmston Thomson, of Kensington, surgeon, to Maria, only daughter of Samuel Rush, esq.

By special licence, at the house of the Hon. W. Wyndham, in Montague-street, William Miller, esq. of Ozelworth Park, Gloucestershire, to Miss Wyndham, eldest daughter of Mr. W.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, P. A. Twent, esq. captain in the King's German Legion, to Miss Lemmers, daughter of J. P. L. esq. of Surinam.

At St. James's, Sir Thomas Ramsay, bart. of Balmain, to Miss Steele, daughter of the Rev. Dr. S. of Jamaica.

At Marybone, the Rev. Edward Unwin, younger son of the late James U. esq. of Woolton Lodge, Staffordshire, to Miss Preston, daughter of the Rev. John P. of Flasby Hall, Yorkshire.

Robert Gordon, esq. of Auchdendolly, North Britain, and of Leweston, Dorset, to Elizabeth Anne, only daughter and heiress of the late Charles Westley Coxe, esq. of Kemble House, Wilts.—Captain Batman, R. N. to Lucy Ester, youngest daughter of the late William Chetwynd, esq. of Ham Common.—George Chandler, esq. of Treeton, York, to Miss Osbaldeston, daughter of the late George O. esq. of Hutton Bushell.—Captain Beresford, of H. M. S. Theseus, to Miss Molloy, of Upper Wimple-street.

At St. James's, the Rev. J. Halse, vicar of Welford, Northamptonshire, to Miss Reade, daughter of the late George R. esq. of Ipsden House, Oxfordshire.

At St. George's C. V. Michel, esq. of Netherwood, in the New Forest, to Miss Tryon, of Queen-street, May Fair.

At Marybone, John H. Alley, esq. eldest son of Thomas A. esq. of Cottage, Queen's County, Ireland, to Frances Campbell, youngest daughter of the late T. Shaw, esq. of the county of Antrim.—Edwatd Voodhouse, esq, of Sennowe Lodge, Norfolk, to Miss Lucy Woodhouse, of Hingham.

DIED.

DIED.

Sir Charles Corbett, 57 years a Citizen and Livery-man of the Stationers' Company, 78. A melancholy event occured at his funeral; when his friends were assembled to follow him to his grave, his second son, a young man in the vigour of life, broke a blood-vessel, and fell suddenly a corpse, among the company. The funeral of the father was delayed, and they were both interred in one tomb, in the Church-yard of St. Anne's, Westminster. A Subscription has been commenced for the family, who have been deprived of their paternal inheritance of 10,000l. per annum, and reduced to such indigence, that the present Baronet, although heir to some of the best estates in the kingdom, is in an inferior station in the East India warehouses.

At Kew, *Lady Bond*, wife of James B. 59.

In Whitehall, *John Fordyce, esq.* surveyor-general of the land revenue. 74.

In Grosvenor-square, *Catharine*, widow of Lucy Knightley, esq. of Fawsley Park, Northamptonshire, sister of the Dowager Duchess of Manchester, Countess Dowager of Galloway, and Sir Henry Dashwood, bart.

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, *Colonel Francis Carruthers*, late of the 61st Regiment.

In Bloomsbury Place. *James Hall, esq.*

In Grosvenor-street, King's Road, *Jonathan Thorpe, esq.* 78.

In Southmoulton-street, *Mrs. Fladong*, relict of Mr. Frederic F.

In Upper Berkley-street, Portman-square, in her 67th year, *Mrs. Patience Vidgen*, widow of the late John V. esq. of the Tower.

At West Hill, Wandsworth, *Henry Goodwin, esq.*

At his house at Totteridge, *Christopher Hill, esq.* in the 73d year of his age.

At Woolwich, in his 49th year, *Colonel John Harding*, of the Royal Artillery. At Copenhagen, under Sir Thomas Blomefield, and in the Spanish campaign, under Sir John Moore, where he had the command of the artillery, he proved himself a soldier, "and a ripe and good one." He stood high in the estimation of two successive Masters of the Ordnance, the Earls of Chatham and Moira —they knew his worth, and will lament his loss. To his friends he was deservedly endeared, for of him truly may it be said, as it was long ago of a man of eminence in another profession—"He affirmed, and you believed him; he promised, and you trusted him; you knew him, and you loved him." He has left a widow, a son (George Judd), who is a Captain in the Royal Engineers, and three daughters.

At Epsom, *John Robinson, esq.* late of Dominica.

At Layton, *Peter Berthon, sen. esq.* 70.

At Enfield, *George Capes, esq.* 71.

At Walthamstow, *Richard*, youngest son J. C. Blanckenhagen, esq. of Amsterdam.

At Little Bardfield Hall, Essex, *Joseph Green, esq.* of Guildford-street.

At Mile-end, *Mr. Richard Lee*, surgeon and apothecary.

In Nottingham-street, Marybone, *John Compton, esq.* 62.

On Great Tower Hill, *Mrs. Dallas.*

In Cork-street, *Mrs. Davidson*, wife of Mr. John D. 35.

In Great Cumberland-place, *The Most Rev. his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, Earl of Normanton*, &c. &c. His Grace's decline was rapid; he kept his bed but three days previous to his dissolution. As a scholar, a prelate, and a statesman, his Grace stood pre-eminently high. He was in his 73d year, and is succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, Viscount Somerton, now Earl of Normanton.

At Hampstead, *Mrs. Elizabeth Darby*, wife of Mr. John Darby, of Gray's Inn, attorney at law; she was the only surviving child of the late Thomas Eld, esq. who was, for nearly forty years, Master of the Report Office, in the Court of Chancery, and sister of the late Colonel Eld (highly distinguished in his profession), who fell at the siege of Dunkirk in 1793. They who enjoyed the opportunities of familiar intercourse with the late Mrs. Darby, will long remember, with respect, the elevated sentiments that uniformly marked her conduct, and to those who are acquainted with the high character of the antient family to which she was allied, it will be sufficient to say (and higher praise cannot be given), that she died, as she lived, an honor to it.

R. F. Aitkins, esq. Captain-Adjutant of the Royal Pembroke Fusileers. He shot himself in a field near Chelsea. In his pocket, among sundry other papers, was found a note, worded as follows:—"As some inquiry may be instituted as to the cause of my death, I think it necessary to state, that it was inflicted by my own hand, partly from pecuniary embarrassments, and partly from the effect of a strong nervous malady, which is fixed so strong on my spirits, as to render life insupportable. I wish for nothing more than death.—(Signed)—R. F. Aitkins, Captain-Adjutant Royal Pembroke Militia."—The deceased was not 30 years of age, of an amiable disposition, and had some estates in Kent. He had been brought up to the bar, but, preferring the army, entered the Kent Militia.

In Jermyn-street, *Dr. Poignand*, 63.

Joseph Green, esq. of Guildford-street, a partner in the Devon County Bank, in Exeter. He was driving his gig, when his horse suddenly took fright, and the harness breaking, he was thrown out, and killed on the spot.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARRIED.] At Berwick-upon-Tweed, Arthur Clifford, esq. fourth son of the late Hon. Thomas Clifford, of Tixal, in the county of Stafford, to Eliza Matilda, second daughter of the late Captain Macdonel, many years commandant of that garrison.

At Bishopton, Thomas Scott, esq. of West Rainton, to Miss Lewis.

At Newcastle, the Rev. H. D. Griffith, of Hervick, to Maria, eldest daughter of Charles Gardner, esq. of Parsonage House, Worcestershire.—Mr. William Reed, master of the ship Good Intent, to Miss Dorothy Hedley, of the Bank Top.—Mr. Alexander Mitchell, aged 74, to Miss L. Nicholl, 28.

At Hamsterley, Mr. John Garthorn, to Miss Dowson, of Witton-le-Wear.

Died.] At the Dam House, Mr. William Robson. 52.

At Berwick, Mrs. Jane Jeffreys, widow of William J. esq. solicitor. 96.—Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Gilchrist, surgeon. —Mr. John Chisholm, one of the oldest gunners in the garrison there —Mrs. Ann Murray, daughter of the late Rev. George M. 72.

At West Auckland, Mr. Launcelot Marshall, formerly an officer under the corporation of Newcastle. 70.

At Durham, Mr. John Young, 67.—Mr. Percival Beckworth. 55.—Mrs. Sarah Hutchinson. 69.

At St. Andrew Auckland, Mr. George Moody, 73.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Elizabeth Ditchen, 85.—Miss Ann Weir, 20.—Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. George Armstrong —Miss Ann Wright, 33.—Mr. Richard Parker, 57. —Mr. Daniel Aubone, 85.—Mr. John Weatherley, 74.—Mrs. Gillespy, 37.—Mrs. Parker, relict of Mr. Anthony P. of Walker, 94.—Mr. William Mitchinson, jun. master and owner of the ship Three Brothers, 28.—Mr. Robert Bolam, 75.

At Haggerston, Mrs. Eleanor Collingwood, 85.

At Hylton Ferry, Mr. Richard Renny, 68.

At Gainford, Mrs. Swainstone, a maiden lady, 69.

At Stamfordham, Mrs. Charleton.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Sterling, 80.

At Hartlepool, Mrs. Marley, 89.

At the Fence, near Felton, Mrs. Mather, 70.

At Ryhope, Mr. John Allan, 85.

At Sunderland, Miss Margaret Smith, 29.

At Oxeye, near Stockton, Mr. John Cattle, 18.

At Bardon Hill, near Haltwhistle, Mr. Edward M'Lean.

At Sunderland Bridge, near Durham, Mrs. Elizabeth Lorrison, 30.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Mr. Curwen's sheep shearing, at Harrowslack, was held on Thursday, June 29th. The attendance was greater than on any former occasion: nearly 100 gentlemen and farmers dined with Mr. Curwen, in a tent erected for the occasion:—a large assemblage of shepherds also partook of the hospitalities of the day. The show of cattle was numerous, and many admirable specimens of the Long Horn exhibited. Mr. Curwen's flock is greatly increased, and much improved. The sheep clipped well; the average of the whole was 3lb. 9½oz.—Mr. Curwen strongly recommended attention to the improvement of the fleece, and instanced the great advantages stated, by the Farming Society of Ireland, to be gained by the cross of the South Down with the Mountain Sheep, in the county of Wicklow; where, in the course of a few years, the practice and the breed were (together) become almost universal.—The first and second premiums for cloth, given by that Society, were both adjudged to cloth manufactured entirely of South Down Wool.

The superb mansion, now erecting by the Earl of Lonsdale, at Lowther, in Westmoreland, is in great forwardness. The first stone of this noble edifice was laid on the 29th of December, 1806. The fronts (there are two) are each of them 340 feet in length, and the breadth of the building is 140 feet. Within this area are a number of spacious and magnificent apartments, such as can hardly be paralleled in this kingdom. The grand stair-case will exceed any thing of the kind that is to be met with any where.

A Dispensary is about to be established in Carlisle. The Dean and Chapter have appropriated

propriated a commodious room, situated above the gates in Abbey-street, to that purpose, and intend to be annual subscribers. The medical gentlemen of the city will attend in rotation.

Died.] At Carlisle, the Rev. Mr. Kyle. He was found drowned in the river Eden, into which, it appears, that he threw himself, in consequence of the embarrassed state of his affairs. He was a native of North Britain: his father was minister at Kinross, (in connexion with the Burghers,) at which place Mr. K. was born. While at College he displayed a ready and comprehensive judgment, and went through the usual branches of Natural and Moral Philosophy with no less credit to himself than honor to his tutors. After finishing his studies at Glasgow, he attended the Divinity-Hall at Selkirk, where he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the Professor. After a trial of his abilities, he was licensed to preach in the same connection with his father, and in a short time obtained an unanimous call to a congregation at Carntulloch, and was ordained over them as their minister. After continuing there nearly five years, owing to some particular circumstances he was released from his charge, and had appointments to preach in vacant congregations. In the year 1799 he came into Cumberland, to preach at Carlisle and Penrith, at which places were two congregations under the inspection of the Burghers. At the former he was preaching when the Church assembling in the Old Dissenting Meeting-house, Fisher-street, Carlisle, gave him a call to be colleague with the Rev. Mr. Miln, and to be his successor. Mr. Kyle, as a preacher, stood high in the esteem of many. His abilities in elucidating theology were of the first rate: his sentiments were those denominated Evangelical.

M. Massy, a native of France, 87. He had lived in this city ever since 1758, when he was a prisoner on parole.—Mr. Joseph Pears, 55.—Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, 71.—Mrs. Baty, 65.

At Old Hutton, near Kendal, Mr. John Jennings, 86.

At Hallings, Mr. James Clarke, 34.

At Keswick, Mrs. Chalmers, relict of the Rev. Mr. C. formerly presbyterian minister there, 38.

At Longrigg, W. Brisco, esq.

At Meaburn Hall, Mr. Joseph Farrer, 75.

At Haltwhistle, the Rev. Hugh Nannes, A. M. twenty-seven years vicar of that place, 62.

At Hackthorp, Mr. John Richardson.

At Great Salkeld, Mrs. Rebanks, relict of John R. esq. 72.

At Tirrell, Mrs. Ann Lancaster, 25.

At Egremont, Mr. John Forster, jun. 40.

At Thrimby, Mrs. Barbara Crick, 91.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Joseph Harrison, 23.—Mrs. Isabella Hodgson, 78.—Miss Elizabeth Rothery, 30.

At Workington, Mrs. Ann Norman, 88.—Mr. Thomas Dickinson.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Winter, 40.

YORKSHIRE.

The great tunnel through the lofty hill called Stanedge, over which the high road passes from Huddersfield to Manchester, and which forms one of the great chain of hills that separates the counties of York and Lancaster, is at length completed. It is several years since this great work of human labour and ingenuity (which forms the third line of water communication, by which these two great manufacturing counties are now connected) was begun: it has been more than once arrested in its progress, and indeed almost abandoned, partly from pecuniary exhaustion, and partly from the great difficulty of the undertaking, arising from the extraordinary depth of the tunnel beneath the surface, the great quantity of water which required to be drawn off, and the looseness of some part of the strata through which it passed. It is, in truth, a stupendous work.

On Friday, June 30th, being the day appointed for the opening of the New Dock, at Hull, for the reception of shipping, the morning was ushered in with a merry peal from the bells of the churches, flags were hoisted upon the steeple, and the different ships in the Roads, the Old Dock, and the Harbour were gaily decorated with colours. At half-past six o'clock, the members of the corporation of Hull, the Trinity-house, and Dock Company, assembled at the Dock-office, and at a quarter past seven, set out in grand procession to the Entrance Basin, where the ship Effort, belonging to Mr. H. Brown, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house, was lying, armed with cannon, decorated with a variety of colours, and her yards manned by the scholars educated at the Marine School, established by the Trinity-house, in their naval uniforms. At eight o'clock the Effort entered the Dock, amidst the acclamations of an immense concourse of spectators, and immediately fired a royal salute, which was returned by another from twenty-one pieces of cannon, placed in the front of the Entrance Basin; the music playing "Rule Britannia," and closing with "God save the King." The Effort, in the evening, was moored in the middle of the Dock, and illuminated by 180 lamps, being the number of shares in the undertaking for making the Docks at that port.

The late quarterly meeting of the Holderness Agricultural Society, held at Hedon, was numerously attended. The question for the Society's consideration was, "In the breaking up of grass land, is paring and burning always, or under what circumstances the best process; and when that process is adopted, what is the best method, and what the most proper time, of executing it? What is the best succeeding crop, and what in general are the particular advantages resulting from

from this process?" Many members delivered their sentiments on these subjects; and at the conclusion the opinion of the Society appeared to be, that paring and burning is, for the greatest part of the land in Holderness, highly advantageous; and a majority were even of opinion, that it was so generally in every situation: some very intelligent members, however, objected to the practice on strong clay lands, and thin swarth.

Married.] At North Dalton, J. F. Walker, esq. of Lascelles Hall, near Huddersfield, to Miss Buttle, daughter of Wm. B. esq.

At Stokesley, Henry Hale, esq. second son of the late General Hale, of the Plantation, near Guisborough, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the Rev. Henry Hildyard.

At Kighley, Samuel Blakey, esq. to Miss Mary Fox.

At Wakefield, Captain B. R. Langford, Royal Marines, to Margaret, only daughter of W. Brooke, esq.

At Stainton, Mr. John Appleton, of Stockton, bookseller, to Miss Stephenson, of Hemlington Hall.

At Sledmere, John Taylor, esq. of Salton, to Miss Swailes, only daughter of Mr. S. of Croom.

Died.] At Thirsk, William Dent, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the North Riding, 86.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Green, relict of R. G. esq. of Leaventhorp Hall, 64.

At Hessle, Mrs. Swann, daughter of Francis Hall, esq. of Hull, 27.

At York, Mrs. D. Place, relict of Lionel P. esq. 70.—Mrs. Sporner, 81.—Miss Sarah Ann Stevin, daughter of the late James S. esq. 20.—Mrs. Sheldon, 25.

At Scarborough, Sedgefield Dale, esq. shipowner, and one of the common council of that borough.

At Leeds, Mr. T. Wormald, merchant, 37.—Mr. John Metcalf.—Miss Elenor Bullman.—Mrs. William Turley.—Mrs. Sheffer.

At Ripon, Mr. Barker, bookseller.

At Sheffield, the Rev. Charles Chadwick, vicar of Tinsley, and head master of the Free Grammar School, in Sheffield, upwards of 32 years.

At Sawley, near Ripon, Mr. Thacker, 77.

At Holling Hall, near Settle, Mr. Thomas Holdem.

At Beverley, Mrs. Acklorn, 93.

At Howden, Mrs. Pierson, 68.

At Kirkstall, Mr. Abraham Nichols, 88.

At Armley, Mrs. Wade, 60

At Flamborough, Mr. Edward Vickerman, 60.

At Richmond, Mr. Thomas Hunton, one of the junior aldermen of that borough, 35.

At Batley, Mr. John Ward, 86.

At Aberford, Henry Swann, esq. 40.

At Welton, Thomas Williamson, esq. 73.

At Malton, William, second son of Mr. John Robinson, 15.

At Northowram, Mr. John Boys.

At Dewsbury, Mr. James Gibson, governor of the Work-house.

At Hull, Mr. William Harper, 63.—Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Thomas W. of the Reindeer Inn.—Mr. Robert Gunhouse, 40.—Mrs. Catharine Walker, 48.—Mrs. Sarah Bowman, 46.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Aldingham, John Peacock, esq. of Slyne, to Miss Atkinson, of Leece, daughter of the late Robert A. esq. of Furness Abbey.

At Liverpool, Anthony Littledale, esq. to Miss Mary Dawson, daughter of Pudsey D. esq.—William Rowan Hodge, esq. to Miss Eleanor Routh, of Bristol.—Mr. Samuel Orme, merchant, to Miss Harrison.

At Rochdale, John Roberts, esq. of Linfitts, to Miss M. Shaw, daughter of Joseph S. esq. of Delph.—Captain F. W. Woehelm, of the German Legion, to Hannah, fourth daughter of the Rev. K. Mawer, of Goverton, Notts.

At Heswall, the Rev. G. Thomson, of Wyhembury, to Miss E. Lawton, of Gayton.

At Eccles, John Bennett, esq. captain in the Newton and Failsworth Lancashire Local Militia, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Adam Etock, of Church Minstrell, Cheshire.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. Platt, the celebrated bass singer.—Mrs. Jane Darrah, 55.—Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, 71.—Mrs. Looney, 60.—Henry Parry, sen. esq.—Mr. Thomas Smith, 47.—Miss Jane Hopwood, 44.—Mrs. Ellen Mocock, 60.

At Manchester, Mrs. Robinson, 74.—Mrs. Carr, wife of John C. esq.

At Green's Field, Lancaster, Mrs. Unsworth, 82.

At Caton, Mr. Bryan Padget, 76.

At Fellgate, near Cartmel, Thomas Atkew, esq.

At Rufford, near Ormskirk, Mrs. Mary Clark, wife of the Rev. Mr. C.

At Arley, near Wigan, Miss Anna Maria Johnson, eldest daughter of John J. esq. of Liverpool, 15.

At Preston, Mr. William Salisbury.—Mr. John Foster.

At Eccleston, Mrs. Elizabeth Foster, 83.

At Lancaster, Mr. William Procter.

At the Folly, near Lancaster, Mr. Edward Rawlinson, 85.

At Blackburn, Mr. Parkinson, 35.

At Ashton, Mr. Abel Wood, 77.—Miss Ann Andrew, 23.

At Bolton, the Rev. John Whittle, 69.

CHESHIRE.

At the late fair at Chester, the new Union Hall, in Foregate street, was opened for the first time for the sale of woollen and linen drapery goods, the display of which, for variety, beauty, fashion, and excellence, was never equalled in that city. This hall was erected through the spirited exertions of the individuals

Individuals who occupy it generally, and is built upon such a plan as at once accommodates both the buyer and the seller.

Married.] At Tarvin, Mr. James Gregory, of Acton, to Miss White of Kelsal.

At Bowdon, Mr. Chorlton, of Timperley, to Miss Royle, of Ringway.

At Chester, the Rev. T. Sim, to Miss Jane Ecking.—Mr. J. Weston, of Manchester, to Hannah, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Avern.

At Stockport, Mr. Henry Hicton, of the Unicorn Inn, to Miss Mary Mosscroft.

Died.] At Northwich, Mr. Nathaniel Shaw, of Liverpool.—Mr. Samuel Weston, 41.

At Wilton, near Northwich, Mr. John Stubbs, merchant, 74.

At Tarporley, William Green, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Fowler, surgeon, to Mrs. Williams, relict of the Rev. John W. of Bigelly, Pembrokeshire.

At Hartshorn, John Bright, M. D. of Birmingham, to Miss Mynors.

At Chesterfield, Mr. John Hall, of London, to Miss Julia Gosling.

Died.] At Kirk Ireton, the Rev. J. Gough, many years rector of that place.

At Killmarsh, Henry Burton, gent. 76.

At Sutton, Mr. William Eaton, 86.

At Glossop, Susannah, wife of Mr. Jos. Fielding, 37.

At the Outwoods, near Derby, Mr. Robert Birkinshaw.

At Buxton, Mrs. Anthony, 33.

At Derby, Mr. W. K. Swift.—Mrs. Wade, 73.

At Eyam, Mrs. Cocker.

At Chesterfield, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Alexander Dulton, 24.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The shearing of Mr. Thompson's Spanish sheep took place at Redhill Lodge, near Nottingham; when a considerable number of gentlemen and breeders attended; to witness the progress made towards the establishment of the disputed point, whether superfine wool can be grown in our island equal to that produced in Spain. Mr. T. was offered, on his shearing day, 9s. a pound for his pure Merino wool, 6s. for that of the various crosses, and 3s. for the Ryeland without any Spanish admixture, which he declined. Several of the pure breed yielded from seven and a half to eight pounds each; so that, at the above refused prices, some of these small sheep carried fleeces of no less value than 70s. each. Among these was a pure wether slaughtered on the occasion. The carcase, though fat, only weighed 60lbs. while the animal, in four clips, had produced half that weight of superfine wool The following is a return of a two-shear Merino Ryeland wether of the first cross, also killed at this shearing.

	£.	s.	d.
Weight of the carcase 68lbs. at 8d.	2	5	4
Rough fat 11lbs. at 6d.	0	5	6
Last year's hog's fleece, 6½lbs. sold at 3s. 3d.	1	1	1
This year's fleece 5½lbs. for which was offered 6s.	1	13	0
Total return at two years old	5	4	11

Mr. Thompson shewed many specimens of wool from his Majesty's Spanish flock, &c. and, in order to interest the manufacturers who were present, exhibited the perfections of the Anglo-Merino fleece in a great variety of forms; such as a gown-piece, with several shawls, scarfs, &c. made at Norwich.

Married] At Nottingham, Henry Fynes, esq. M. P. for Aldborough, to Miss Wylde, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. prebendary of Southwell, and rector of St. Nicholas, of the former place.

At Newark, Lieutenant J. Rivers, of the royal navy, to Miss Gibson.

Died.] At Retford, Mrs. Mould, relict of the Rev. Thomas M. the last survivor of the children of the late Roger Cair, esq.—J. Bragg, esq.

At Thorney Hall, Mrs. Nevile, relict of George N. esq.

At Nottingham, Mr. R. Hill.—Miss Mary Jarman.—Miss Ann Hollis, 17.—Mr. Lomax.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Grantham, the Rev. Edward Thorold, rector of Greyingham, near Gainsbro', third son of Sir John T. to Miss Wilson, only daughter of Thomas W. M. D.

At Wrawby, the Rev. Jos. Stockdale, of Kirton, in Lindsey, to Miss Walter, eldest daughter of the Rev James W. of Brigg.

At Louth, Lieutenant Holgate, of the Lindsey regiment of Local Militia, to Miss Harriet Shearing.—Captain Freeman, of Litchfield, to Miss Hubbard.

At Searby, William Thimbleby, esq. to Miss Bennard, of Owmby.

Died.] At Rawcliffe, Mrs. Ann Smith, 69.

At Lincoln, Edmund, second son of Alderman J. Straw, 16.—Mrs. Bunyan, 77.

At Maltby in the Marsh, R. Rickett, gent. 72.

At Blybro', Mrs. Dawber, 56.

At Gainsbro', Mrs. Metcalfe, 60.—Mrs. Chaplin, relict of Mr. C. formerly of the White Swan Inn, 79.—Mr. Boole, of the Peacock Inn.

At Irnham, the Rev. Mr. Madocks, of Harpol, Northamptonshire.

At Stamford, Mr. Guest, 62.—In childbed, Mrs Lane, wife of Mr. L. 51.

At Langstoft, Mr. William Wratt, 44.

At East Butterwick, Mr. John Davey, 39. He was found dead in a field near his house.

At Scottlethorpe, Mr. Samuel Clay, who, for

for 30 years was celebrated throughout that neighbourhood as a conjuror, and practised his art with great success. If any thing could excuse the credulity of those whom he deceived, his superior cunning, and the very extraordinary and impressive figure of the man, might perhaps be pleaded. He was born at Scottlethorpe, and was for a short time apprenticed to a baker there; but having had a little education, he disdained that pursuit, and led an idle half-studious life in his father's cottage, on the Grimsthorpe domain; to which cottage, on the death of his father, he succeeded. By that time the recluse life of the man had occasioned some conversation, and he was regarded with a degree of terror by the children of the neighbouring villages. He stood six feet in height, was remarkably erect and thin, with "eyes severe and coat of formal cut, full of wise saws he was and modern instances;" and his loins were usually girt with a belt, his waistcoat was of goat or dog-skin, and ever at the "witching time o' night" he prowled abroad! In a little while his fame became very general, and silly people from considerable distances resorted to his habitation, to have their difficulties dispelled, and take the benefit of his occult studies: almost innumerable are the instances adduced in which this *cunning man* hit upon expedients to relieve and satisfy his ignorant votaries. Being consulted by a man who had lost some traps for catching vermin in the purlieus of Grimsthorpe Park, the astrologer told him he would, by the *second sun-rise*, discover the person who had stolen them! He employed the interval in making enquiries; and having suspicion of the offender, he went to a field in which the man was at work, and, accosting him with all the confidence and severity necessary for his purpose, "You stole ——'s traps" said he. The appalled offender, smitten with his guilt, and with the *impossibility* of deceiving his accuser, confessed the fact, and told where he had secreted the stolen articles. "I charge you," concluded the conjuror, "move them not from the spot in which they lie, nor speak of the confession you have made to me, on pain of the most terrible torments my skill is able to inflict." The man who had sustained the loss, called again at the time appointed, and, by the direction of Sam. Clay to a particular part of the offender's cottage, recovered his property. Of course the amazing skill of the conjuror was trumpeted in all quarters. A few years ago, however, having, we suppose, misplaced one of his spells, he was reduced to the dire necessity of declaring, by advertisement, that HE WAS NO CONJUROR! and of begging pardon of an innocent person whom he had charged with theft! This circumstance had but a slight and temporary effect upon his reputation, and he died in full credit as a magician, in the 50th year of his age.

At Stamford, Mr. Daniel Lambert, whose extraordinary dimensions have for some years rendered him an object of curiosity. He had travelled the day preceding his death from Huntingdon, and on his arrival in the evening he sent a message to the office of the Stamford newspaper, requesting that, as "the mountain could not wait upon Mahomet, Mahomet would go to the mountain"—or, in other words, that the printer would call upon him, and receive an order for executing some handbills, announcing Mr. Lambert's arrival, and his desire to see company. The orders he gave upon that occasion were delivered without any presentiment that they were to be his last, and with his usual cheerfulness. He was in bed—one of large dimensions—("Ossa upon Olympus, and Pelion upon Ossa")—fatigued with his journey; but anxious that the bills might be quickly printed, in order to his seeing company next morning. Before nine o'clock, on that morning, however, he was a corpse. He was in his 40th year, and upon being weighed a few days before his death, by the famous Caledonian balance (in the possession of Mr. Ring, of Ipswich), was found to be 52 stone 11lbs. in weight (14lbs. to the stone), which is 10 stone 11lbs. more than the celebrated Bright, of Essex, ever weighed. He had apartments at Mr. Berridge's, the Waggon and Horse's Inn, St. Martin's, on the ground floor—for he had been long incapable of walking up stairs. His coffin, in which there was great difficulty to place him, is 6 feet 4 inches long, 4 feet 4 inches wide, and 2 feet 4 inches deep: the immense substance of his legs makes it necessarily a square case. This coffin, which consists of 112 superficial feet of elm, was built upon two axle-trees and four cog wheels; and upon these his remains were rolled into his grave, which was in the new burial ground at the back of St. Martin's church. A regular descent was made, by sloping it for some distance. It was found necessary to take down the window and wall of the room in which he lay to allow his exit. The following particulars of this remarkable man may be relied on as authentic, having been taken from his own mouth. Mr. Daniel Lambert was born on the 13th of March, 1770, in the parish of St. Margaret, at Leicester. From the extraordinary bulk to which he attained, the reader may naturally be disposed to enquire, whether his parents were persons of remarkable dimensions? This was not the case, nor were any of his family inclined to corpulence, excepting an uncle and aunt on the father's side, who were both very heavy. The former died during the infancy of Lambert, in the capacity of gamekeeper to the Earl of Stamford, to whose predecessor his father had been huntsman in early life. The family of Mr. L. senior, consisted, besides Daniel, of another son, who died young, and two daughters, who are still living, and both

both women of the common size. The habits of young Lambert were not, in any respect, different from those of other young persons, till the age of fourteen. Even at an early period he was strongly attached to the sports of the field. This, however, was only the natural effect of a very obvious cause, aided probably by an innate propensity to those diversions. We have already mentioned the profession of his father and uncle, and have yet to observe, that his maternal grandfather was a great cock-fighter. Born and bred among horses, dogs, and cocks, and all the other appendages of sporting, in the pursuits of which he was encouraged even in his childhood, it cannot be a matter of wonder that he should be passionately fond of all these exercises and amusements, which are comprehended under the denomination of field sports. About the year 1793, when Mr. L. weighed 32 stone, he had occasion to visit Woolwich, in company with the keeper of the county gaol of Leicester. As the tide did not serve to bring them up to London, he walked from Woolwich to the metropolis, with much less apparent fatigue than several middle-sized men who were of the party. Such were the feelings of Mr. Lambert, that no longer than four years ago, he abhorred the very idea of exhibiting himself. Though he lived exceedingly retired at Leicester, the fame of his uncommon corpulence had spread over the adjacent country to such a degree, that he frequently found himself not a little incommoded by the curiosity of the people, which it was impossible to repress, and which they were continually devising the means of gratifying, in spite of his reluctance. A gentleman travelling through Leicester, conceived a strong desire to see this extraordinary phenomenon, but being at a loss for a pretext to introduce himself to Mr. Lambert, he first took care to enquire what were his particular propensities; being informed that he was a great cocker, the traveller thought himself sure of success. He accordingly went to his house, knocked at the door, and enquired for Mr. Lambert; the servant said he was at home, but that he never saw strangers. "Let him know," replied the curious stranger, "that I called about some cocks." Lambert, who chanced to be in a situation to over-hear what passed, immediately rejoined, "tell the gentleman that I am a *shy cock*." On another occasion, a gentleman from Nottingham was extremely importunate to see him, pretending that he had a particular favour to ask. After considerable hesitation, Mr. Lambert directed him to be admitted. On being introduced, he said, he wished to enquire the pedigree of a certain mare.—"Oh! if that is all," replied Mr. Lambert, perceiving from his manner, the real nature of his errand, "she was got by *Impertinence*, out of *Curiosity*." Finding, at length, that he must either submit to be a close prisoner in his own house, or endure all the inconvenience, without receiving the profits of an exhibition, Mr. Lambert wisely strove to overcome his repugnance, and determined to visit the metropolis for that purpose. As it was impossible to procure a carriage large enough to admit him, he had a vehicle constructed expressly to carry him to London, where he arrived in the spring of 1806, and fixed his residence in Piccadilly. His apartments there had more the air of a place of fashionable resort than an exhibition; and as long as the town continued full, he was visited by a great deal of the best company. The dread he felt on coming to London, lest he should be exposed to indignity and insult from the curiosity of some of his visitors, was soon removed by the politeness and attention which he universally experienced. There was not a gentleman in town, from his own county, but went to see him, not merely gazing at him as a spectacle, but treating him in the most friendly and soothing manner, which, he declared, was too deeply impressed upon his mind ever to be forgotten. Many of his visitors seemed incapable of gratifying their curiosity to its full extent and called again and again; one gentleman, a banker in the city, jocosely observed, that he had fairly had a pound's worth. Ever since that period, Mr. Lambert has been chiefly engaged in travelling to the principal provincial towns, where many thousands have beheld with admiration his astonishing bulk. He was a cheerful companion; possessed a generous heart; and was as fond of rural sports as any man in England. His game chickens and his dogs, when he was at home, were his chief amusement, and the Racing Calendar his study.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Hinckley, Mr. Thomas Murcott, to Miss S. S. Newham.

At Castle Donington, Sir William Rumbold, bart. to Miss H. Parkyns, sister to Lord Rancliffe.

At Barleston, Edward Whitby, esq. of Osbaston Lodge, to Miss Baker.

At Boltesford, Mr. John Webster, to Miss Smith.

At Knighton, James Knox, esq. captain in the Leicestershire militia, to Catharine, eldest daughter of the late James Davie, esq. of Stamford.

At Quorndon, Mr. Thomas Norris, of Nottingham, to Miss Mary Smith, of Park Nooks, Derbyshire.

At Newark, Mr. Whieldon, of Sutterton, Lincoln, to Miss Ann Berks, daughter of the late Richard B. esq. of Tuxford, Notts.

Died.] At Scraptoft, Mrs. Carter, wife of John E. C. esq. second daughter of the late Henry Lutwidge, esq. and niece to Admiral L. 36.

At Market Harborough, Mr. Smith, wife of Mr. Samuel S.

At

At Welford, Mrs. Lattimer.

At Hungerton, the Rev. Mr. Clark, rector of that place.

At Leicester, Miss Peake, daughter of Mr. P. surgeon.—Mr. Henry Bates, 18.

At Asfordby, Mr. Draycott, one of the high constables of this county.

At Lutterworth, Mrs. Neale.

At Grimstone, Mrs. Bishop, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Seighford, Ayshford Wise, esq. of Wonwell, Devonshire, to Miss Whitby, younger daughter of the Rev. Thomas W. of Creswell Hall, near Stafford.

At Rugeley, Mr. Humphreys, surgeon, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Salt.

Manlove Vernon Lawrence, esq. of Lees Hall, to Miss Ann Brindley, second daughter of the late Thomas B. esq. of Leigh.

At Stone, Francis Higginson, esq. to Mrs. Topp, widow of Major T.

At Kingswinford, the Rev. H. W. Hill, to Miss Brettell, only daughter of Thomas B. esq. of Summer Hill.

Died.] At Burslem, Mr. Ambrose Gallimore.

At Wednesbury, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Edward T. surgeon.

At Hanley, Mr. George Taylor.—Miss Maskery.

At Berryhill, near Stone, Mrs. Mountford.

At Uttoxeter, Mrs. Wilcocks.

At Enson, Mr. R. Cook, 90.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Bibbins, 49.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Lord Grey de Ruthyn, to Ann Maria Kellam, daughter of William K. gent. of Ruyton-upon-Dunsmore.

At Aston, Mr. Josiah Higgins, collector to the Birmingham and Warwick Canal Company, Bordesley Locks, to Mrs. Rollins, of Camp Hill.

At Edgbaston, Mr. Richard Storer, to Miss Sarah Childs, both of Birmingham.

At Birmingham, Mr. Jos. Booth, to Miss Elizabeth Huff, both of Coventry.—Mr. Jos. Corn, to Miss Hannah Evans.

Died.] At Sutton Coldfield, Howard Egan, esq.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. John Jordan, author of "Welcombe Hills," a descriptive poem.

At Birmingham, Mr. Chubb, surgeon.—Mr. Jos. Tayler.—Mrs. Mary Boland, 91.—Mrs. Paine.

At Warwick, Mr. John Littleworth.—Mrs. Shakespeare, of the Coach and Horses.

At Coventry, Mrs. Herbert.—Mr. Peters.—Mr. Richard Crofts.

At Dudley, Mr George Jones, 74.

SHROPSHIRE.

At the third general meeting of the Oswestry Agricultural Society, held on the 28th of June, the prizes of last year were adjudged, and the following were offered for the ensuing year:—To the farmer, who, between the 12th of May and the 1st of September, 1809, shall regularly feed in his stable or farm yard, the greatest number of horses or cattle, in proportion to the size of his farm, on lucern, vetches, or any other green food; a Silver Cup, value three guineas.—To the farmer, who, in the year 1809, shall raise the largest quantity, in proportion to the size of his farm, of green crops for winter consumption; that is, turnips, carrots, parsnips, or cabbages; the quality as well as quantity, and clean condition of the land to be considered. N. B. One acre of carrots or parsnips to be considered equal to four acres of turnips, and one of carrots to two of turnips; a Silver Cup, value five guineas.—To the farmer, who, between the 1st of August, 1808, and the 1st of November, 1809, shall plough, cultivate, and sow with grain or green crops, the greatest number of acres, not less than thirty, in the best manner with the smallest number of horses, in proportion to the size of his farm; a Silver Cup, value five guineas.—To the farmer, who, in the year 1809, shall bring the greatest quantity of unprofitable land into a state of cultivation; a Silver Cup, value five guineas.—To the farmer, the general state of whose farm considered in every part, shall be judged the best; a Silver Cup, value five guineas.—To the farmer, who shall raise the best crop of turnips on land not worth more than 10s. per acre; a Silver Cup, value three guineas.—To the farmer who shall shew the best crop of turnips, not less than 10 acres; a Silver Cup, value six guineas.—To the farmer who shall shew the best crop of turnips, not less than 5 acres; a Silver Cup, value three guineas.—For the three best wethers; a Silver Cup, value three guineas.—For the best fat cow, ox, or heifer, fed without oil cake, meal, or corn; a Silver Cup, value three guineas.—For the best ram; two guineas.

Married.] At Felton, Mr. John Evans, druggist, of Worcester, to Miss Hannah Bickerton.

At Culmington, Mr. Owen, chemist and druggist, Ludlow, to Miss Downes, of Medley Park.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Edward Davies, to Miss Mary Ison, both of Wellington.—Mr. J. E. Bowman, of Nantwich, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Eddowes, printer and bookseller.

Died.] At Newport, T. Dickinson, esq. attorney, 69.

At Hale's Owen, Mr. Edward Kenrick, surgeon, 28.

At Ford, Thomas Gough, esq.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. William Cole, printer.—Mr. Cartwright.—Mr. Francis Cole—Mrs. Axon, 81.

At Pulverbatch, Mr. Snaxton.

At

At Bishop's Castle, Thomas, aged 17, and Ann, children of Mr. Bright, of the Crown and Star Inn.

At Cressage, the Rev. Mr. Posser.

At Aston Hall, Mr. Jeremiah Downes.

At Cothercote, Miss Mary Woodcock, 21.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The foot-toll on Worcester Bridge ceased on the 1st of July. This toll had been levied for nearly forty years, the act for the erection of the bridge having passed in 1769; it was laid on the old bridge for some years, until the new one was opened in September, 1781. At the last letting of the tolls, the foot-toll was let for 1390l. and the other toll for 510l.

The inhabitants of Stourbridge, having determined to erect an organ in the New Church of that town, and to defray the expense, amounting to 500l. by voluntary subscription, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, J. Humphrey, and J. Bradley, esqrs. were appointed collectors, and immediately received upwards of 900l.—The subscribers have determined to expend the surplus, after defraying the cost of the organ, in beautifying the church.

Married.] At Broadway, Richard Williams, esq. to Mrs. Hunt.

Died.] At Ombersley, Miss Elizabeth Gardner, daughter of Mr. Charles G.

At Worcester, Mr. Whittingham, schoolmaster.—Mr. Lees, 86.

At Upton upon Severn, Mrs. Baines, wife of the Rev. Robert B, rector of that parish.

At Ham Court, Mrs. Bland.

At Bredon. Mr. Harrison.

At the Hill House, Cradley, Miss Mary Oakley.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A numerous meeting of the committee and subscribers to a fund for making experiments for the purpose of attempting the discovery of coal in this county, was held at Hereford, on the 26th June, when a survey of the whole county, to ascertain a place the most likely to afford coal, and several other resolutions were agreed to. The subscription amounted to 227l. 17s 6d

Married.] At Lugwardine, Thomas William Williams, esq. jun. late of Wilcroft, to Miss Martha Maria Pateshall, of Hereford.

At Madley, Mr. William Smith, of the Bach, to Miss Pritchard, of Chilstone.

Died.] At Ingestone, Mr. Leigh Hoskyns, last surviving son of the late Rev. John H. of Pidstow.

At Hereford, Mrs. Eckley, sister of the late Edmund E. esq. of Credenhill.

At Ross, Mr. George Palmer, solicitor, 28.

At Orleton, Edward Blunt, esq.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

On Thursday, July 6, about six o'clock in the evening, the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Cirencester were alarmed by the approach of a tornado, or whirlwind. It was first observed about three miles to the southward of the town, when it assumed the appearance of a large conical hay-rick, encompassed with smoke. It moved very slowly at first, in a direction towards Cirencester, forcing up by the roots many trees in the parish of Siddington: indeed, so tardy was its progress, that some persons had time to get upon the tower of Preston church, in order to observe its course. When it approached nearer to Cirencester, it moved on with a velocity almost incredible; and making towards the basin of the canal, where it did considerable damage, skirted the town, and entered Lord Bathurst's park from the Tetbury road, just above his Lordship's mansion. Here its fury seemed to be at its height; for timber trees (some measuring from six to ten feet in girth) were torn up by the roots, whilst others were stript of their branches, or literally cut asunder—forming a scene of devastation very rarely witnessed in this climate. After crossing the park, it entered an orchard of Barton Farm, where it threw down several trees, &c. and seemed to disperse, as it could no longer be traced by the naked eye. Its course might easily be traced, from the fallen trees, &c which lined each side, completely in a withered and burnt state Large branches of trees were carried to a very considerable distance; and hay-fields, where the grass had been cut down, were nearly stripped of their crops.

Married.] At Campden, William Burrows, esq. of Bodmin, Cornwall, to Miss Symonds, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas S. late Vicar of Guiting Power, in this county.

At Cirencester, Mr. Cooke, surgeon, to Miss Whatley.

At Hempstead, Mr. John Barnes, of Tirley, to Miss Wheeler.

Died.] At Bowham House, near Minchinhamptom, Mrs. Peach, wife of N. W. P. esq.

At Little Dean, Mr. Philip Robinson.

At Ebley, Richard Pettat, esq. 68.

At Glocester, Mrs. Russell, wife of Mr. R. keeper of the city gaol.—Mr. William Bushell.—Anna Maria, second daughter of Mr. Whittick, 21.

At Lechlade, Mr. Smith, of the New Inn.

At Kingscote, Mr. William Wight, sen. 60.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. H. M. Brown, surgeon, to Miss Judd, daughter of Mr. Alderman J.

At Thame, the Rev. T P. Phelps, of Haddenham, Bucks, to Jane Theodosia, second daughter of Mr. S. P. Lupton, surgeon, of Thame.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. A. Carr, 55.—Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. Edward Nicholls, 20.—Mr. J. Newman, 44.—Mrs. Smith.—Mr. Edward Roberson, 55.—Mr. Nutt, 30.

At Dunstew, Mr. Thomas Preedy, 41.

At Souldern, Mrs. Merry, 61.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Haddenham, Mr. Richard Brangwin, to Miss Sophia Sanders.

Died.] At Eaton, George Mason, esq. many years an active magistrate of the county of Nottingham, receiver-general of the same county, and recorder of the borough of East Retford.

At Buckingham, Newman Williatt, esq. 46.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wormley, G. G. Hewett, esq. of Ramsay, Hunts, to Miss Tace Atkins.

Died.] At Hatfield, Susannah Elizabeth, wife of John Howardley, of Ripon, Yorkshire.

At Bishopstortford, Mrs. Machin, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Smith M. 27.

At Theobalds, Charles Snell Chauncey, esq.

At St. Alban's, Mr. James Benlow, 68.

At Hoddesdon, John Rowley, esq. 88.

At Watford, Mrs. Newman, relict of Mr. Alderman N.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Brampton, J. Ayre, M.D. of Hull, to Margaret, second daughter of Mark Watson, esq. of Lynn Regis.

Died.] At Stilton, Mr. Joseph Tipper, of Newark upon Trent.

At St. Ives, Mr. John Newall, 67.

At Huntingdon, Mr. James Watson, of the Registrar's office, 47.

At King's Ripton, Mr. Swannell.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bletsoe, Mr. Edward Tongue, of Rowell, Northamptonshire, to Miss Mary Robinson, only daughter of Mr. Joseph R.

Died.] At Harrold-house, the lady of Robert Garstin, esq. high-sheriff of the county.

At Woburn, Mr. Richard Filkes, 72.

At Bedford, Mr. Alderman Smith, formerly a printer at that place.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Kelmarsh, S. B. Micklethwayt, esq. to Anne, only daughter of the late William Hanbury, esq.

At Barnwell, Mr. Thomas Bell, printer and publisher, of Oundle, to Miss Selby, only daughter of Michael S. esq.

At Maidford, Mr. D. Pinckard, to Miss S. Birt.

At Bugbrook, Mr. Francis Atterbury, to Miss Mary Turland.

Died.] At Brixworth Lodge, Mrs. Markham.

At Ashley, the Rev. Richard Farrer.

At Everdon, Mrs. Marriott, 67.

At Broughton, Mr. Richard Downing.

At Cogenhoe Mills, Mr. W. E. Jones, 27.

At Stoke Doyle, Miles Berkeley, esq.

At Oundle, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. William J. merchant, 44.

At Werington, near Peterborough, Mr. Thomas Hughes, 32.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The annual prizes given by the representatives in parliament for the University, value 15 guineas each, are this year adjudged to Messrs. H. F. Ainslie, and G. Burges, of Trinity-college, senior bachelors; and Messrs. T. S. Hughes, of St. John's; and C. J. Blomfield, and W. Clark, of Trinity-college, middle bachelors.

Sir William Browne's three gold medals, value five guineas, are adjudged as follows:—to Mr. Edward Blomfield, Caius College, for the Greek ode, *Desiderium Porsoni*; to Mr. Lonsdale, of King's, for the Latin ode, *Lusitania Liberata*; and to Mr. E. H. Barker, of Trinity, for the Epigram.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. James Benstead, to Miss Susan Paul.

At Trumpington, Mr. Long, of London, to Miss Stonebridge.

Mr. Richards, of Stonea, near March, to Mrs. Rose, of the White Lion Inn, Wisbeech.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Lunn, 76.

At West Wratting House, George Haylock, esq.

At Lolworth, Mr. Joshua Thann.

At Trumpington, Mrs. Sarah Knightley, 46.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Robert Skipper, of Swaffham, to Miss Andrews, of East Dereham.

At Hetherrett, Mr. Abel, of Bungay, to Miss H. Hardy.

Mr. Thomas Webb, of Pattesley House, to Miss Sarah Whiteman, daughter of Mr. W. of Rainham.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Joseph Glover, to Mrs. Mary Hughes.

At Norwich, Mr. Hilling, to Miss Chittock.

Died.] At Lynn, Mrs. Holmes, 77.

At Bacton, Mr. Robert Denham, 76.—Mrs. Hicks, wife of Captain and Adjutant H. of the second Eastern regiment of Norfolk Local Militia, and daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Mann, of North Tuddenham.

At Docking, George, fourth son of Mr. Thomas Joy, surgeon and apothecary, 14.

At Shelton, Mr. Lake.

At Neatishead, Mrs. Shepherd.

At Berg Apton, Mrs. Hervey.

At Saxthore, Mr. John Burrows.

At Thorpe, Mrs. Harvey, wife of John H. esq.

At Hempnall, Mr. Robert Trower.

At Norwich, Mrs. Lydia Herring, 82.—Mr. George Dingle, of Yarmouth, 30.—Mrs. Everard.

At Shouldham Thorpe, Mr. Robert Carter, 77.

At Hempnall, Mr. James Richards, 80.

At Arminghall, Mr. John Riches, 59.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Robert Martin, esq. of Southery, to Miss Jackson, of Haverhill.

At Bury, Mr. Hildyard, of London, to Miss Fletcher.—P. Wedd, esq. of Woodham Mortimer, to Miss Dunkin, daughter of John D. esq. of the same place.—Dr. William Woolcombe, of Plymouth, to Miss Wyatt, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Wyatt, of Framlingham.

Died.]

Died.] At Stansted Parsonage, Miss Newman.

At Mildenhall, James Clift, gent.

At Bury, Mr. Pechey.

At Ipswich, Mr. Joseph Panniffe, merchant.

At Freckenham, Mrs. Scarrew, 57.

At Botesdale, Mr. John Dobson.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Hazeleigh, Peter Wedd, esq. of Malden, to Miss Mary Dunkin, daughter of John D. esq. of Woodham Mortimer.

At South Weald, Mr. Jonathan Carswell, of Brentwood, to Miss Elizabeth Groom.

At Gosfield, W. Thurlow, esq. to Maria, youngest daughter of James Donovan, esq. of Antigua.

At Colchester, Mr. Daniel Field, of Hertford, to Mrs. Lloyd, relict of David Dixon, L. esq.

Mr. Nathaniel Clements, of Dovercourt, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late James Pulham, esq. of Harwich.

Thomas Harvie Farquhar, esq. eldest son of Sir Walter F. to Miss Sybilla Rockliffe, daughter and sole heiress of the Rev. Morton R. of Woodford.

Died.] At Colchester, the wife of John Thompson esq. deputy commissary general.

The Rev. Henry Leeves, vicar of Mucking and Broxted, 47. His death was occasioned by imprudently drinking cold water, whilst warm in attending his hay-makers.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Samuel Summers.—Miss Sarah Grave.

At Thundersley Lodge, Mr. W. Benton, 72.

At Brentwood, Mary, wife of Mr. N. S. Machine, 27.

At Great Henney, Mrs. Andrews, wife of the Rev. C. A. rector of that place, and youngest daughter of the Rev. W. Nesfield of Wickhambrook.

At Great Coggeshall, Mr. Riched Appleton, 75.

At Laytonstone, Mrs. Henley, 80.

At Haybridge Hall, near Malden, Mr. Robert Francis, 74.

At Woodham Ferris Hall, Elizabeth, second daughter of Mrs. Carter.

At Purleigh, Mrs. Sly, wife of Mr. S. schoolmaster.

At Bradfield, Mr. W. Nunn, 17.

At Great Baddon, Miss Lorkin, 66.

At Burnham, Mr. Busbridge, of the King's Arms Inn.

At Brudwell, Miss Grace Cousins, only daughter of Mr. Samuel C. of Bocking.

At Hatfield Peverel, Hannah, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Cook, of North Bemfleet.

At Witham, Miss Sarah Church.

KENT.

Married.] At Eltham, Captain Nicholl, of the South Kent volunteers, to Mrs. Boyton, of Dover.

At Headcorn, W. Norris, gent. to Miss Eliza Iggulden.

At Cranbrook, the Rev. D.W. Davis, vicar of that place, to Miss Akhurst.

Died.] At Wateringbury, John Eagleton, esq. first clerk in the Exchequer Bill Office, in which he had been for 30 years, 48.

At Bounds, Bidborough, near Tunbridge, aged 86, the Hon. Mrs. Butler, mother to the late Dowager Countess Darnley, grandmother to the present Earl of Darnley, and aunt to the Earl of Lanesborough.

At Deal, Mr. E. Mount, 81.

At Ashford, Mr. W. Kennet, many years master cooper, of the King's warehouse, Folkestone, 70.—Mrs. Boddington, 46.

At Canterbury, Mr. W. Hobday.—Mrs. Rigden.—Mrs. Barnes, of the Rose Inn.—Mrs. Tharp.—Mrs. Potter.—Mr. John Buckhurst.—Walter English, esq. of Kennington Green.

At Faversham, Miss Dournes.

At Margate, Mr. John Daniel, 68.

At Brompton, Mr. John Ashley.

At Hearne Bay, Mr. T. Philpott, 55.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Bensted.

At Newchurch, Mrs. Burton.

SURRY.

Married.] At Banstead, the Rev. Peter Aubertin, Rector of Chipstead, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of Daniel Lambert, esq. of Banstead.

At Croydon, Mr. George Matthew, jun. to Miss Streeter.

Died.] At Chertsey, at Lord Montford's, Bernard Austin Brocas, esq. of Beaurepaire, in the county of Southampton. The ancestor of this family came over to England with William of Normandy, and the Conqueror gave him Beaurepaire as a reward for his services, which the family have possessed ever since.

At Stonehall, in the 79th year of her age, Lady Louisa Clayton, fifth daughter of Thomas, the first Earl of Pontefract, and relict of William C. esq. of Harleyford, Bucks.

SUSSEX.

The Subscription Schools for the education of poor children of all denominations of Christians, in Lewes, and its neighbourhood, have been opened. A very commodious building has been erected and fitted up, by Mr. Wilds, for the purpose, and upwards of 200 children, of both sexes, have already been registered as pupils. A master and mistress properly skilled in the manner recommended by Mr. Lancaster, to "teach the young idea how to shoot," have been engaged by the directors.

Died.] At Brighton, Mr. Tilt, upwards of twenty years master of the Castle Tavern.—George Baillie, esq. 62.—Mrs. Buckoll.

At Lewes, Mrs. Jenner, relict of Mr. John J. formerly master of the Star Inn, 72.—Mrs. Rideout, relict of the Rev. John R. 77.—Mrs. Weston, 60.

HAMPSHIRE.

About eleven in the morning, of the 24th of

of June, the town of Portsmouth was thrown into the greatest alarm by a most dreadful explosion, attended with the following circumstances:—The second battalion of the eighth regiment having been re-landed a few days before, their baggage and ammunition were placed on Point Beach, where they remained till this morning, when an old woman emptying her pipe which she had been smoaking among the baggage, the sparks fell on a barrel of gun-powder, and an instant explosion took place. The effect was most dreadful. Near twenty men, women, and children, were literally blown to atoms, and the remains of their bodies, limbs, and heads, were strewed in all directions. One poor fellow was blown over the whole of the buildings in Point-street; another against the wall of the Union Tavern, as high as the garret window; the thigh of a third was blown as far as Broad-street Point. A number of legs, arms, &c. were taken from the tops of the houses, and the whole presented a scene shocking beyond description. All the houses below Broad-street Point had their sashes blown out, and the Star andGarter, and Union, together with every house from the beach upwards, had the whole of their windows completely demolished. The barrel of powder which exploded, stood in a tier with sixteen others, which for several hours were every moment expected to explode, as the smoaking fragments were literally strewed over them; but a company of the Worcester militia, with some resolute sailors at their head, ventured to the spot, and cleared the burning fragments from the remaining barrels. Previous to this bold enterprise, almost all the families fled in confusion to Portsdown Hill, expecting the whole town to be destroyed by the apprehended explosion. Lindegren's Store, the Star and Garter, and Union, were on fire for some time, but not destroyed; and many windows were broken at Gosport.

Married.] At Newchurch, Isle of Wight, Mr. Milner, master of the academy at Ryde, to Miss James, of Southampton.

At Southampton, Mr. Thresher, solicitor, to Miss Fanny Dyott.

Mr. J. B. Roper, of Gosport, to Miss Ann Rule, youngest daughter of William R. esq. of Porchester.

Mr. William Beckett, R. N. to Miss Jarvoise, daughter of Thomas J. of the Victualling office, Portsmouth.

Died.] At Farnham, F. F. Mannooch, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 63d foot, and inspecting field officer of the South-west district.

At Milbrook, Mrs. Hayes, wife of Major H. formerly master of the Ceremonies at Southampton, 70.

At Portsmouth, Miss Mary Mottley, daughter of Mr. James C. M. 12.—Captain George Stiles, commander of the Roebuck Revenue cutter, in the service of the customs of this port.—Mr. Churcher.

At Bursledon, John Macqueen, esq. 53.

At Southampton, Mr. Budd.

At Botley, Mrs. Martha Guillaume, wife of Mr. Thomas G. 68.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. George Short, to Miss Keele.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Wyndham, widow of Wm. W. esq of Dintin, and eldest daughter of the late Sir T. Heathcote, bart.

At Rudge Side, Corsham, Mrs. Harford, wife of C. Harford, esq.

At Stockton, Miss Pinchard.—Mrs. Farmer, wife of W. F. esq. of Swindon, the second daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Goodenough, vicar of that place.

At Langley, near Chipperham, Mr. G. Reeves.

At Laverstock, Mr. James Shorts, 29.—Mr. W. Harwood, of Salisbury. Returning home late at night from a sale at Berwick, and hearing a coach coming, he turned towards the side of the road, opposite Fonlstone Alms-Houses, and riding against an arm of one of those dangerous posts on the foot-path from Wilton to Salisbury, was thrown from his horse, and killed on the spot.

At Langford, Miss Thring.

At Comb, near Salisbury, Mr. W. Baker.

At Petersfinger, Mrs. Judd.

At Bere, Mrs. Bellows, wife of Mr. B. surgeon, 33.

At Manningford Bruce, Charles Alexander, esq.

At Bradford, Elizabeth Biggs, 102.

BERKSHIRE.

In the night of Saturday, July 15th, an alarming fire broke out at the house of H. F. Sydney, esq. Thorpe Wood, which consumed an elegant mansion and premises contiguous. It was occasioned by the overheating of an oven on Saturday afternoon, but the fire, which broke out in a room over the bake-house, was not discovered till twelve o'clock at night, when two men who slept in the room escaped, after being dreadfully scorched. The damage is computed at 10,000l. Mr. Sydney, and his daughter, and family, with difficulty escaped.

Married.] At Langford, Mr. Edward Burford, of Gaunt House, to Miss Tayler.

Died.] At Windsor, Mrs. Aylmer, wife of Vice-admiral A. 45.

At Donnington, Miss Elizabeth Allen, daughter of Andrew A. esq.

Near Abingdon, Mr. Pierce Walsh, solicitor for Oxford. He was walking along the banks of the Isis, when he fell into the river, and was drowned.

At Shinfield, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Alexander Cobham, esq.

At Radley, Miss Elizabeth Badrock.

At Reading, Lieut. Col. Henry De la Douespe. He had served with credit in different parts of the world in early periods of life; but having retired to the enjoyment of a competent fortune his latter years had been passed in this town and neighbourhood.—In consequence

consequence of a fall from a one-horse chaise, Mrs. Dodge.—Mrs. Taylor.

At Hampstead Norris, Mr. George Trumplet, 24.

At Sunninghill, Mr. T. Auston.

At Streatley, Mrs. Barker, wife of Robert B. esq. 63.

At Englefield, Mrs. Moore.

At Newbury, Mr. Butten, who for many years kept the Three Tuns Inn.—Mr. James Gudgeon.

At Hungerford, Newtown, Mrs Lovelock.

At Thatcham, Mr. Simpson.

At Binfield, Mr. Robert Green, 69.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Thomas Fitzherbert, esq. of Swinnerton, in the county of Stafford, to Mary Anne Chichester, eldest daughter of John Palmer, esq. of Arlington, Devon.—Charles Salt, esq. to Miss Meacock, of Chester.

At Ashton, near Bristol, Hardwicke Shute, M. D. to the Hon. Marianne Wolfe, daughter of the late Viscount Kilwarden.

Richard Ham, esq. of Cottage House Berrow, to Miss Fanny Burge, daughter of James B. gent. of West Yeo.

At Bristol, Mr. Joseph Mountain, attorney, of Minchinhampton, to Miss Susannah Neblett.

At Minehead, J. Porter, esq. of Broomfield, to Miss Crosse, only daughter of the late R. C. esq.

F. Morgan, esq. of Shepton Mallett, to Miss B. Richards, of Milverton.

At Yeovil, the Rev. S. Fawcett, to Miss Batt.

Died.] At Bristol, Lieutenant Richard Maundrell, R. N. of the Severn District of Sea Fencibles. An officer who had distinguished himself on various occasions, but particularly in the gun-boats in Holland, during the winter the French attempted the invasion of that country, and for which he received from the Stadtholder, as a mark of his approbation, a gold chain and medal.—Catherine Teresa Nicholetts, youngest daughter of Gilbert George Stephen N. esq. late of Bromtrees Hall, Herefordshire, 55.—B. Hill, esq. —W. Rhodes Bernard, late of Jamaica.—Mr. C. Fennell Scott.—Sarah, daughter of Captain W. Cooper.

At Bath, John Charnock, esq. late of Barbadoes, 86.—Mrs. Bracken, relict of the Rev. Thomas B. of Greenwich.—Thomas Royds, esq. formerly of Halifax, Yorkshire. —Mrs. Holworthy, 87.

DORSETSHIRE.

On the 1st of June, the foundation-stone of a new chapel was laid at Uperay, near Weymouth. This chapel is building on the estate, and at the sole expense, of George Wood, esq.

Died.] At Friar Waddon Farm, near Dorchester, Mrs. Mayo.

At Poole, John Rolles, esq.

At Shaftesbury, Mrs. Hill, of Salisbury.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Plymouth, the Hon. Rear-admiral Robert Stopford, second son of the Earl of Courtown, to Miss Mary Fanshawe, daughther of Commissioner F. of his Majesty's dock-yard at Plymouth.

At Brixham, P. W. H. Hicks, esq. son of the late Admiral H. to Miss Hearsey, eldest daughter of Theophilus H. esq. of Denmark Hill, Surrey.

At Exeter, Mr. Edward Bate, aged 82, to Mrs. Wells.

Died.] At Sidmouth, Mrs. Arabella Cawsey, eldest daughter of William Anderson, esq. of Bristol.

At Chumleigh, within three weeks of each other, two widow women, both named Mary Collins, nearly of the same age, and whose united ages amounted to upwards of 190 years; they were honest industrious women, and have left upwards of 200 children, grand-children, and great grand-children.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Maddern, Capt. Wooldridge, R.N. to Miss Caroline Treweek, of Penzance.

At Bodock, near Falmouth, Capt. Rogers, of the Countess of Chichester packet, to Miss Harris, eldest daughter of Capt. H. late of the Dispatch packet.

At Falmouth, Mr. Jacob Jones, aged 80, to Mrs Eliza Lander, 62.

Died.] At Vervan Vicarage, Lieut. John Thompson, R. N.

At Camelford, Mrs. Philippa Pope, 100.

At Tremeare House, near Bodmin, the Rev. T. S. Read.

At Lostwithiel, Mrs. Treffry.

At Truro, Mrs. Heard, wife of Mr. H. printer.

At his house, near Falmouth, Richard Bosanquet, esq. son of the late David B. esq. 74. He put a period to his existence, by discharging a loaded pistol at his forehead. An inquest was taken the following day: verdict—*lunacy.*

WALES.

There is now a flattering prospect of the Brecon and Abergavenny Canal being completed, and of the navigation being, in a short time, opened with the Pontypool Cut, which is expected to prove of considerable advantage to the proprietors, but also highly beneficial to that part of the country.

Married.] At Landevilog, Caermarthen, Richard T. Dixie, esq. lieutenant in the royal marines, brother of Sir B. J. Dixie, bart. to Harriet, eldest daughter of Lieut. T. H. Wilson, R. N. of Pam Castle, Carmarthenshire.

At Hay, Brecon, Henry Wellington, esq. of Hay Castle, to the Hon. Charlotte Henrietta Marianna Devereux, second daughter of the late and sister of the present Viscount Hereford.

At Manerdiefi, Pembrokeshire, the Rev. James Penny, rector of Heswall, Cheshire,

to

to Jane Margaritta, eldest daughter of the late William Williams, esq. of Trevach.

At Swansea, John Hawkins, esq. of Llanelly, to Miss Mary Anne Shewen, second daughter of the late Daniel S. esq. of Thistleborn House, Glamorgan.

Died.] At Penybenglog, Cardiganshire, the Rev. James Bowen, vicar of Eglwyswrw, and many years rural dean of Kernes, 93.

At Garth, Montgomeryshire, in his 84th year, Devereux Mytton, esq. the oldest magistrate in that county.

At the Grove, near Presteign, Radnorshire, John Bodenham, esq 66.

At Cowyn's Grove, Carmarthen, Morgan Gwynne Davies, esq. 57.

At Frowscoed, Montgomeryshire, Dr. David Griffiths, and two days afterwards, his widow, Mrs. G.

In his 62d year, the Rev. Tho. Edwards.

At Clanelly, Thomas Bowen. esq. 94.

At Caercady, near Cowbridge, Lewis Jenkins, esq. one of the commissioners for auditing the public accounts.

At Kidwelly, Mrs. Manners, wife of Richard M. esq.

At Usk, Anthony Isaacson, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, captain in the royal invalids, 81.

At Holywell, Flintshire, Edward Blount, esq. of Orleton, Herefordshire.

At Glasbury, Radnorshire, aged 68, the Rev. John Hughes, prebendary of Brecon, vicar of Pembroke, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the counties of Brecon and Radnor.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Died.] At East Bank, Lady Sempill.

At Locknow Castle, Sir Stair Agnew, bart. His title and estates descend to his grandson, Andrew Agnew, grandson to Lord Kinsale.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Wicklow, the Hon. and Rev. Maurice Crosbie, D.D. and dean of Limerick.

At Woodville, county of Wexford, Mrs. Mary Minchin.

At Carbally, county of Down, James Bourns, 106.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At his estate, Windsor Castle, near Montego Bay, Jamaica, William Thorpe, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the St. James's regiment of militia. On his return from reviewing the regiment, he was thrown by a young restive horse, and conveyed speechless to his house, in which state he remained till the instant of his dissolution.

At Roseau, Dominica, in consequence of the fatigue he underwent at the capture of Martinique, Capt. M'Dougall, of the 46th foot.

At Messina, John Wood, esq. commissary of accounts to the forces in the Mediterranean.

At Madeira, Mrs. Peachy, wife of Col. P.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WITHIN the last month trade has not been much brisker than it has been for eight months past. The eyes not only of our politicians, but of our traders, appear to be exclusively fixed upon the grand expedition, which, if its object be to restore the intercourse between Holland and Great Britain, nearly concerns the commercial interests of this nation. Holland has always by position been the key to the commerce of the European continent. The Dutch are also constitutionally traders, and if a counter-revolution should be effected in that country, we may expect to get rid of our glut of colonial produce, and of our load of manufactures.

The merchant cannot regard with total indifference the aspect of affairs in Germany: there is little doubt but that they will have a beneficial effect upon Russia, whose inhabitants are already exasperated at the annihilation of their export trade. The example of Austria may probably introduce them to make a bold effort at shaking off the yoke of the tyrant; and should they make such an attempt, a grand market will be opened to our manufactures.

From Russia we have long derived vast emolument in the way of trade; and it is, therefore, with some degree of pleasure, that we are enabled to discover even a distant prospect of a renewal of intercourse with so vast an empire. It would be worse than deception in us to say that our manufactures are in a very flourishing state; for, in point of fact, they are at the present period remarkably dull: the South-American trade has been already over-done; and the orders from the Brazils, &c. become daily less considerable.

A large fleet is just arrived from the East Indies: it consists of the following vessels, viz. the William Pitt, Sir Hugh Inglis, Harriet, Sir William Bensley, Sovereign, Indus, Northumberland, Euphrates and Sir Stephen Lushington, from Madras; Earl St. Vincent, Huddart, and Lord Eldon, from Bombay. The cargoes have not yet been ascertained, but shall appear in our next Report. A large Leeward-Island fleet is likewise safely arrived, and a Jamaica fleet is hourly looked for; the cargoes of which, we are sorry to say, come to a very indifferent market.

The Directors of the Customs at Paris have addressed a circular to the Chambers of Commerce at different French ports, of which the following is a copy:—"Messieurs, His Majesty the Emperor and King has, by a special decree, authorized the Minister of the Interior to grant licenses to foreign vessels to export the produce of our territory, and to import, in return, timber for ship-building, hemp, masts, and iron, from the North; and also Peruvian bark, and other drugs. The vessels so licensed must, on clearing outwards, be laden with the following articles only, viz. wine, brandy, liqueurs, dried or preserved fruits, pickles, corn, and salt.

ſalt. On their return to our ports, they muſt import no deſcription whatever of colonial produce, or merchandize, except as above ſpecified; for, ſhould the articles even be of a deſcription admiſſible under ordinary circumſtances, they will at preſent be totally prohibited. Theſe licenſes will have the effect of exempting the veſſels therewith provided, from the extraordinary regulations of the cuſtoms, and of confining the examinations, to be made on their return, to the aſcertainment of the deſcription of the commodities, which are above ſpecified, and whereof the importation is permitted, and this without rendering the captains reſponſible in any other reſpect whatſoever. The puniſhment for a violation of this condition of the licenſe, will be a confiſcation of the property, a fine upon the owner for violating his Majeſty's orders, and the revocation of the licenſe as being null and void."

We think the Directors of the Cuſtoms might have ſpared themſelves the trouble of circulating this letter, for we ſincerely believe that few or any of the French traders will take advantages of the offers which it holds forth; in ſhort, France is commercially defunct; the chief trading towns and cities of the empire, (Bourdeaux, for inſtance,) are abandoned; and the ſmall number of merchants ſtill remaining, are ſo diſheartened by the recollection of laſt misfortunes, and ſo bewildered as to the means of procuring the *admiſſible* commodities, that the pitiful circular of the Directors will tend to nothing more than to produce on *paper* a ſhow of buſineſs, which in effect cannot be realized this ſide of an abſolute and permanent peace with the firſt commercial nation on the face of the globe.

The Eaſt-India Company have declared for ſale the following goods:—On Friday the 29th of September, 1809; prompt the 29th of December following. *Company's.*—Cinnamon, 200,000lb. Prize Nutmegs, 700lb. Ditto Cloves, 300lb. Ditto Mace, 14,000lb. *Neutral Property.*—Cloves, 4,800lb. Ditto Mace, 1391b. Ditto Oil of Cloves, 319lb.

On Wedneſday the 11th of October; prompt the 2d of February, 1810. *Company's.*—Saltpetre, 1,600 tons, more or leſs.

On Tueſday, the 5th of September, 1809; prompt the 1ſt of December following. Tea, viz. Bohea, 250,000lb. Congou and Campoi, 3,900,000lb. Pekoe and Souchong, 200,000lb. Singlo and Twankay, 750,000lb. and Hyſon Skin, 100,000lb. Hyſon, 250,000lb. Including private trade tea, ſundry prize teas, ſundry neutral property, and 50,000lb. of uncleared Bohea.

Four veſſels are arrived at Hull from Davis's Streights, all full ſhips. The aggregate of their cargoes is 61½ whales, and 1930 butts of blubber. They bring accounts of the ſucceſs of the following veſſels belonging to the port of Hull: Leviathan, 19 fiſh; Lynx, 17; Royal George, 16; Symmetry, 16; Mary and Elizabeth, 13; Thornton, 4. The Catherine, Young, we regret to add, was loſt upon the Whale-fiſh Iſland on the 24th of April; crew ſaved.

The Weſt-India fleet which ſailed from Cork on the 10th of March is arrived out.

State of the Liverpool Market.

Aſhes. Pot in briſk demand, and purchaſed at an advance of 2s. and 3s. on late prices. Pearl leſs in requeſt, but goes off pretty regularly.

Coffee. Sales dull. A little done by private contract, but the public ſales unſucceſsful.

Cotton. The market briſk. Quantity ſold within the laſt eight days, 5500.

Dye-woods. Jamaica logwood goes off well; Campeachy, at 18l. 10s. or 18l. 15s.; on the whole the latter is dull, as is the fuſtic.

Rum. Jamaicas getting ſcarce; common Leewards go off at 2s. 11d. to 3s.; better qualities little aſked for.

Sugar. Sales of late pretty conſiderable. About 1400 hogſheads have been ſold within the laſt week at rather improved prices. Some days ago about 1000 caſks of Martinique were brought to public ſale, and went off well.

Tobacco. Good qualities much wanted for Ireland. An advance of one farthing to three farthings has juſt taken place upon fine Virginias.

The average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock and Fire Office Shares, in July 1809, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28, New Bridge ſtreet, Blackfriars, London:—The Monmouthſhire Canal, 111l. per ſhare, including the increaſed half-yearly dividend of 3l. per ſhare.—Grand Junction, 185l. to 187l.—Elleſmere, 66l.—Wilts and Berks, 27l.—Baſingſtoke, 20l.—County Fire Office, 10l per ſhare premium.—Albion Aſſurance, 56l. per ſhare.—Atlas, 10s. to 5s. diſcount.—Provident Life Inſtitution, 1l. 1l. premium.—Rock ditto, 15s. premium.—Kent Water Works, 14l. premium.—London Dock, 120l. per cent.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire Office, and Water Works Shares, &c. at the Office of Meſſrs. L. Wolfe and Co No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill, July 21, 1809.—London Dock Stock, 120l. per cent.—Weſt-India ditto, 175l. ditto.—Eaſt India ditto, 130l. ditto.—Commercial ditto, 175l ditto.—Grand Junction Canal Shares, 190l per ſhare.—Grand Surrey ditto, 80l; ditto.—Grand Union ditto, 20s. per ſhare premium.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 27l. per ſhare.—Globe Fire and Life Aſſurance Shares, 118l. ditto.—Albion ditto, 58l. ditto.—Imperial Fire Aſſurance, 60l. ditto.—Kent ditto, 48l. ditto.—Rock Life Aſſurance, 4s. to 5s. per ſhare premium.—Commercial Road Stock, 123l. per cent.—London Inſtitution, 84l. per ſhare.—Surrey ditto, par.—South London Water Works, 135l. per ſhare.—Eaſt London ditto, 165l. ditto.—Weſt Middleſex ditto, 111l. ditto.—Kent Water Works, 17l. premium.

PRICES

PRICES OF STOCKS, *from the 26th of* JUNE, *to the 24th of* JULY, *both inclusive.*

1809.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	Navy 5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Imper. 3 per Ct.	Imper. Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium	Consols for Acco.	Lottery Tickets.
June																		*l. s. d.*
26.	——	68¼	——	83⅝	——	——	——	——	——	——	17 P.	——	——	——	10 P.	0¾ P.	69½	
27.	——	68¼	——	83¾	——	18 11/16	——	——	——	——	17 P.	——	——	——	11 P.	0¾ P.	69¼ 69⅜	21 11 0
28.	——	68¼	——	83¾	——	18 11/16	66¾	——	——	——	17 P.	——	——	——	11 P.	0¾ P.	69⅜	21 11 0
29.	——	——	Holiday.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	21 11 0
30.	260	68¼	——	83¾	——	——	——	——	——	——	17 P.	——	——	——	11 P.	0¾ P.	69¼	21 11 0
July 1.	260	68¼	——	83¾	——	——	——	——	——	——	18 P.	——	——	——	12 P.	——	69¼ 69⅜	21 11 0
3.	——	68¼	——	——	——	18 11/16	66¾	——	——	——	20 P.	——	——	——	13 P.	——	——	21 11 0
4.	260½	68¼	——	83¾	——	18 11/16	66¾	——	——	——	20 P.	——	——	——	13 P.	1 P.	69⅜	21 11 0
5.	——	68⅜	——	83¾	——	18 11/16	66⅞	7 5/16	——	——	20 P.	——	——	——	13 P.	——	——	21 11 0
6.	——	68½	67⅝ ¾	83⅝	——	18 11/16	——	——	——	——	19 P.	——	——	——	13 P.	1 P.	69⅜	21 11 0
7.	260¾	68½	67⅝ ¾	84	98½	18¾	67	——	——	——	20 P.	——	——	——	13 P.	——	69⅜	21 11 0
8.	——	68½	67⅝ ¾	84	98⅝	18⅞	——	——	——	——	21 P.	——	——	——	13 P.	——	69⅜	21 11 0
10	——	68½	67¾ ⅞	84⅛	98¾	18¾	——	——	——	191¼	24 P.	——	——	——	14 P.	1 P.	69⅜	21 11 0
11.	260½	68½	67¾ ⅞	84⅛	98¾	18¾	67⅛	——	——	191¾	24 P.	——	——	——	14 P.	1 P.	69⅜	21 11 0
12.	260¼	68½	67¾ ⅞	84⅛	98¾	18¾	67⅛	——	——	191¾	24 P.	——	——	——	14 P.	1 P.	69⅜	21 11 0
13.	260¾	68⅝	67¾ 68	84¼	98¾	——	——	——	97⅝	191¾	24 P.	——	——	——	14 P.	1 P.	69⅜	21 11 0
14.	——	68¾	68⅛	84⅛	98¾	18¾	——	——	——	191¾	23 P.	——	——	——	13 P.	1 P.	69½	21 11 0
15.	——	68⅞	68⅛ ¼	84⅛	98⅞	18 13/16	——	7⅝	——	190¼	23 P.	——	——	——	12 P.	1½ P.	69⅜ ¾	21 11 0
17.	——	69	68⅛ ⅜	84⅝	99	18⅞	——	——	——	——	19 P.	——	——	——	13 P.	1½ P.	69⅜ ⅞	21 11 0
18.	261¼	69	68⅛ ⅜	84⅛	98⅞	18 13/16	——	——	97⅜	190¾	20 P.	——	——	——	13 P.	1½ P.	69⅜ ½	21 11 0
19.	——	68⅞	68⅛ ¼	84⅛	98¾	18 13/16	——	——	——	——	20 P.	——	——	——	12 P.	1½ P.	69⅜ ¾	21 11 0
20.	261	68¾	68 68⅛	84¼	98⅞	18¾	——	——	——	——	19 P.	——	——	——	12 P.	1 P.	68½	21 11 0
21.	261	68¾	68⅛	84⅜	98⅞	18¾	——	——	——	——	19 P.	——	——	——	12 P.	1 P.	68¼	21 11 0
22.	——	68⅜	67⅛ ¾	84	98¾	18 11/16	——	——	——	——	20 P.	——	——	——	13 P.	0¾ P.	68 68½	21 11 0
24.	——	68½	67⅝ ⅞	84⅛	98⅞	18 11/16	——	——	——	——	20 P.	——	——	——	13 P.	0¾ P.	68⅛ ¼	21 11 0
25.	——	——	Holiday	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	21 11 0
——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Prices are given; in the other Stocks, the *highest* only.

WM. TURQUAND, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

1809.	Jun.27th	30th.	July4th.	7th.	11th.	14th.	18th.	21st.	25th.
Amsterdam, 2 Us.	31	31	31	31	31	31	31 4	31 6	31 6
Ditto, Sight	30 5	30 5	30 5	30 5	30 5	30 5	30 9	30 11	30 11
Rotterdam,	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 15	9 16	9 16
Hamburgh,	28 6	28 6	28 6	28 6	28 6	28 8	28 10	29 4	29 4
Altona,	28 7	28 7	28 7	28 7	28 7	29 8	28 11	29 5	29 5
Paris, 1 day date	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 8	20 1	20 1	20 1
Ditto, 2 Us.	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5
Bourdeaux	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5
Madrid									
Ditto, effective	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cadiz									
Ditto, effective	39	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Bilboa	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Palermo,	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Leghorn	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Genoa	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Venice	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Naples	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Lisbon	66	66	67	67	67	67	67	67	68
Oporto	67	67	68	68	68	68	68	68	69
Rio Janeiro	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Malta	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Gibraltar	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Dublin	9¼	9¾	10¼	10¼	10½	10½	10½	10½	10¼
Cork	10½	10½	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

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MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

IN No. 211, of the English Botany for June, we have figures of two very rare ferns; the one of Polypodium, *hyperboreum*, which is P. *ilvense* of Withering and Hull, Acrostichum *ilvense* of Hudson, but not of Linnæus; and the other of Aspidium, *fontanum* of Swartz, the Polypodium *fontanum* of Linnæus and other authors, even of Smith himself, in his Flora Britannica. The author here has rectified an error, which he acknowledges he fell into in the last-mentioned work, Linnæus having confounded a specimen of the first of these ferns with his Polypodium *fontanum*; it was from this specimen that Dr. Smith took his description; consequently his description of P. *fontanum*, in Flora Britannica, applies, in part, at least, to what he now calls P. *hyperboreum*. These two little ferns are easily distinguished by attending to a few characters. In P. *hyperboreum* the pinnæ are nearly opposite, with blunt segments, and the capsules are intermixed with hairs. In Aspidium *fontanum*, the frond is smooth, the pinnæ chiefly alternate, with their segments sharply toothed, and there are no hairs mixed with the capsules.

Arbutus *alpina*, another very rare plant from Scotland.

Hieracium *sylvaticum*. The confounding of this plant with H. *murorum*, and the errors respecting them in the Flora Britannica, are explained and rectified in the last volume of the Linnean Society's Transactions. The real H. *murorum* is a much more rare plant, and has not yet been figured in the English Botany.

Carpinus *Betulus*, the horn-beam.

In the last number for July we have figures of Carex *pauciflora*, a native of turfy bogs in Scotland and Northumberland; discovered in the latter by Mr. Wynch.

Carex *intermedia*, nearly allied to C. *arenaria*. The name was given by Dr. Goodenough, now Bishop of Carlisle, from the middle spikes being chiefly male, whilst both the upper and lower ones are female.

Carex *limosa*, and C. *atrata*. As far as can be judged by the figures and descriptions here given, these two species seem nearly allied, but the former is much the smallest and more delicate in all its parts; it likewise has its terminal spike male, while the latter has male flowers, at the bottom of the female spikes; but his lordship observes, that the specimen of the latter in the Linnean Herbarium has the terminal spike male, and yet in other respects resembles the English plant. The colour of the spikes, according to the description, is not alike in the two, but in the figures here given is so little different, as to give the two species a similarity which does not exist in nature.

The Botanical Magazine for the last month contains the variety (*α*) of Fritillaria *latifolia*, of which var. (*β*) had been before figured.

Galaxia *ovata*. Mr. Gawler has framed a new generic character, and remarks upon its affinity with crocus, from which it especially differs by having its stamens monadelphous, and its foliage raised upon a stipes. This plant is said to vary with white and purple flowers; in the variety here figured, they are bright yellow. A variation from yellow to purple is unusual, and would lead to a suspicion of a distinct species.

Iris *pumila*, var. *lutea* This affords, however, another instance of the above interchange of colour, if, indeed, they are not in reality distinct.

Leucoium *æstivum*, the summer snow flake. Mr. Salisbury has followed Haworth in making two distinct species of the smaller and larger varieties of this plant, but Mr. Gawler quotes Salisbury's *pulchellum*, as the same with *æstivum*, without noticing it even as a variety.

Mirbelia *reticulata*; one of the prettiest of the New Holland papilionaceous shrubs. The name was given to this plant by Dr. Smith, in honor of M. Mirbel, the author of an Essay on Vegetable Physiology, particularly on their reticulated structure. The veins of the leaves of this plant are rather singularly reticulated.—Struthiola *pubescens*; this is a very handsome sweet-scented shrub from the Cape. A great deal of confusion has arisen with respect to Struthiola *erecta* and *virgata*, of Linnæus, which Dr. Sims has endeavoured, in this article, to set right. By adopting the name of *pubescens*, which was applied to this species by Retzius, Dr. Sims has probably excluded *virgata* altogether; for he has given S. *virgata* of Dr. Smith, as a synonym of this; and it is probable that Smith had very good reasons for believing it to be Linnæus's plant. Dr. Sims, however, thinks that it is not the *virgata* of Linnæus, though it is probably that of Thunberg; he was perhaps induced to adopt this opinion, from Linnæus having, himself, expressly excluded the synonym of Burman, which, to Dr. Sims, appears certainly to belong to the present plant. The author follows Dr. Smith in calling the part corolla, which most authors have, of late termed calyx; we perfectly coincide with him in opinion, that the same terms should be applied to analogous parts in the whole natural order, and that there can be no good reason for calling the same part calyx in Struthiola, and corolla in Daphne.

Dr. Sims calls the fruit of Struthiola *Nux*, instead of a *Bacca exsucca*, as Wildenow has termed it; to which he was, however, probably led from the circumstance, that in some of the same natural order the fruit is a real berry.

Collinsonia *anisata*, a new species, named from its peculiar smell, resembling that of Anise. It is a native of Carolina, and was communicated by John Walker, esq. It has always four stamens, whereas the other known species have only two; and Dr. Sims takes occasion from this, to remark the inconvenience that frequently occurs, from Linnæus's having separated the natural order of Labiatæ into two distant classes, according as they have two or four stamens.

Erica *Thunbergii*, a very rare and beautiful species of Heath, communicated by Lee and Kennedy; and admirably figured, as, indeed, are the whole in the number except the yellow variety of Iris *pumila*, which has a certain stiffness and total want of that delicacy which is seen in most of the Irises drawn by Mr. Edwards. The artist could not have been in one of his happy moods for drawing, when he sat down to this plant.

It is with great pleasure that we observe, Dr. Sims quotes the name of Dryander in the unpublished edition of the Hortus Kewensis. We infer from it, that this learned botanist, once a pupil of Linnæus, is really preparing this so long and anxiously expected work; which we are sure will be received with gratitude by every lover of the science. The late edition, the scientific part of which, began by Dr. Solander, was carried on, after the death of that gentleman, by Mr. Dryander, has been long out of print, and a new edition so long, in vain, expected, that we began to despair of living to see it executed. Our hopes are, however, now revived; for so satisfied are we of the unparalleled industry, as well as abilities of this excellent botanist, that when we only know that he is fairly engaged in the undertaking, we are perfectly easy about its completion.

Exotic Botany, Paradisus Londinensis, and Botanist's Repository, appear to be taking a repose, but we hope are not extinct. We shall be happy to announce their resuscitation.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

JUNE.—*Flowering Month.*

Now the mower whets his scythe,
And every shepherd tells his tale
Under the hawthorn in the dale.

DURING nearly the whole of the present month the weather has been such as has not often been remembered at this season of the year. The gales which are usually expected in the months of March, or April, commenced in the beginning of June. On the 2d, the wind was peculiarly boisterous; and the gales did not entirely cease till after the 7th. During all this time, and for many days afterwards, the weather was as cold as it usually is about the middle of April. There was likewise much rain. From the 18th to the 22d, the days were hot and seasonable. The wind has chiefly blown from the south-west; but

for

for two or three days, about the end of the month, it veered to the eaſtward. There was ſome rain from the 27th to the 29th.

In conſequence of the cold and blighting winds at the beginning of the month, all the hedges and trees, of almoſt every deſcription, have been much injured in their foliage. This has been the caſe more particularly in the neighbourhood of the ſea coaſts; and I have myſelf obſerved it in the four counties of Hampſhire, Dorſetſhire, Devonſhire, and Cornwall. Perſons who have been in the Iſle of Wight, inform me that the ſame is obſervable alſo there. It is remarkable that only the ſouth and ſouth-weſt, or the more expoſed ſides of the foliage have materially ſuffered; but on theſe the leaves are all cruſhed up and brown, as if they had been burnt.

The cockchafers, which, before the commencement of the ſevere weather, were ſwarming in thouſands on the oaks, willows, and hawthorn, have been almoſt entirely either driven away or deſtroyed. I am inclined to think that the greater part of them, at leaſt, have been deſtroyed, and their dead bodies eaten, by the various ſpecies of inſectivorous birds. Many were drowned in the ſea.

June 8th. The following ſhrubs are in flower in the hedges and thickets: Elder (*ſambucus nigra*), wild Gueldre roſe (*viburnum opulus*), dogberry tree (*cornus ſanguinea*), common ſpindle tree (*evonymus Europæus*), dog's roſe (*roſa canina*), white-flowered dog's roſe (*roſa arvenſis*), burnet roſe (*roſa ſpinoſiſſima*), privet, and hawthorn.—The hop plants are likewiſe in flower, and the red berried briony (*bryonia dioica*), and black briony (*tamus communis*).

The berries of the ſloe thorn, bullface-tree, and buck thorn (*rhamnus catharticus*), are formed.

June 10th. The hay harveſt has commenced.

The goat ſuckers are arrived, and are heard to make their ſingular whizzing noiſe almoſt every evening.

Glow-worms are ſeen in the hedge-bottoms, and upon the heaths, but hitherto not in great numbers.—The cuckoo-ſpit inſect, the larva of *cicada ſpumaria*, appears.

The ſtar ſlough (*tremella noſtoc*), is found in the meadows and paſtures.

June 19th. Wood ſtrawberries are ripe. The harebell (*ſcilla nutans*), is ſtill in flower.

The orange-tip butterflies (*papilio cardamines*), ſtill continue to fly about.

June 21ſt. Stag-beetles (*lucanus cervus*) appear, and in ſomewhat greater numbers than I have uſually ſeen them. I am now perfectly ſatisfied that Mr. Marſham's *lucanus cervus*, and *inermis*, are the ſame ſpecies, of which the former is the male, and the latter the female.

Wheat is in flower.

Partridges are heard calling to each other almoſt every evening.

June 23d. A great quantity of mackrel were caught in the ſeine nets.

The cuckoo begins to ſtammer.

June 29th. The bramble is in flower; and barley in the ear.

June 30th. Very few ſalmon have hitherto been caught this ſeaſon.

White mullet come in ſhoals, into the harbours.

For ſeveral days paſt the mackrel fiſhermen have been very ſucceſsful, but more particularly ſince the 26th. The quantity of theſe fiſh on our ſhores promiſes to compenſate very amply for the laſt and the preceding unſucceſsful ſeaſons. I am informed that the men who labour at the nets, have cleared, in the courſe of the preſent week, as their ſhare of the money produced by the ſale of the fiſh, upwards of ſix guineas each.

Hampſhire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of June, to the 24th of July, 1809, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30.03. June 25, Wind N. E.
Lowest, 29.15. July 4, Wind W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours } 3°. { A variation of two or three degrees has been noticed ſeveral times in the month.

Thermometer.

Higheſt, 73°. July 14, 15, 19, Wind West.
Lowest, 48. July 9th Wind North.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 18°. { On the 8th the thermometer was as high as 72°. and on the 9th it was no higher than 54°. during the whole day.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince our laſt report of it, is equal to 7.6 in depth.

July, as is generally the caſe in this country, has been wet between the 1ſt and the 10th. The greater part of the rain juſt mentioned has fallen ſince the 10th, or during the laſt fortnight. It has been generally fair; the weather has however been cold for the ſeaſon, and the wind very much in the north and north eaſt points. The average height of the

thermometer

thermometer has not been quite 60°. which is feveral degrees leſs than it was the ſame period laſt year. In July, 1808, the thermometer, as will be remembered, was once at 93°, once at 91°, nine times between 80° and 90°, and ſix days between 75° and 80°; whereas in the ſame month this year it has not been once higher than 73°. The average heat for that month was full 68°, but for the preſent month it is barely 60°.

On the 4th inſtant, about one o'clock p. m. was a very tremendous ſtorm of thunder, hail, and rain; the ſtreets of London were completely deluged, and beyond London, in the villages eaſtward the hail did conſiderable damage. The ſtones were remarkably large, many of them meaſured from three to four inches in circumference.

The wind has blown from the North or Eaſterly quarters twenty-four days out of the thirty; and the whole number may be about equally divided between brilliant, and thoſe on which it rained.

ASTRONOMICAL ANTICIPATIONS FOR AUGUST, 1809.

We ſhall have a new moon on the 11th of this month, at 33 minutes paſt ſeven, morning; and a full moon on the morning of the 25th, at 3 minutes paſt ſeven. The new planet Herſchel or Georgium Sidus, may be ſeen in the evenings, if the weather permit. On the evening of the 1st, he ſets at 25 minutes paſt ten, on the 11th, at 47 minutes paſt nine, on the 21ſt, at 10 minutes paſt nine, and on the 31ſt, at 35 minutes paſt eight. Saturn may alſo be ſeen in the evenings, in the S. W. about two-thirds of a ſign to the eaſt of the Georgium Sidus. On the 2d, he will be ſtationary in 27° 13′ of the ſign Scorpio, at which time he will be very nearly in conjunction with the θ of the Balance, a ſtar of the fourth magnitude, the difference of latitude being only 1° 31′, the ſtar being to the north. On the morning of the 21ſt, at two, he will be in quartile aſpect with the Sun. Jupiter may be ſeen (if clouds interpoſe not,) almoſt the whole night, as he riſes within three hours after ſun-ſet. To an eye unaſſiſted by the teleſcope, he will appear throughout this month, in reſpect to the fixed ſtars, as if completely deprived of motion. For the firſt 15 days, he will move very ſlowly forward, or according to the order of the ſigns, in all that time ſcarcely advancing one-third of a degree. On the 15th he will be ſtationary in 24° 55′ of the ſign Aries; after which he will become retrograde, moving back in almoſt the ſame track he had been advancing in during the firſt half of the month. Some viſible immerſions of the firſt and ſecond ſatellite of Jupiter will take place this month. The immerſions of the 1ſt will be on the morning of the 2d, at 9 ſeconds paſt three; on the night of the 10th, at 22 minutes 14 ſeconds paſt eleven; on the morning of the 18th, at 15 minutes 59 ſeconds paſt one; on the morning of the 25th, at 9 minutes 49 ſeconds paſt three; and on the evening of the 26th, at 38 minutes 18 ſeconds paſt nine. The immerſions of the ſecond ſatellite happen on the night of the 19th, at 31 minutes 4 ſeconds paſt eleven; and on the morning of the 27th, at 8 minutes 36 ſeconds paſt two. It muſt be obſerved, that the above immerſions are ſet down to clock time. The planet Mars may be ſeen in the evenings for two or three hours after ſun-ſet. On the 5th, there will happen a notable conjunction of this planet with the Georgium Sidus, well worthy the attention of the curious. The exact conjunction will not be viſible in Great Britain; but on the evening of the 5th, when it is dark enough to obſerve them with advantage, Mars will be only about ten minutes of a degree paſt the conjunction, and the difference of latitude only 10 36′, the planet Herſchel being to the north. The above conjunction will be of great ſervice to the inexperienced aſtronomer, who has not yet had a ſight of the new planet. Venus will be up every morning about four hours before ſun-riſe. Her greateſt elongation happens on the 2d, at which time ſhe will be 45° 40′ to the weſt of the ſun. In the firſt part of the month, Mercury may be ſeen in the morning; yet it will be with conſiderable difficulty, on account of the long duration of the twilight. His ſuperior conjunction with the ſun takes place on the forenoon of the 25th at eleven. ASTRONOMUS.

London, July 24, 1809.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. M. *of Dumbartonſhire, will obſerve, that, by an inadvertency of the Printer, his Letter of enquiry about his Communication, has been inſerted inſtead of the Communication itſelf. An apology is due to all our readers for ſo groſs a blunder; and* J. M. *is informed, that his original papers ſhall be inſerted in our next Number.*

We have received an intereſting volume, containing a Report on the Progreſs of Knowledge during the laſt twenty years, made to the Emperor Napoleon by the claſſes of the National Inſtitute. It will occupy five or ſix pages of the four or five next Numbers; but the value and intereſt of the matter will compenſate for the extraordinary length of the article.

Our Readers will feel that the new department, SCARCE TRACTS, *is likely to add much to the intereſt of this Magazine; and it is in the power of moſt of our Correſpondents to contribute ſomething of this kind highly valuable and curious.*

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 189.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1809. [2 of Vol. 28.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving for their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction."—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of* SYDNEY TOWN, *the* CAPITAL *of the* ENGLISH COLONIES, *in* NEW SOUTH WALES; *translated from the new work of* M. PERON, *the* NATURALIST, *who accompanied the* VOYAGE *of* DISCOVERY *made by order of* BUONAPARTE, *in the* SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, *between* 1800, *and* 1804.*

IT was on the 27th of June, in the evening, says M. Peron, that our vessel arrived in sight of Port Jackson, and a few days afterwards, the other two ships got safe into the harbour, after having, through the obstinacy of Captain Hamelin, the commander of the expedition, been for a considerable time in the greatest danger.

Our arrival at Port Jackson, did not excite so much surprise amongst the colonists, as might have been expected; but for ourselves, we were completely astonished at the flourishing state in which we found this singular, and distant, establishment: the beauty of the Port, at first attracted our whole attention. From an entrance, says Commodore Philip, (whose description is not in the least exaggerated,) of not more than two miles across, Port Jackson gradually opens, till it forms a spacious harbour, with sufficient depth of water for the largest ships, and room enough to contain, in perfect safety, all that could on any occasion be collected. Even a thousand ships of the line might manœuvre here with ease. The bay takes a western direction, extends to the distance of thirteen miles inland, and has at least a hundred little creeks, formed by very narrow tongues of land, which afford excellent shelter against winds, from any point of the compass.

Towards the middle of this magnificent port, and on its southern bank, in one of the principal creeks, rises Sydney Town, the capital of the county of Cumberland, and of all the English colonies in this part of the world: seated at the base of two hills, that are contiguous to each other, and having the advantage of a rivulet, which runs completely through it, this infant town affords a view, at once agreeable and picturesque. To the right, and at the north point of Sydney Cove, you perceive the signal battery, which is built upon a rock, difficult of access: six pieces of cannon, protected by a turf entrenchment, cross their fire with that of another battery, which I shall presently mention; and thus defend, in the most effectual manner, the approach to the harbour and the town. Farther on, appear the large buildings that form the hospital, and which are capable of containing two or three hundred sick. Amongst these buildings, there is one particularly worthy of notice, as all the parts of it were prepared in Europe, and brought out in Commodore Philip's squadron; so that in a few days after its arrival, there was an hospital ready to receive such of the crews as were sick. On the same side of the town, at the sea shore, you observe a very fine magazine, to which the largest ships can come up, and discharge their cargoes. In the same direction are several private docks, in which are built brigs and cutters, of different sizes, for the purpose of trading either inland, or beyond the colony. These vessels, which are from fifty, to three hundred tons burthen, are built entirely with the native wood; even their masts are obtained from the forests of the colony.

The discovery of the Strait, which separates New Holland from Van Diemen's

* Our readers may recollect, that this expedition was sent out by Buonaparte, soon after his assumption of the dignity of First Consul. It consisted of the ships named, Le Geographe, le Naturaliste, and le Casuarina. They touched first at the Isle of France, and afterwards visited several other islands in the Indian ocean; but the grand object of the men of science, who accompanied it, seems to have been, to ascertain the present state, and natural advantages of our colony of Botany Bay; of which they have given an ample, and interesting report.

Diemen's land, was made in a simple whale-sloop, commanded by Mr. Bass, the surgeon of the Reliance. This vessel may be said to have been consecrated to that great discovery, and hazardous navigation; for it is preserved in the harbour, with a sort of religious veneration: some snuff-boxes have been made out of its keel, of which the possessors are both proud and jealous; and the governor himself thought he could not make a more acceptable present to our chief, than a piece of the wood of this sloop, enchased in a large silver tooth-pick box; round which were engraved the principal particulars of the discovery of Bass's Straits.

It is at the spot called, Hospital Creek, that the ships of individuals unload their cargoes. Beyond the hospital, in the same line, is the prison, which has several dungeons, capable of holding from an hundred and fifty, to two hundred prisoners; it is surrounded by a high and strong wall, and has a numerous guard on duty, both by day and night. A short distance from the prison is the store-house, for the reception of wines, spirituous liquors, salt provisions, &c. In the front of it is the armoury, where the garrison is drawn up every morning; accompanied by a numerous and well-composed band, belonging to the New South Wales regiment. The whole western part of this spot, is occupied by the house of the lieutenant-governor-general; behind which is a vast garden, which is worth the attention both of the philosopher and the naturalist, on account of the great number of useful vegetables which are cultivated in it; and which have been procured from every part of the world, by its present respectable possessor, Mr. Paterson, a distinguished traveller, and member of the Royal Society of London. Between the house and the magazine, just mentioned, is the public school: here are educated in the principles of religion, morality, and virtue, those young females, who are the hope of the rising colony; but whose parents are either too degenerate, or too poor, to give them proper instruction. In the public school, however, under respectable matrons, they are taught, from their earliest years, all the duties of a good mother of a family. Such is one great advantage of the excellent colonial system, established in these distant regions.

Behind the house of the lieutenant-governor-general, in a large magazine, are deposited all the dried pulse and corn, belonging to the state. It is a sort of public granary, intended for the support of the troops, and the people who receive their subsistence from the government. The barracks occupy a considerable square, and have in front several field-pieces; the edifices, for the accommodation of the officers, form the lateral parts, or ends of the building; and the powder magazine is in the middle. Near this, in a small private house, the principal civil and military officers assemble. It is a sort of coffee-house, maintained by subscription, in which there are several amusements, but particularly billiards; at which any person may play, free of expence Behind the armoury, is a large square tower, which serves for an observatory to those English officers, who study astronomy: at the base of this tower, the foundation of a church has been laid, of which the building, just mentioned, is intended to form the steeple; but a structure of this kind, requiring considerable time, labour, and expence, the governors have hitherto neglected to carry it into execution; preferring the formation of such establishments, as are more immediately necessary for the preservation of the colony. While waiting, however, for the erection of a church, divine service is performed in one of the apartments of the great corn-magazine. Two fine wind-mills terminate on this side the series of the principal public edifices. Over the rivulet that intersects the town, there was a wooden bridge, which, together with a strong causeway, may be said to occupy all the bottom of the valley. We passed over this bridge, in order to take a rapid view of the eastern part of Sydney Town. Before our departure, the wooden bridge was destroyed, to make way for one which they were about to build of stone; at the same time, a water-mill was built here by the government, and strong locks had been formed, either to keep in the water of the rivulet, or to stop that of the marshes, which runs to a considerable distance into the valley, and might be advantageously employed in turning the mill.

At the east point of the creek is a second battery, the fire of which crosses that of the signal station. The one of which I am now speaking, was dismantled at the time of our arrival at Port Jackson; but it has been put in order since our departure. On the shore, as you approach the town, is a small salt-pit, where

where the Americans, who were allowed to settle for the purpose at Port Jackson, in 1795, prepared most of the salt used in the colony. Farther on, and towards the bottom of the harbour, is the part called Government Creek, because it is reserved for the agents and vessels of the state. Between this creek and the salt-pit, is the place for docking and careening the ships. The natural quays are so perpendicular, and well formed, that without any kind of labour or expense, on the part of the English, the largest ships might be laid along them in perfect security. Near the Government Creek, are three public magazines, one of which contains all the articles necessary for the various purposes of domestic life, such as earthenware, household furniture, culinary utensils, instruments of agriculture, &c. The number of these articles that is here amassed, is truly astonishing, and the mode in which they are delivered out, is wise and salutary. In this distant country, the merchandizes of Europe bear so high a price, that it would have been next to impossible for the population to procure such as are indispensable to the common wants of life: the English government has therefore anticipated these wants, by filling large store-houses with every article that can be required, all of which are delivered to the colonists, at fixed prices, that are extremely moderate; sometimes even below what they cost in Europe. But in order to prevent avaricious speculations, or waste, no one is admitted into these depots without a written order from the governor; in which are specified the articles that the bearer is in need of. In another house are preserved the different uniforms and cloathing for the troops and convicts, as well as vast quantities of sail-cloth and cordage for the government-ships. The last of the three buildings just mentioned, is a kind of public manufactory; in which are employed female convicts. Behind these magazines is the governor's house, which is built in the Italian style, surrounded by a colonnade, as simple as it is elegant, and in front of which is a fine garden, that descends to the sea-shore: already in this garden may be seen, the Norfolk Island pine, the superb Columbia, growing by the side of the bamboo of Asia: farther on is the Portugal orange, and Canary fig, ripening beneath the shade of the French apple-tree: the cherry, peach, pear, and apricot, are interspersed amongst the Banksia, Metrosideros, Correa, Melaleuca, Casuarina, Eucalyptus, and a great number of other indigenous trees. Beyond the government garden, on the other side of a neighbouring hill, is the windmill, the bakehouse, and the state ovens, that are used for making ship biscuit: these are capable of furnishing from fifteen, to eighteen hundred pounds per day. Not far from a contiguous creek, at a spot which the natives call, Wallamoula, is the charming habitation of Mr. Palmer, the commissary general; a rivulet of fresh water runs before it, and empties itself into the creek, which here forms a safe and convenient basin. Here Mr. Palmer has built several small vessels, which he employs in whale fishing, and catching phocæ, or sea elephants, either at New Zealand, or in Bass's Straits. The neighbouring brick-fields, furnish a considerable quantity of bricks and tiles, for the public and private buildings of the colony.

A short distance to the southward of Sydney Town, to the left of the great road that leads to Parramatta, you observe the remains of the first gibbet that was erected on the Continent of New Holland. The increase of habitations having caused it to be, as it were, surrounded, it has been succeeded by another, that has been erected farther off, in the same direction, and near the village of Brick-field. This village, which consists of about two score of houses, contains several manufactories of tiles, earthen-ware, crockery, &c. its scite is agreeable, and the soil, less sterile than that of Sydney, is better adapted to the different kinds of cultivation that have been introduced into these distant regions.

The great road just mentioned, passes through the middle of Brick-field; while a small rivulet intersects it, in an opposite direction; between this village and Sydney Town, is the public burying-ground, which is already rendered an object of interest and curiosity, by several striking monuments that have been erected in it; and the execution of which is much better, than could reasonably have been expected from the state of the arts, in so young a colony.

A crowd of objects, equally interesting, demanded our notice in every direction. In the port we saw, drawn up together, a number of vessels that had arrived from different parts of the world, and most

most of which were destined to perform new and difficult voyages. Some of them had come from the banks of the Thames, or the Shannon, to pursue whale-fishing, on the frigid shores of New Zealand: others, bound to China, after depositing the freight which they had received from the English government, for this colony, were preparing to sail for the mouth of the Yellow-river; while some, laden with pit-coal, were about to convey that precious combustible to India, and the Cape of Good Hope. Several smaller vessels were on their way to Bass's Straits, to receive skins, collected by a few individuals, who had established themselves on the isles of those Straits, to catch the marine animals that resort to them. Other ships, stronger built than those just alluded to, and manned by more numerous and daring crews, who were provided with all kinds of arms, were on the point of sailing for the western coast of America. Laden with various sorts of merchandize, these vessels were intended to carry on, by force of arms, a contraband trade on the Peruvian shores, which could not fail to prove extremely advantageous to the adventurers. Here they were preparing an expedition, to carry on a skin trade, with the people of the north-west shores of America; there all hands were engaged in sending off a fleet of provision-ships to the Navigators', the Friendly, and the Society, islands, to procure for the colony a stock of salt provisions. At the same time, the intrepid Captain Flinders, after effecting a junction with his companion-ship, the Lady Nelson, was getting ready to continue his grand voyage round New Holland; a voyage which was soon afterwards terminated by the greatest misfortunes. In short, at this period, the harbour of Port Jackson had become familiar to the American navigators, and their flag was continually flying in it, during our residence.

All these great maritime operations gave to the place a character of importance and activity, far beyond what we expected to meet with on shores, scarcely known to Europeans, even by name, and the interest we took in the scene, was only equalled by our admiration.

The population of the colony, was to us a new subject of astonishment and contemplation. Perhaps there never was a more worthy object of study, presented to the philosopher;—never was the influence of social institutions proved in a manner more striking and honourable to the distant country in question. Here we found united, like one family, those banditti, who had so long been the terror of their mother country: repelled from European society, and sent off to the extremity of the globe; placed from the very hour of their exile, in a state between the certainty of chastisement, and the hope of a better fate; incessantly subjected to an inspection, as inflexible as it is active, they have been compelled to abandon their anti-social manners; and the majority of them, having expiated their crimes, by a hard period of slavery, have been restored to the rank which they held amongst their fellow-men. Obliged to interest themselves in the maintenance of order and justice, for the purpose of preserving the property which they have acquired; while they behold themselves in the situation of husbands and fathers, they have the most interesting and powerful motives for becoming good members of the community in which they exist.

The same revolution, effected by the some means, has taken place amongst the women: and those who were wretched prostitutes, have imperceptibly been brought to a regular mode of life; and now form intelligent and laborious mothers of families. But it is not merely in the moral character of the women, that these important alterations are discoverable, but also in their physical condition, the results of which are worthy the consideration, both of the legislator and the philosopher. For example, every body knows that the common women of great capitals, are in general unfruitful; at Petersburgh, and Madrid, at Paris, and London, pregnancy is a sort of phenomenon amongst persons of that description; though we are unable to assign any other cause, than a sort of insusceptibility of conception: the difficulty of researches, as to this subject, has prevented philosophers from determining how far this sterility ought to be attributed to the mode of life of such women; and to what degree it may be modified or altered, by a change of condition and manners. But both these problems are resolved, by what takes place in the singular establishment that we are describing. After residing a year or two at Port Jackson, most of the English prostitutes become remarkably fruitful; and what, in my opinion, clearly proves that the effect

fect arises much less from the climate, than from the change of manners amongst the women, is, that those prostitutes in the colony, who are permitted by the police to continue in their immoral way of life, remain barren the same as in Europe. Hence we may be permitted to deduce the important physiological result, that an excess of sexual intercourse destroys the sensibility of the female organs, to such a degree, as to render them incapable of conception; while, to restore the frame to its pristine activity, nothing is necessary but to renounce those fatal excesses.

While we were reflecting on these numerous and interesting subjects, all the officers and principal citizens of the colony were unremitting in their assiduities towards us. Our numerous sick were received into the government hospital, where the English surgeons paid them all possible attention. Doctor Thomson, the chief physician of the colony, directed the mode of treatment with the greatest tenderness: and whatever we were in need of, that the place could furnish, was put at our disposal. The governor-general gave us an unlimited credit on the public treasury, and our Commodore was furnished with royal printed checks, to fill up, with any sum that he might wish for; and these checks, without any other security than the signature of the French commandant, were accepted by the inhabitants, with a confidence highly honourable to the government of our country. Our salt provisions, spirits, and biscuits, were exhausted; but by means of these checks we obtained fresh supplies; and several times the magazines of the colony were opened to supply us with articles, which our agents could not procure. Thus, by this generous relief, we were enabled to re-clothe our crews, who were in want of every thing; repair our ships, purchase one, instead of that we had lost; and be completely prepared for continuing our voyage.

At the same time, our scientific researches met with every encouragement; a guard of English soldiers was appointed expressly to protect our observatory, which we placed on the north point of the eastern bank of Sydney Cove The whole of the country was open to the excursions of our naturalists, and we were even permitted to wear our arms, as were the persons of our suite: while guides and interpreters were furnished us, for our longest journies. In short, the English government behaved to us, with such generosity, that they acquired our warmest gratitude.

The principal object of our stay at Port Jackson, was, that we might devote proper attention to every part of the surrounding country. While our crews were repairing the damages the ships had sustained, and getting in fresh supplies of provisions, the naturalists extended their researches to every branch of the physical history of this interesting country. The scurvy, which had affected all my joints with swellings and stiffness, had already begun to yield to the influence of diet and the climate; and as soon as I was able, I went down to the coast of Botany Bay, the harbour of which is situated some leagues to the south of Port Jackson. A large and commodious road leads from Sydney Town, to this great bay: all the intermediate country is sandy and barren, and appears unfit for any kind of cultivation; consequently one does not meet with any European habitations. After passing the high hill, at the foot of which is the establishment of Mr. Palmer, the country opens upon a sandy plain, which extends as far as the swampy banks of Cook's river. Various species of Hakea, Styphelia, Eucalyptus, Banksia, Embothryum, and Casuarina, grow amidst these sands, and large spaces are occupied entirely with the Xanthorea, the gigantic stalks of which grow to the height of from eighteen to twenty feet. In the distance may be perceived the smoke of a few huts, belonging to those unfortunate hordes of natives, who exist on these desolate shores.

As you approach towards Botany Bay, the land gradually sinks, till you reach the dangerous swamps formed by the brackish waters of Cook's river, towards the north, and of George river, to the south. These marshes are so extensive, and often so deep, that it is impossible in many parts to pass them, if you want to reach the sea. On their banks, and all along the two rivers just mentioned, vegetation is very active: a thousand species of trees and shrubs, which cover the surface of the soil, afforded to that part of the country which we occupied, a delightful appearance; it was this circumstance which deceived Captain Cook, and his brave companions; for they supposed the land to be unparalleled in point of fertility. It would have been well, however, if this bay, so celebrated by those navigators, had justified the great ideas which they formed

formed of it. Obstructed by large banks of mud, and open at the south to the easterly winds, it does not afford to vessels that security, which they are often in need of; while the marshy nature of the soil in its environs, renders it at once unhealthy, and scarcely fit for ordinary cultivation. Hence, commodore Philip, after reconnoitring Port Jackson, was induced to abandon Botany Bay; and since that period, there has been no other establishment at it, except a kiln for the preparation of lime, which is made from the shells that abound on this part of the coast. Botany Bay, and its environs, are called by the natives, Gwea, and to this country belong the tribe of savages, called Gwea Gal, who acknowledge Bennil-long, for their chief.

Twenty five miles, or there-abouts, to the west of Sydney Town, is the town of Rose Hill, or Parramatta; which I took the earliest opportunity of visiting. The principal physician of le Naturaliste, M. Bellefin, accompanied me; a serjeant of the New South Wales regiment, acted as our guide, and was ordered by Colonel Paterson, to obtain for us such facilities as we might require, to pursue our researches. A large road leads from Sydney Town, to Parramatta; it is not paved, but is well made, and kept in good condition. It is almost every where wide enough for three carriages to pass abreast, and bridges have been thrown over such parts of it, as are interrupted by the waters; so that the traveller meets with no obstacle on his journey. Having been opened through vast forests, that were never before assailed by the axe, this grand road appears at a distance, like an immense avenue of foliage and verdure. A charming freshness, and an agreeable shade always prevail in this continuous bower, the silence of which is interrupted only, by the singing and chirping of the richly-plumed parroquets, and other birds which inhabit it.

The whole ground, over which you proceed to Rose Hill, is flat, with the exception of a few insignificant hillocks. In proportion, as you recede from the seashore, the soil becomes less barren, and affords great varieties of vegetation. In some parts there are large spaces between the trees, which is covered by a very fine and sweet-scented grass, that forms a beautiful verdant carpet, and affords pasturage to numerous flocks of excellent sheep. The mild temperature of the climate, the absence of all kinds of ferocious beasts, together with the particular species, and agreeable odour of most of the vegetables, have been so favourable to these useful animals, that the finest kinds of Spain and England, thrive as well here as on their native soil. Already the wool of these antarctic animals, is found to be superior to the rich fleeces of Asturias; and the English manufacturers pay dearer for it; because they are convinced of its superiority. This discovery will probably soon open to Great Britain, a branch of commerce as easy, as it is lucrative.

Woods here and there open to the view, and the traveller perceives amidst them, spots which have been cleared by the settlers; and some of which are extensive: he discovers on them, many pretty habitations, shaded by beautiful trees; and contemplates with pleasing emotion, these new fields, where the feeble grass of the north rises from the decay of the powerful Eucalyptus: he discovers with delight on these distant grounds, the most useful animals of his own country; the bulls frisk about with a vigour equal, or even superior, to that of the cold meadows of Ireland; while the cow, more fecund, gives a greater quantity of milk in these mild climates, than in our's. The English horse also, appears with the same strength and spirit, that he exhibits on the banks of the Thames; while the European hog is improved, by numerous crosses, with those of the South-Sea-islands; which are superior in size, as well as quality of fat and lean. All kinds of poultry have succeeded as well as the larger animals, and the farm-yards are stocked with different varieties of geese, ducks, turkies, pheasants, &c. several of which are preferable to the finest of the European species.

The traveller receives additional pleasure on visiting the interior of the habitations. Beneath their agreeable roofs, in the midst of vast forests, live in perfect tranquility, those banditti, who but a short time before were the terror of Europe, and who, familiarized with guilt, were in constant expectation of the punishment of death: here now live those numerous robbers, rogues, and pick-pockets, those criminals of every kind, who in the mother-country appeared to increase in proportion to the progress of civilization. All these unfortunate wretches, who were the disgrace and odium of their country, have become, by the most inconceivable metamorphosis, laborious

borious cultivators, and happy and peaceable members of their community. Indeed, murders, or robberies, are scarcely ever heard of amongst them; so that in this respect the most perfect security prevails throughout the colony; a happy consequence of laws as severe as they are beneficent.

In order to enjoy at our ease these striking scenes, M. Bellefin and I often entered the rural habitations. We were every where received in the most obliging manner; and when we observed the tender cares of the mothers towards their children, and reflected that only a few years before these very women, destitute of every tender affection and delicate sentiment, were disgusting prostitutes, the sudden revolution in their moral conduct, gave rise to reflections of the most gentle and philanthropic nature.

At length we arrived in sight of Parramatta: it is seated in the middle of a fine plain, on the banks of a river of the same name, which can be ascended by small vessels, as high as the town itself. It is not so large as Sydney Town; but contains about a hundred and eighty houses, which form a grand street, parallel with the river, and intersected at right angles by another smaller street, which, at one end, terminates with a stone bridge, and has at the other the church; the latter edifice, which is built in a rude and heavy style, was not quite finished at the time of our visit; indeed, the building is conducted with less rapidity than it might be, because the governors of the colony attach, with reason, more importance to the other branches of their administration; such as the hospitals, prisons, public manufactories, the clearing of land, the fisheries, navigation, &c. for which they reserve proper funds and disposable hands.

At one of the extremities of the great street of Parramatta, are barracks, capable of accommodating from two hundred and fifty, to three hundred infantry. They are built of brick, in the form of a horse-shoe, and have in front, a well-gravelled parade, where the troops of the garrison go through their ordinary exercises: these troops consisted, at the time of our visit, of a company of an hundred and twenty men, belonging to the New South Wales regiment, under the command of Capt. Piper.

The whole population of Parramatta, including the garrison, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring farms, is estimated at, from fourteen to fifteen hundred souls; nearly all of whom are employed in the cultivation of land, the rearing of cattle, and the exercise of a few of the mechanical arts. The town contains an hospital, which is well regulated and of which the principal physician is Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth; a strong prison, a house of industry for female convicts, a public school for the young girls of the colony, &c. This town is also the chief residence of the justice of the peace for the county of Cumberland, and will become in time the seat of the whole civil administration of the colony; those branches which relate to navigation, commerce, and war, being already established at Sydney.

Towards the western extremity of the grand street of Parramatta, you discover the elevation called Rose Hill, from which the town first received its name; but it was afterwards called, Parramatta; that being the appellation which the natives give to this part of the country, and which has generally prevailed amongst the English themselves. The whole eastern front of Rose Hill, which is towards the town, is a very gentle declivity, on which appears the fine garden belonging to the government, in which many interesting experiments are made, with a view to naturalize foreign vegetables: here also are collected, the most remarkable of the indigenous plants, intended to enrich the famous royal gardens of Kew. It is from this spot that England has, at various times, acquired most of her treasures in the vegetable kingdom; and which have enabled the English botanists to publish many important volumes. An enlightened botanical professor, who combines modesty with indefatigable exertion, had just arrived from Europe at the time of our visit, to superintend the garden of Parramatta; and the learned Colonel Paterson, to whom New South Wales is indebted for this establishment, has never ceased to take a lively interest in its success.

The part of Rose Hill, that is opposite to Parramatta, presents an abrupt section, and forms a grand crescent, which one might, at first view, suppose to be the work of man. At the base of this singular hill, runs a rivulet, which, in common weather, is not remarkable; but when the inundations occur, which are so frequent and terrible in these regions, it becomes a source of disasters to the neighbouring plantations.

At the summit of Rose Hill, is the government-

government-house of Parramatta, which is called the Crescent; it is simple, elegant, and well laid out, though it derives its principal importance from its situation, which overlooks the town, as well as from its meadows, its forest, and river. This mansion is generally uninhabited; through its capacity and internal regulations are such, that whenever the governor-general and lieutenant-governor come to it for a few days, they can have every accommodation for themselves and their whole suite.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON MANGANESE *in* PLANTS, *being the source of* RUST *in* WHEAT.

IN a pamphlet just published, containing an analysis of a carbonated chalybeate, lately discovered near Stow, in Glocestershire, said to be the most powerful chalybeate yet analized, the author observes, page 24, that manganese, which is found in the ashes of all vegetables, is, as often as iron, the colouring matter of their leaves, blossoms, &c. that manganese has the power of absorbing oxygen at a low temperature, and giving it out at a higher; which is analogous to the power that plants have, of absorbing oxygen, during the absence of the sun, and giving it out when the sun shines; that the bleached appearance of plants, not exposed to the light, bears an analogy to the effects produced by oxy-muriatic acid, in bleaching linens, &c. and that to this process in vegetation, he should attribute the rust in wheat, which generally happens when the straw is being changed from a green, to a straw colour, and the process is interrupted by the peculiarity of the weather, or the situation of the trees, &c.

This is a thought that deserves some attention, and if some of your chemical readers were to pay a little attention to the subject, during the present season, they might, perhaps, be able to ascertain whether this hypothesis is true or false.

August 12, 1809. Your's, &c.
F. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO those who object to the principle of educating the poor, permit me to address the following queries?

First, whether, as all men are equal by nature, (whatever their situations in life may be,) it is consistent with reason that the same knowledge, which is thought essential to one class in society, should be withheld from the other; especially when that knowledge can be obtained without much expence, or inconvenience?

Secondly, whether it is not an aspersion of knowledge to suppose that, if communicated to the poor, it would make them worse members of society?

Thirdly, if any inconvenience should ultimately arise from such a communication, whether the fault will not be found in the order of civilization, rather than in the knowledge so imparted; since every-well regulated state ought to be so founded in wisdom, as to be strengthened, rather than weakened, by the inhabitants of every description becoming more enlightened?

Fourthly, because the bodies of the poor are ill fed, and ill cloathed, does it follow of course that their minds must also be left destitute? Or is it absolutely necessary that their minds should be kept in a state of bondage, in order that their bodies may still continue so?

Fifthly, whether, if the last queries are answered in the affirmative, the principles on which education is denied to the poor, are not similar to those which are urged in defence of the slave-trade?

Sixthly, and lastly, as it appears from the information of Sir Richard Phillips, that the lower classes are sufficiently depraved without learning, whether the experiment ought not to be tried, how they may be with it?

Woburn, Your's, &c.
W. PILGRIM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I THINK some further account should be given of Gaudentio di Lucca, and its real author. It has been long ascribed to Bishop Berkeley. And a friend of mine, who visited Cairo, many years ago, remembered to have heard some merchants, who accompanied a caravan to that city, from a very remote part of the desart, describe a city, which in the form of its government, manners of the people, &c. bore a strong resemblance to that which we find described in the romances in question. The story, therefore, it may be presumed, is not totally without foundation.

Your's, &c. E. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will excuse me, if I take the liberty to express my disapprobation of one part of the "Report of Diseases," for April. I remember being impressed with the same feelings on a former occasion, for a similar reason; but I cannot readily advert to the passage at this moment. Your able and ingenious reporter, whose feelings I should be sorry to hurt by the most distant appearance of illiberality, has admitted into his Report an insulated passage from the writings of Dr. Beddoes, which, I must say, seems too general to prove any thing; and which, like other enumerations of prognostics, may have a pernicious tendency in minds, totally unacquainted with the uncertainty of this branch of Nosology. Persons of strong imaginations, and weak constitutions, are daily injured on this account, by consulting books of domestic medicine; and it is very often no easy task to convince them, that they are not under the influence of one or more disorders, there enumerated. Such impressions, from the intimate connexion of mind and body, produce frequently the most dangerous effects, and induce many to try the whole round of newspaper specifics.

In the present instance, every medical man knows, that the remark of Dr. Beddoes, as applied to particular constitutions, is perfectly just and useful. But at the same time, a fondness for general positions may, and often does, injure the cause of truth: and I am persuaded, that half of your readers (if that remark were to be received without any qualification or restriction) must instantly imagine themselves to be incipient paralytics. Let any man of sedentary habits deny, if he can, that he is in the same predicament, if the observation of Dr. Beddoes be established in this general way; "strictly speaking, whoever has less feeling, or voluntary motion, than he would have had at any given period, if no noxious power had operated upon his nervous system, may be considered as an incipient paralytic."

I think your Reporter very benevolent and judicious, in cautioning all against the neglect of early symptoms: and I would add to his admonitions, by recommending, in every such case, an application to men of great practice, and established reputation. I do sincerely wish, for the cause of suffering humanity, that the proposal of Dr. Harrison, of Horncastle, for securing to persons at a distance from the metropolis, the medical attendance of men of regular education, had met with the attention it deserved. This country, in the lower classes of society, is the victim of parish-doctors, and uneducated apothecaries. Thousands die by the ignorance, and still more by the neglect, of these village practitioners: and the greatest blessing which could be conferred upon society, would be the interference of the legislature, and our college of physicians, with regard to the character and abilities of every man, who presumes to take charge of the health, even of the most contemptible hamlet.

Your's, &c. A. B. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG to correct an error in a letter signed A. B. in your Magazine for January last, where *Agricola* should be read for *Ostorius*. I fear the letter you printed from, was not so legibly written as it ought to have been.

I now wish, through your publication, to present the public with translations of some old names of stations, and divisions of the kingdom, not as yet rationally explained: should you approve of my design, Mr. Editor, I may extend my plan to all the places in Antoninus's Itinerary, which have hitherto been mistaken, and refer your readers to such as have already been rightly explained.

As our old settlements were uniformly named from their features of nature, and as we are liable from measurement only, erroneously to fix stations where they have no claims from their situations, I mean to prove some of the following from their denominations.

But first, I beg to premise, that in naming lands, streams, &c. it appears that our first inhabitants had a variety of particulars to consider. They could not denote water by a word for fire, nor a valley by a name for hill; they consequently called every part of nature by an appropriate name. But our hills were without number; and to have given them all proper and distinguishing names as heights, seems, at first sight, to have been impossible. It was necessary therefore, that a sufficient number of short syllables, or roots, beginning with a vowel, should be adopted. To form a variety of names from these, which should become proper ones, as in the

Oriental languages, letters were prefixed; and augments, and diminutives were postfixed, as in the same languages; and as at present in the Spanish and Italian languages. With these prefixes, and postfixes, the original roots, or words, became proper names, were varied wherever necessary, and yet easily known, from their roots, to imply hill. In time, however, these words were forgotten, even by the nations who adopted them, and their significations have been now lost for ages.

The same must be said of the names of other features of nature: and it is particularly to be noted, that in order to shorten names, it was necessary for every syllable to contain few letters, and to denote a word of itself. The common features of nature, to which we allude, are few, and the names of hills, vales, plains, rivers, &c. with those for their sides, or borders, are all we have to account for: they must therefore, in description, be constantly recurring; but on account of their prefixes, and postfixes, they must occur in various forms. Their translations also must be frequently alike, and we must not expect, where only hills, plains, dales, and rivers, are described, to find particulars, the imports of which refer not to them. A settlement, named from an hill, must be translated a height in every situation, and the augment, or diminutive, when any, points out whether it be high or great, low or little. These names were originally land-marks, although they could not, from their brevity, describe every particular form of the heights.

In recent times we have considered, that settlements must have taken names from the situations of our towns; but in this we have greatly erred: settlements were formed and named, before towns were built; their whole territories were considered, and their principal natural features gave names to the other parts.

Vindonum is a station, about which, much difference of opinion hath taken place. *Vin*, in Vinovium, is become *Bin*, in Binchester; and *Vin* in Vindonum is now *Sil*, in Silchester: but *Bin*, or *Binn*, is Gaelic for Hill; and in my last, I proved *Sil* to imply Hill; and as *donum*, or *donum*, answers to Chester, Silchester is doubtless the ancient Vindonum.

Vindomis, is another name for this place. *N*, was often changed to *M*; Vindon and Vindom are therefore the same. The ending *is* is derived the same as it is in Ischal*is*, comes from *Ais*, a camp, and answers to Chester. Ischalis, as *al* is generally an augment, seems to be wrongly spelt: it was named, from lying on the stream, *Iv-el*. *Iv* is a variation of *Av* water, and *el* a diminutive. *Isc* is also water, and requires *el* to follow, as an appropriate name for a low situation on a small river.

Caleva, is another station: its site is unknown, and no translation of its name seems to guide us to the original meaning. We must, therefore, have recourse to general terms. But in this we may encounter uncertainty. The different spellings of Caleva, may vary the import of the word.

Durolevum, is as yet an unknown station; and antiquaries are much divided in opinion concerning its situation; for the measures in the copies of Antoninus not agreeing, and no other method, but of examining the remains, which has failed, having been resorted to, we have been left totally in the dark, as to the place of this station. *Bapcheld* is considered the place by the Continuator of Camden: *Lenham*, by Camden, Lambarde, and Gale: *Charing*, or *Sittingbourne*, by Talbot and Stukeley: *Sittingbourne*, by Horsley and Baxter: and *Newington*, by Somner, Burton, Stillingfleet, Battely, and Thorpe. Mr. Hested, to whom much praise is due for his impartiality, seems to think *Ospringe* the place, although he hints, so much has been said of *Newington*, that his reader should be left to his option, to place it at either of these places.

In another century, nothing will surprise men so much as our old notions, that names of places are arbitrary, and describe not their situations; and they will in many cases agree, that it would have been more rational to have examined their original imports from language, than to have measured them by the chain, or by the yard. But let us attend to the elucidation of this point, and to fixing this station. The word *Dur*, is water: *Leim*, or *Lein*, often written *Lim*, *Liv*, and *Lev*, is Gaelic for an harbour, a spring, &c. and *Am*, or *Um*, often mean border: the name therefore implies, the Water-spring Border (settlement:) and in this territory rises a stream, which runs through it into the Swale. The Saxons, in many cases, translated old names by other Gaelic words; but in rendering this, they have drawn partly from their own stock. The

word *Ouse, Ose,* or *Os* water, was adopted by them, in giving a new name to the *Ure*, at York: they translated *Tam*, in the Tamer, by the word *Ose*, in Kamose: finally, they rendered *Durolevum*, Os-springe, or Os-springe; spring being a Saxon term. The uncertainty then of the place of this station, can no longer exist; nor would any have arisen, had we heretofore been acquainted with the old method of giving names.

To return to *Caleva*, whose site is unknown: the distance from London favours not Reading; for when the distance of this town and Speen is considered, Reading will not lay claim to that honour. *Coley*, near this place, has been imagined to be Caleva; but Coley seems to be derived, as small streams of this name. From Speen the Itinerary distance lies near, or at *Calcot*. Caleva, may be derived from *Cal*, an hill, as in Caledonia, mentioned in a former letter; and *Av* water, varied *Ev;* and the place may be rendered, the water-hill settlement.

Reading is certainly not a translation of Caleva, nor is it derived, as imagined, from the Saxon language. It may be derived from *Read*, a stream, as mentioned by former writers; or from *rad*, a road. Cæsar represents the country as filled with houses, and consequently the lands were all named. The word *ing* has been variously rendered: *in* is land, the *n* in it is generally pronounced *ng*. The plural of the compound word *rad*, or *read-inges*, denotes that the lands lay on the borders of Streams, or of the roads; and the name appears as ancient, as other old names given before the arrival of the Saxons. From the Roman Itineraries it appears, that the conquerors of this isle latinized our old names, but added few new ones. The Saxons found the lands named, as did the Romans, and this people also generally adopted the old denominations, altering here and there the terminations; and when they did alter the whole name, it was often by translating it in other old words, not of their own language, placing the adjectives before the substantives, which in the old name were placed after. Thus Neason, an old name of an hill in Devon, which gave denomination to a district around it, they translated *Morchard*. It appears indeed that names, as originally given in the early part of the world, were continued nearly the same, for the same features of nature: and it is therefore by comparing old terms with one another, and these with the situations which they represent, that we can find their original uses, and retrieve their meanings. To words of languages, which have undergone a variety of changes, we cannot safely refer; and from languages which contain scarcely the words, or the roots of our old terms, in their original meanings, it will prove ridiculous to hunt for etymons. The people who first gave names, formed them with judgment, and from design; few terms only, arising from our sensations, or from our perceptions of the objects around us, were, in the old languages of the world, the roots from which all other words, distinguishing the features of nature, were gradually formed. Many of these last, though derived from different sources, are now found similar in their orthography; and hence, and from our not comprehending that the roots of these words express their sense, difficulties have arisen in rendering old terms. Ambiguities arise, not from common words of the original language, for these were formed and varied, to convey common ideas only; but in the knowledge of proper names, necessarily formed for every district, and for every local purpose; the number of which exceed our ordinary conception, and whose roots only, in the common language, denote the names of places, and of natural things, we have certainly been deficient.

We have too often run to languages, which have undergone a variety of changes, to hunt for the etymologies of places. A late critic, writing on the word Liverpool, considered the natives who first gave names to our features of nature, to be savages, and at the same time supposed that this name was derived from two languages. But this was admitting, that our first inhabitants, who named the lands, were learned savages. I will neither affirm, nor deny, the learning of these people; but after a minute examination, I cannot admit that they resorted to more than their own language.

A remarkable instance occurs, to point out the expediency of attending to the last-mentioned particulars. The town of Southwell, was, in Saxon times, named *Tiovulfingacester*. "Henry of Huntingdon writes the name," says an author, "*Fingecester;* but gives the same account of Paulinus going from Lincoln, after the foundation of that church was laid, to baptize in the Trent. I am not clear, (this author continues,) but the baptismal ceremony performed by Paulinus, might be

be the event from which the ancient name of this place originated. I suppose it to be a compound of Roman and of Saxon, which many of our names, as well of persons, as of places, certainly are; and the words of which it is compounded to be a Saxon one, *Tioli*, signifying industry, whence it is in some places written, Tiolfingacester; the Roman word Vulgus, the Multitude; the Saxon one, Fengan, to lay hands on; and then the Roman again, Castrum, anglicized in the word Cester, or station. Thus analysed, it signifies the place where much industry was employed, in laying hands on the multitude." Thus far our author.

But we have, *Tivoli* in Italy, on the Tiverone. This place was originally named *Tibur*, from *Tib* or *Tiv*, a stream, and *Ur* border; *Ur*, in later times, was changed to *Ul*, and *Ol*, as in a variety of other words, where *R* hath changed to *L*. *Fin*, pronounced *fing*, implies little; *A* may imply hill, or be a letter here only used in composition; *Cester* is Camp. *Tiovulfingacester* then implies, not "the place where much industry was employed, in laying hands on the multitude," but the Stream Border little Hill Camp; and this perfectly describes the old Roman camp at Southwell.

I have, in my last, explained the term *Bibroci*. The *Cenimanni* dwelt on the Kennett, and were denominated in this name by *Lake Landers*; as were those of Norfolk, &c. The *Segontraci* have not been rightly explained, but are derived from *Segh*, an hill; *Gon*, or *Con*, a lake; and *Toiche* country; were the *Lake Hill Country Men*, and dwelt on the hills at the head of the lake. The *Ancalites*, from *An* water; *Cal*, an hill; and *Ait*, a place, were the *Water-hill Inhabitants*. Mr. Baxter accounts these shepherds to the Attrebates; but they were, I conceive, the inhabitants in and around *Caleva*: for *Cal* in both is the same, and *An* water in the one, the same as *Av*, varied to *Ev*, in the other.

The *Attrebates* have been strangely rendered. These lying on the borders of the Thames, would most likely have their name derived partly from the water which bounded them. Accordingly, from *Ad* water, which is as often written *At*, or *Att*; *Re*, which in our old names is often written for *er* border, (as in the river *Otter*, which is also written Otre, *Ottre*, and *Autre*,) and *Bait*, which signifies the same as *Ait* a place; is the name Attrebates derived, and implies the *Stream Border Inhabitants*.

The *Cassieuchlani* I shall next consider: this word has also never been rightly rendered. Much indeed has been unsatisfactorily and irrationally said upon it. *Caise* is Gaelic, for stream. I have in my last letters explained the word *Ac*, or *Ach*, border. Its variations to *Och*, *Uch*, and *Euch*, may be easily traced from examples. From the syllable *lann*, we derive our word land; and hence the Cassieuchlani, will likewise imply, what they were, *Stream Borderers*. The *Dobuni*, from *dob* a stream and *en* land, varied to *an* and *un*, are proved in a late treatise to mean the same.

In my last, I explained *Speen*, and now proceed on the same road; *Verlucio*, from *Uir*, *Vir*, or *Ver*, border, and *Luc*, a lake, or stream, was rightly rendered by the Saxons, *Leckham*, the first syllable of which is also stream, and *Ham*, a variation of *hem*, border.

Verulam, or *Verolann*, as well as the before-mentioned names, has never been rightly rendered. The same fancies and absurdities are repeated in explanations of this name, as the reader will find, who examines, as in the foregoing. *Ulverston* is situated at the confluence of two streams: *Ul* is derived from *Av* water, changed to *Au*, and this to *Al* and *Ul*; so that *Ul* implies water in the river *Ulles*, in *Ulles* water, and in other names; *Ver* means, as before, border; and *Ston*, land. In like manner, *Verul* will imply the border water; and *Lann*, is land; *Verulam*, therefore, as *n* and *m* were used indiscriminately in this name, will imply the *Water Border Land*.

The *Trinobantes* have been variously rendered, but, except in one treatise, not correctly; I wish, however, further to elucidate this term; so that hereafter, no one who may write hereon shall, against the honour of our country, amuse us with so many idle and absurd stories, as the reader may easily find in authors who have explained this and the foregoing terms. The word *aighe*, implies an hill; and it takes a prefix in *Baighe*, which also implies hill in *Baighe Torr*, or *Baigtorr*, and in many other names of hills: this last has *r* inserted in *Braighe*, or *Brighe*, the Gaelic for hill. In like manner, *An* water, takes a prefix in *Can*, a lake, or stream; and this has *r* inserted in *Cran*, or *Crane*, a stream. These words take prefixes, for the purpose mentioned in the beginning of this letter,

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as well as to form stronger sounds, and to shorten and render less open, notwithstanding the addition of a letter, the pronunciation. They also take inserted letters, for the sake of euphoniously expressing the terms into which they are introduced. But to proceed: the word *an* water, is often varied to *in*, *ein*, *ain*, &c. in names of streams. In the river *Tine*, this word takes the prefix *t*, as it does in *Tain*, which is also Gaelic for water. The river *Teign*, or *Teing*, is pronounced *Ting;* with *r*, inserted as before, this would become *Tring*. On one of the heads of the river Thames, are the parishes of *Tring*, and *Little Tring*, derived from the water on which they border; the one being a good stream, the other a small one. You will easily perceive, Mr. Editor, that *Trin*,* with the *n* pronounced hard, as *ng*, (which is one of the sounds of this letter, in the Gaelic, from whence this term is derived,) this word becomes *Tring*; that *Trin*, in the Trinobantes, implies stream; and that it must have been a name for this river, from the Bibroci, to its mouth. Moreover, the river *Tern*, is latinized *Trinius*, as an old name, in Baxter's Glossary.

The *Trinobantes* are written by Tacitus *Trinoantes:* the word *an* is often a variation of *en* land, and it is even more used in old terms, than *en*; but to make it a stronger syllable only, it took the prefix *b*. The same may be said of the ending of *an* in *t*. *T* and *d* were very frequently added after *n*, to strengthen the sound of the syllable. Hence *Trinouant*, or *Trinobant*, will imply the stream land; but if *o* shall be accounted a plural ending, or an augment in this word, the *Great Stream Land*, or the *Land on the Streams*. The plural of *Trinobant*, or the *Trinobantes*, which denotes the inhabitants, will mean the *Dwellers on the great Stream Land*.

Trin, or *Tren*, being the same in old names (for in such they used the vowels e and i, indiscriminately;) and the river *Trent* being formerly written *Tren*, as may be seen in Shayd's Archæologia, this was derived in a late work in substance, as above-mentioned. In a review of this work, the critic finding *Tren*, implying *rapid*, in the *common* words of the Welsh language, conceived that this *adjective*, or *quality*, (which cannot be the name of a thing) gave name to the river *Tren;* and he remarked that *Trent* was the substantive, which I must call for him *Rapidity*. But except in floods, *Rapidity* is unluckily a *slow* stream.

Your's, &c. A. B.

* The river *Ting*, is pronounced as here written, in Teignmouth; but it is pronounced *Tain*, in Drewsteignton.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE DILLETANTI TOURIST;

Or, LETTERS *from an* AMATEUR *of* ARTS, *in* LONDON, *to a* FRIEND *near* MANCHESTER.

WHILE you are traversing the steep mountains of Wales, or exploring your way in the majestic wilds of Lancashire, I still remain in London, a votary to the arts; and till the vacation excludes me for a time from their temples, I shall remain a constant devotee. You ask me for news in the world of *Art*. Mr. Shee has published his new poem called the Elements of Art; and when I tell you I am pleased only short of the pleasure I received when I first read what he modestly called "Rhymes on Art," you may be convinced it is in no slight degree. Of the exhibition you must already have learned much from the magazines, which, with the newspapers, generally praise it, and I think very deservedly. The first part of the new series of the Artist has made its appearance, which I have forwarded with a few other books for your perusal, and, I trust, gratification. But to return to the sculptural antiquities of the BRITISH Museum.

"Led by the Muse, my steps pervade
The sacred haunts, the peaceful shade
Where Art and SCULPTURE reign.
I see, I see, at their command,
The living stones in order stand,
And breathe through every vein.

Time breaks his hostile scythe; he sighs
To find his power malignant fled;
Ah! what avails my dart, he cries,
Since *these* can animate the dead?

Since wak'd to mimic life again in stone,
The patriot seems to speak, the hero frown?
Such are thy works, *O sculpture!* thine to show
In *hardest rock*, a feeling sense of woe!"

Dodsley.

(Room 6.)—No. 47 is a fine antique eagle; and 48, a triangular base of a candelabrum, the sides of which are ornamented with a griffin, a raven, and a tripod, which are among the attributes of Apollo, to whose honour, it is probable, this candelabrum was dedicated. The origin of this fabulous creature, the griffin, is supposed by Ælian, in the 4th book of his History of Animals, to have taken place in India. Its general form is well known, though it differs in some representations. According to the above-named

named author, its back was covered with jet black feathers, its breast with red, and its wings were white. According to Ctesias, the hinder part of its neck was covered with feathers of a most brilliant and glossy blue; it had the beak of an eagle, and very fiery eyes. Ancient authors make it inhabit only mountains and desolate places; and some say it is only a native of Ethiopia, and unless it was taken very young it was impossible to be tamed. It was supposed to be so large, that drinking cups were made from its talons, which were at least as large as a bull's horn. The sister of Charles the Fifth possessed a very handsome cup of a material resembling agate, that was said to be made from the claw of a griffin. And even Gesner speaks of a similar cup that belonged to a goldsmith of Zurich. That it was one of the symbols of Apollo, we have the authority of Buonarotti, who, in his work on "*Medaglioni Antichi*," says, that the Greeks, without understanding the reason, received it for the worship of that god from the Oriental nations. Philostratus also says, in his Life of Apollonius, that the Indians constantly represented Apollo (or the sun) in a quadriga drawn by griffins. I shall, in pursuance of my former plan, only mention a few of the principal articles, leaving the rest for verbal description when you visit London. I shall therefore skip to No. 52, a fine statue of Libera (says the Synopsis) holding a thyrsus over the right shoulder, and a bunch of grapes in her left hand; at her feet is a panther. No. 55, is a statue of Ceres, of apparently early workmanship, crowned in the manner of Iris.—58. A sepulchral cippus, which appears to have been never used, as it is without an inscription. On the front, beneath a festoon, which is composed of fruits and foliage, suspended from the skulls of bulls, are two birds perched on the edge of a vase, out of which they are drinking. There are several sepulchral urns, and Greek funeral monuments of invaluable worth, particularly one to Deucocles, containing a basso-relievo, and eight elegiac verses in Greek. A fine statue of the infant Bacchus, (No. 13,) particularly merits attention. He appears as a boy about five years old. His head is crowned with a wreath of ivy, and the body partly covered with a goat skin. No. 64 recals to my mind such a scene of atrocity in the Roman history, as makes one shudder at the monsters the world has given birth to. This is one of the important proofs of the necessary aid which the arts, particularly sculpture, afford to history. This antique is the front of a votive altar, with an inscription for the safe return of Septimius Severus and his family from some expedition, probably that which he made to Britain. Some parts of the inscription are effaced; these appear to have contained the name of his son Geta, which, by a severe edict of of his brother Caracalla, was ordered to be erased from every inscription throughout the empire. This monster (Caracalla) after attempting to murder his father in Britain, succeeded him, with his brother Geta, whom historians relate to have been a very accomplished amiable young man; jealous, however, of his superiority, he stabbed him in the arms of their mother Julia, at the age of 23, and pursued his malice after death in the way this monument evinces. After wantoning in cruelty, and marrying his mother-in-law, he met his deserved fate from one of his guards, at Edessa, in 217. No. 65, is a bust of this wretch; the head only is antique.—68, is a groupe of a greyhound dog and bitch, most charmingly and naturally executed, and in the finest state of preservation—one of them is biting the ear of the other in play.—You perhaps think me tedious; and I think myself omissive, in passing so many articles, all of which are most interesting in themselves; you will therefore suffer my admiration of this extraordinary assemblage of valuables of the ancient world, and your own request of me to be explicit, to be my apology. Here are two fine busts of Jupiter Serapis, several of Roman emperors, fragments of masks, and votive feet, one of which, No. 80, has a sandal; round it a serpent is twined, with its head resting on the summit, which terminates a little above the ancle. The serpent is the well-known symbol of Esculapius. Why may we not suppose this votive foot to be the offering of some Roman epicure to the god of health for relief from a fit of the gout! No. 81, is an earthen vase, which has two handles at the neck, and terminates in a point at the bottom like an amphora. This is more than intrinsically valuable, from the circumstance of its having been found in the baths of Titus, with about seventy others of the same sort: all of them contained the fine African sand, with which, when mixed with oil, the Athletæ rubbed their bodies before they exercised. No. 85, is a head of Sabina; and 88, is a singular groupe of an Egyptian tumbler, standing on his hands, with his feet upwards, on

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the back of a young tame crocodile. No. 92, is a trophy found on the celebrated plains of Marathon. No. 94, a head of the celebrated and libidinous Valeria Messalina. No. 99, is a head of Jupiter Serapis, highly characteristic of the god. The paint with which the face was anciently coloured is still discernible. No. 100, with which this room finishes, is an exquisitely fine basso-relievo, which formerly was one of the ornamental pannels on the triangular base of a candelabrum. It represents a female Bacchante dressed in floating drapery, through which the beautiful forms of her body are perfectly apparent. With one hand, which is held above her head, she holds a knife, and at the same time secures a portion of her robe which is blown behind her. With the other, which is held downwards, she carries the hind quarter of a kid.

The seventh room is also devoted to Roman antiquities, the majority of which have been discovered in England. No. 1, is a beautiful groupe, representing a Faun struggling with a Nymph: the size is smaller than life, which has been assigned as one reason of its beauty, upon an hypothesis that a thing to be beautiful should be small. They are both rude figures; their limbs are entwined with the greatest skill, and evince the most perfect knowledge of the art in the sculptor. The passions of anger in the one, and fear of disappointment in the other, are well expressed. This groupe, for obvious reasons, is placed in an obscure and rather dark corner. No. 2, is a pig of lead, with the name of the Emperor Domitian impressed upon it. It was discovered in the year 1731, under ground, on Hayshaw Moor, in the manor of Dacre, in the west riding of Yorkshire, and was left by will to the Museum by Sir John Ingilby, bart. No. 3, 5, and 6, are also pigs of lead; the first, inscribed with the name of Lucius Aruconius Verecundus, found near Matlock, in Derbyshire; the second has the name of the Emperor Hadrian upon it, found in the year 1796, in a farm called Snailbeach, in the parish of Westbury, ten miles S.W. of Salop; and the other is also inscribed with the name of Hadrian, found on Cromford Moor, in Derbyshire. No. 7, is a large sepulchral cippus, with an inscription to Agria Agatha. No. 8, is a puteal or cover to a well, three feet high, and three feet in diameter. This is a cylinder of marble placed over the central diameter of a well, and ornamented with beautiful basso-relievos on the outside face; the inside is worn in several places by the ropes that pulled up the buckets. The basso-relievos are Fauns, Bacchanals, and Nymphs. This for a similar reason to No. 1, is placed in a corner, where more than two-thirds of its sculpture is hidden, and the rest almost lost in darkness; and although it is made to turn on a pivot, it is locked on all public days.

Your's, &c. M.

For the Monthly Magazine

On ANCIENT MEDALS, INSCRIPTIONS, *and* STATUES.

(Continued from vol. xxvii. *p.* 438.)

I NOW pass to those objects of admiration, the statues of eminent personages, princes, and deities; of which Callistrates says, "that sciences appear animate only by the fire of the poets, and the tongue of orators, under the divine inspiration; but that the artist equally partakes of celestial guidance and supernatural emotions; and, in the expression of their works, where the enthusiasm and divine œstrum strikes the judicious mind with no less force." Statues have gained to themselves lovers, subjects, and worshippers. It appears that, for a long time, Argos and Ephesus, and other cities, had no other sovereigns than their goddesses and their temples, and that the former distinguished its years by the names of the priestesses of Juno. The passion of the young Perinthian for the Venus of Gnidos, is too well-known to dwell on the circumstance here. Philostratus mentions another, in the time of Domitian, who squandered away the best part of his fortune in presents to a temple, from a delirious hope of marrying its goddess. The magistrates and people of Gnidos, countenanced this prodigious frenzy, as enhancing the fame of their town and its deity, and drawing thither a vast resort of people. Yet this statue was not the only one which kindled these extraordinary desires. That of *Good-Fortune*, at Athens, had a lover of one of the best families in the city; and so violent was his passion, that, as Ælian tells us, the magistrates not allowing of his purchasing it, after making very splendid sacrifices and presents to this inaccessible and unalienable mistress, he stabbed himself as the last victim. However surprising these effects may seem, it is no less certain, that by such statues men were drawn from the worship of the Supreme

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Being; they it was, who first gave rise to the deities, to which, for so many ages, the Pagans paid such a profuse adoration. Numa, doubtless, was aware of the natural propensity to idolatry, and of the impression which statues made on the minds of the people, forbidding his subjects to represent God in the form of man or beast. Nor, as Plutarch further tells us, in the Life of that Prince, was there any painted or carved image of a deity formerly admitted among the Romans; but for the space of one hundred and sixty years, they built temples without any statue or representation; they were taught that it was both impious and absurd to attempt any resemblance of the most excellent essence, by such things; there being no access to the deity, but by a mind purified by habits of virtue and contemplation. It was also a long time before images obtained among the Germans, Scythians, Persians, and Lacedemonians. And here let it not be thought a forced conjecture, that this abhorrence of statues in religion, so contrary to nature, which delights in sensible objects, had been spread by the Phœnicians, and other emigrants from those parts: to whom it had been handed by the Hebrews, as a precept from God himself. We find in Herodotus, an image of Amilcar, held in great veneration by the Carthaginians; and in Eusebius, that the people of Methymnus paid divine honour to a wooden representation of a human head, which had been drawn up by a fisherman's net; and it is certain, that the increase of temples and deities was owing to the custom and unrestrained liberty of making and erecting statues. Cicero, lib. 1. *de Natura Deorum*, says, "all the knowledge we have of the countenance of the gods, is from the arbitrary representations, which painters and sculptors have been pleased to make of them;" and Josephus, in his second book against Appian, goes so far as to say, "that even among the Greeks, the painters and sculptors greatly encouraged the same ideas, by representing their deities according to their caprices, and to give a more striking appearance to the work, gold and ivory were made use of; things were carried to such a length, that the more ancient rough-hewn deities were supplanted by these new ones." Lysander, the Lacedomonian, contrived to make the veneration which these statues inspired, subservient to his ambition, dedicating several statues, all of precious materials, and perfectly resembling himself. He was the first Grecian, says Plutarch, who had the pleasure of seeing himself adored as a god in his life-time. These statues afterwards multiplied *ad infinitum*, so that Porphyry observed, "the world is full of men and gods;" and Aristophanes, in one of his Comedies, calls the sculptors Θεο-ποιους, god-makers.

It was probably to prevent this excessive abuse, that painters were for a time under a restriction, not to draw any human figures; their art being called in Greek ζωγραφία; for otherwise, why call them designers of animals? However, they still went by this name, even after the credulity of the people, and the policy of their governors, allowed a full scope to their fancy; and hence it probably is, that in Plutarch, pictures and statues of a human figure are called gods, from the veneration usually paid them by those superstitious ages. Valerius Maximus relates, that the Rhodians paid divine ceremonies to two statues, which Alexander was sending back into Greece. That victorious Prince, according to Appian, was the more elevated with his successes in Persia, as they put into his hands all those exquisite statues of the gods and great personages, of which Xerxes had plundered Greece, to adorn his palaces at Suza, Babylon, and Pazagarda; and which were with the utmost care conveyed back; and among others, one of Diana to Athens, which they had requested by a solemn deputation; such a value did both Greeks and Barbarians affix to these works. It was indeed so high, that Herodotus speaks of a war between the Athenians and Eginetæ, on the recollection of an insult done to some statues. At Rome, the Aurispices, who had been sent for from Etruria, were murdered by the populace, only for counselling the senate to remove the image of Horatius, the conqueror, and placing it in a darker situation.

Statues intended for public places, were of four sizes: the largest, which were the Colossal, were limited to the gods: the next degree belonged to heroes; those of kings and princes, were a little above the common size of men; whilst inferior persons, to whom that honour was granted for illustrious exploits, or useful inventions, were contented with one of their own natural pitch. The latter were, by the Romans, styled *Pariles;* and in Lucian, we find, that the Greeks had particular magistrates to determine, who deserved that honour;

honour; the position and decorations of the statue, and likewise to secure them from damage and insult, which was too often the case, through envy or faction. It was not every service to the commonwealth, nor even dying bravely in battle, which procured the honour; the exploit must have been marked by some surprising circumstance. What efforts would not the hope of such a reward excite! No labour, no danger, nor even death itself, could restrain this *ambitionem humanissimam*, as Pliny calls it, to deserve the honour of a statue. The Athletes cheerfully spent their lives in extreme toil and hardship, in hope of a similar reward; and this contributed to make them at last innumerable. In the city of Rhodes only, Pliny mentions no less than three thousand statues, and one hundred colossi; and Cassiodorus, who attributes the origin of them to the Tuscans, says, that posterity, in imitating them, had, as it were, filled Italy with inhabitants, equal in number to those of nature.

Ancient history furnishes innumerable passages on this subject; but I must not omit, that it was the custom to copy the statues of royal persons, from the most masterly ones of the principal deities. Herod, of Judæa, though of a religion adverse to any kind of idolatry, dedicated to Augustus, a Colossus, like the Olympian Jupiter, and another in imitation of the Juno of Argos. Caligula, according to Pausanias, erected a statue to his sister Drusilla, in the temple of Venus Genitrix.

Whoever has travelled, may have seen figures of all these sizes. From the proportion of the limbs, a judgment may be formed as to the part of the temple, palace, or square, in which they were formerly placed. In some, one-half of the body is three times larger than the other; but upon recollecting the rules of perspective, the mind is reconciled to this seeming disproportion. I am inclined to think, that this did not so much arise from any religious or political motive, as from the art which adapted those objects to their situation; devotion placing the statues of the gods in the most elevated part of the temple, the dimensions of the figure would of course be suitable. This conjecture seems to be corroborated by the observation of Maximus, of Tyre. "The images consecrated to gods, are not all of the same stature, skill, fashion, or matter." The dignity of one, usually determined the other, as well as their times and places. For, probably, at Rome, when, as Seneca says, they swore by deities of clay, or wood, before the wealth of Asia had inspired ideas of luxury and ostentation, the temples were neither large, nor magnificent. The god was of a piece with his habitation, as may be surmised from the following distich of Tibullus:

Tunc meliùs tenuêre fidem, cum paupere cultu
Stabat in exigua ligneus æde deus.

But this simplicity of decoration was soon abandoned; and as the riches of the Greeks flowed in upon Rome, their customs were adopted, and a taste prevailed for splendour in religious rites, as more becoming the growing grandeur of Rome; and possibly as operating with more force upon superficial minds, which in all countries compose the majority. The heroes, likewise, having mostly performed those feats which had gained them the honour of statues on horseback, or in cars, it was in this manner they were usually represented, and this elevation required some addition beyond the natural size. It was the same with kings and princes, before they began to affect more honour than belonged to them, and pretended to rival the gods. Their statues were distinguished by no other mark than what indicated their external superiority; and not any moral, or intellectual pre-eminence. As to private persons, the statue was of itself a signal distinction; but both their situation and figure, being limited to the natural height, among the Romans they were called *Pedestres*, either for that reason, or because they considered their standing on their feet as a proper subordination to the heroic. But the vanity of some persons not approving this inferiority, their statues were placed on columns, or pedestals. To avoid disproportion, the dimensions of the statue must be very different from those which are made to stand on the level ground. From these observations, it seems clear, that the different sizes of the ancient statues, which have occasioned so much surprise and perplexity, were originally owing to the difference in situation.

Your's, &c. O.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANECDOTES *of the* ORAN OTAN, *and* CHIMPANZEE, *by the* REV. W. BINGLEY, *not inserted in* ANIMAL BIOGRAPHY.

FOR the purpose of making a proper distinction betwixt these two animals,

mals, it must be observed, that the colour of the Oran Otan is usually a ferruginous or reddish-brown, that of the Chimpanzee is dark brown, or blackish. The former, when full grown, is from five to six feet in height, and the latter from two and a half, to three feet. The face of each is naked of hair, and has a rude resemblance to the human countenance. The facial angle is, however, considerably more acute, and consequently the forehead is more thrown back, than in any human subject. The hands and feet have a near resemblance to those of men, except that, in the latter, the toes are so long and flexible, as to be capable of grasping solid bodies, in the same manner as the hands. In each of these animals, the hair of the fore-arm is reversed, or stands with the ends backward.

The Oran Otan is a native of the forests of some parts of Africa, and of the island of Borneo, and the Chimpanzee has hitherto been found only in Africa, and a few parts of Asia.

Neither of the animals have been often conveyed alive into Europe. A Chimpanzee was exhibited in London in the year 1698, and another in the year 1738; and, in the course of the last century, three or four were, at different times, brought into France. There was a pair of these animals in the Leverian Museum; but they were so young when they died, that they afforded a very imperfect representation of the species to which they belong.

We are informed by Dapper, that the negroes of Africa, by various contrivances, catch these animals when they are young, and tame them for the purpose of rendering them of service in domestic economy. He asserts, but perhaps he will not find many to credit his assertion, that they will do almost as much work as a slave; and that when ordered, they will beat rice in a mortar, fetch water,* &c. Gassendi, a French philosopher, who flourished at the latter end of the sixteenth century, informs us, that, "they will play upon a pipe, or cittern, or other musical instrument: that they will sweep the house, turn the spit, and perform numerous other domestic offices."†

The Chimpanzee that was brought into England in the year 1698, had been caught in Angola, and very far up in the country; it was a male, and, at the time it was taken, had a female in company. It was soon rendered tame. The person whose property it was, had a suit of clothes made for it, which, after a little while, it took great delight in. Such part of this dress as the animal could not put on by itself, it would bring in its paws to any person who was near to assist it. This animal died a short time after it came to London; and it was purchased and dissected by Dr. Tyson. He says, that when it came into his hands, it was full of vermin, which he was inclined to believe it had got while it was on board the ship that brought it over.*

An Oran Otan, described by M. D'Obsonville, was, when he first saw it, (two months after it had been caught), nearly five feet in height; although it was somewhat savage, yet it indicated rather a degree of wildness and chagrin, than of ill nature, or ferocity. Its mouth was wide, its nose was flat, and the bones of the cheeks were very prominent. Its face was much wrinkled, and the skin of a whitish-brown colour, somewhat mixed with carnation. The hair of its head was five or six inches in length, and brownish; as was also that of the other parts of the body. The hair on the back was considerably thicker, and more close set, than that of the belly.

This animal was a male; it was never seen, by M. D'Obsonville, either to walk or run, in any other than an upright posture. But he was informed, that, in a wild state, the Oran Otans, in running and leaping, sometimes employ both their hands and feet.

He says, that, according to the reports of the Indians, these animals live together in small societies, amongst woods and mountains, which, to mankind, are very difficult of access. They have sometimes, though but seldom, been seen in the Mysore country, and other parts of the East Indies.

Purchas's account of the Oran Otan, in a wild state, although written nearly two hundred years ago, is even yet interesting.—"This animal is, in all proportions, like a man, but he is more like a giant-creature, than a man: for he is very tall, and hath a man's face, is hollow-eyed, and hath long hair upon his brows. His face and ears are without hair, and his hands also. His body is full of hair, but not very thick; and it is of a dunnish colour. He differeth not from a man, but in his

* Description de l'Afrique, p. 249.

† Gassendi in vita Piereskii, p. 169.

* See a further account in Dr. Shaw's General Zoology, and in Animal Biography, third edition, vol. i. p. 45.

legs,

legs, for he hath no calf. He goeth always on his legs.

"These creatures sleep in trees, and build shelters from the rain. They feed upon fruits that they find in the woods, and upon nuts; for they eat no kind of flesh. They cannot speak, and have no understanding, no more than a beast. The people of the country, when they travel in the woods, make fires, where they sleep in the night: and in the morning, when they are gone, the *Pongoes* will come and sit about the fire till it goeth out; for they have no understanding to lay the wood together. They go, many together, and kill many negroes that travel in the woods. Many times they fall upon the elephants, which come to feed where they be, and so beat them with their clubbed fists, and pieces of wood, that they will run away roaring from them. These *Pongoes* are never taken alive, because they are so strong, that ten men cannot hold one of them: but yet the inhabitants take many of their young ones with poisoned arrows. The young *Pongo* hangeth on his mother's belly, with his hands fast clasped about her; so that when the country-people kill any of the females, they take the young one which hangeth fast upon his mother. When they die among themselves, they cover the dead with great heaps of boughs; and these heaps are commonly found in the forests."*

In the island of Borneo, says Le Compte, the Oran Otan, although he walks only upon two legs, is so extremely swift, that it is very difficult to overtake him. Persons of quality hunt him somewhat in the same manner as they do stags in Europe; and this species of hunting was, in Le Compte's time, a favorite diversion of the king. The same author, thus describes an Oran Otan, which he saw, in a domesticated state, on board a vessel, in the Straits of Malacca.

"It is somewhat more than four feet high, and marches naturally on its hind legs, which it bends a little, like those of a dog that has been taught to dance. It uses its arms and hands in the same manner that we do. Its cry is exactly like that of a child; and all its actions so much resemble those of men, and the passions are so lively and significant, that a dumb man could scarcely be able to express his desires better. This animal is very gentle, and exhibits great affection towards all from whom it receives any attentions. One thing is particularly remarkable, that, like a child, it will frequently make a stamping noise with its feet, from joy or anger, when it has received or is refused any kind of food that it is fond of.

"Its agility is almost incredible; with the greatest ease and security it runs about amongst the rigging of the vessel, vaulting from rope to rope, and playing a thousand pranks, as if it was delighted by exhibiting its feats for the diversion of the company. Sometimes suspended by one arm, it will poise itself, and then suddenly turn round a rope with nearly as much quickness as a wheel or a sling, that is once put in motion. Sometimes it will slide down one of the ropes; and will again ascend with astonishing agility. There is no posture which this animal cannot imitate, nor any motion which it cannot perform. It has even sometimes been known to fling itself downwards from one rope to another, though at a distance of thirty feet and upwards."

In the year 1759, M. Pallavicini, who held an official situation at Batavia, had in his house two Oran Otans, a male and a female, which were extremely mild and gentle. They were nearly of human stature, and they imitated very closely the actions of men, particularly with their hands and arms. In some respects they appeared to have a degree of bashfulness and modesty, which are not observable even in savage tribes of the human race; but this, most probably, was a trick that they had been taught. If, for instance, the female was attentively looked at by any person, she would throw herself into the arms of the male, and hide her face in his bosom. Their voice was a kind of cry, resembling that of most other apes and monkies.

An individual of the Oran Otan species, or a variety nearly allied to it, was caught when young in the interior of Guinea, and carried from thence to Surinam. Allemand, the Dutch professor of Natural History, had received many vague and unsatisfactory particulars respecting this animal. These were, however, on the whole, so interesting, that he was induced to write to M. May, a captain in the Dutch naval service, stationed at Surinam, for the purpose of obtaining an authentic account of it. M. May informed him, that when he was on the coast of Guinea, with his vessel, one of the sailors brought on board a small tail-less ape, about six months old, which had been caught in the kingdom of Benin.

He

* Purchas's Pilgrimes. 2. book 7. ch. 3. sect. 7.

He soon afterwards sailed for Surinam; and this animal arrived in perfect health at Paramaribo, where the Oran Otan, above-mentioned, was then living.

He was greatly surprised to find that the two animals were of the same species, and that there was no other difference betwixt them than that of size. This, however, was very considerable, the Oran Otan being about five feet and a half in height, whilst his animal scarcely exceeded the height of twelve or fourteen inches.

The old Oran Otan could walk equally well on four and on two feet; it was very strong and powerful. M. May, says, that he has seen it take its master, (a stout man) by the midde of the body, raise him with the greatest ease from the ground, and then throw him to the distance of a pace or two. M. May was assured, that this animal one day seized a soldier, who happened carelessly to pass near the tree to which it was chained, and, if its master had not been present, would have actually carried the man up into the tree.

At the time when M. May saw it, it had been in Surinam twenty-one years, and yet it did not appear to have attained its full growth. In confirmation of this, he was informed, that in the preceding year it had increased considerably in height.

A captain of an English vessel offered the owner a hundred guineas for it. This sum, great as it was, he refused; and two days afterwards, the animal died.

In the beginning of July, 1776, a female of this species was brought from the Cape of Good Hope, and deposited in the Museum of the Prince of Orange. She arrived in good health; M. Allemand, soon afterwards went to see her. The keeper had chained her by the neck, to a block of wood, in such manner, as greatly to constrain her movements. M. Allemand, by giving to her sweet-meats, and fruit, soon insinuated himself so far into her good graces, that the animal suffered him, without difficulty, to examine every part of her body.

This animal was so young, that she measured only two feet and a half in height, from the sole of her foot to the top of the head. She was a native of the island of Borneo, whence she had been carried first to Batavia, and afterwards to the Cape of Good Hope. At the latter place, she was kept about twelve months before she was sent to Holland. She died in the Museum of the Prince of Orange, in the month of January, 1777.

She exhibited no symptoms whatever of ill-nature, and would voluntarily hold out her paw to any person who was inclined to shake hands with her. The food she was chiefly fond of was bread, fruit, carrots, and other roots; and these she would eat without that appearance of voracity, which is common to most of the animals of her tribe. She would eat meat that was cooked, but she was not fond of raw flesh. She would take in one hand a vessel containing water, and, carrying it to her mouth, in the same manner as a child or a man, would tranquilly drink the contents.

Her motions were slow and languid, and she indicated at no time any great degree of vivacity; but in general seemed to be somewhat melancholy. She would frequently play with the blanket, which served her for a bed; and sometimes seemed pleased at tearing it. The usual attitude of this animal, was a sitting posture with her knees and thighs elevated: and even when she walked, it was somewhat in the same posture, with her haunches very little raised from the ground. M. Allemand informs us, that she was seldom seen to stand perfectly upright, except when she wanted to seize something that she could not otherwise reach. From these circumstances, he was induced to believe, that Oran Otans, in a wild state, do not, like men, walk in an upright posture; but that, in the manner of other quadrupeds, they go on all-fours. He considers, that the hand-like conformation of their fore-feet, is given to them for the purpose of enabling them to climb. This animal would often amuse herself in the room, where she was kept, by climbing upon the bars of the window, as high as the length of her chain would allow.

She was so good-tempered, that she would allow any persons to put their fingers even into her mouth, without attempting to bite them. She was fond of company, without any distinction of sex, but always shewed a decided preference to those persons who had the care of her. When they retired, she would sometimes throw herself on the ground, uttering at the same time the most doleful and lamentable cries, as if in despair, and tearing in pieces any linen that happened to be within her reach.*

* See a further account of this interesting animal, in Dr. Shaw's General Zoology, and in Animal Biography, third edition, vol. i. p. 46.

An

An Oran Otan, caught in the kingdom of Assam, a country situated to the eastward of Bengal, was brought to one of the East India company's settlements, and afterwards sent as a present to Colonel Gordon, at that time resident at the Cape of Good Hope. Having, however, been attacked by the scurvy, on board the vessel in which it was conveyed, it only survived for one day its arrival at the Cape.

This animal, (which in its native country has the name of *Voulock*,) was a female. In her general manners, she was exceedingly mild and pleasing, except when any other species of apes happened to be present, to all of which she appeared to have great antipathy. She generally walked in an upright posture; and when, as was more than once observed, she happened to be on a table, on which earthen-ware was placed, she was very careful not to break any thing.

Sometimes she would emit a cry so shrill, that it was necessary for any person who happened to be near her, to stop his ears, in order to avoid being stunned with the sound. She would pronounce, for many times successively, the syllables, *yaa-hou*, dwelling with force on the last syllable. Whenever she heard any noise at all resembling this, she would immediately set up her cry. During the continuance of her illness, she used frequently to moan almost like an infant.

She was fed with vegetables and milk, and never could be induced to touch any kind of animal food: she would even refuse to eat from a plate, on which there had been meat. Her mode of drinking, was to plunge her fingers into water, and then lick them. She would, of her own accord, cover herself in bed, with pieces of linen; but would not, on any occasion, suffer herself to be clothed.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Singular ACCOUNT *of* ENGLISH POLICY, *&c. by a* FOREIGNER.

THE following very absurd and singular ideas, are copied from a correspondence, which fell into my hands, and as they are amusing by their oddity, though far distant from truth, I trust that they will dish out a fine feast for our patriotism.

"In this country, the constitution consists, as you well know, of a King, Lords, and Commons elected by the people. The King, however, who bears a high character, it is understood, does not concern himself with business, it being considered by this odd people, that the national business is always to be conducted by the servants; for, in this *nation boutiquiere*, the servants only are to be seen behind the counter. As to the Lords, the parsons in this country join the two sexes in the bonds of matrimony, and upon any *faux-pas*, what the Lord in the singular number has united the Lords in the plural, though I do not say they are gods, dissolve. As to the Commons, I am told, that they have a presiding officer, whom they call a Speaker, but who, by office, is prohibited from speaking: and that there have been, in times past, in that house, many *automata*, whose eyes and mouths the ministers directed with a string; and it is astonishing, I am told, how well these puppets resembled real men: the ministers too give, I am told, grand dinners, but not of turtle, venison, and the nice things. The dishes, they say, consist of loaves and fishes: and they tell me, that it is very good fare. When they are assembled, they do not talk much of the national affairs, but often call one another hard names.

"There is another party in this nation, whom the people call Jacobins, or persons who wish to overturn this constitution of King, Lords, and Commons. For my part, I see no reason why they should wish it. The lower orders of the people have that commendable quality, that they will not, if they can possibly avoid it, become chargeable to the parish. Now, I have been told, that it being the custom in this country for persons of title or station to leave the whole of their fortunes to the eldest sons, the nation is the great workhouse, into which they put their younger children; that thus the rewards of merit are anticipated, and interest and corruption rendered predominant. I must own, therefore, that I think Mr. Cobbet and those gentlemen do not strike at the root of the evil, in laying that blame to the constitution, which ought only to attach to the laws of primogeniture, and a dislike to saving money. But there is an infinite convenience in making interest the sole channel of promotion; because, were merit regarded, we should not see them to one's heart, good, so laugh, grow fat and merry. The nation does, like the jack-ass, work hard; but these are indeed a most comfortable sty of pigs. The Negro said, pig be the only gentleman in England; but it is prob-

bably an artful transposition, for I think that he really said, "The gentleman in England be only a pig,"—that is, handsomely maintained at the expense of the nation, for no other reason, but because he is of a family which has interest; and is one of that really swinish multitude, who likes dependent maintenance, without honour or service—Lazy swindlers!

"When a service of importance is required, it is not sought who is the fittest for the office, but what person of rank can be most obliged by the appointment. If a battle be to be fought, it is not he who can fight it best, who has the chance of the appointment, but he who can command troops to combat the Opposition in the Commons; and the people, who are clamorous for liberty and freedom, always elect such representatives as most encourage their zeal for freedom, by buying the suffrages. The best qualification for the senate, in the singular policy of these people's opinions, is, 'the cheerful giver,' whom God loveth; and with real piety, they adopt the Apostolical injunction.

"When war is declared, because their country owes its salvation to a navy, they consider that there are no hardships too great to be endured by sailors; but that soldiers in England are not intended for fighting. It is evident, that, in some nations who could less afford it, militia, marines, and regular troops, would be only one and the same body of men, serving on sea and land, wholly or alternately, as occasion required. Upon the commencement of a war, unlike any other nation in Europe, they shut up the most valuable military part of the population, in the form of a militia at home, that they may not sustain any further detriment from the life of a soldier, than now and then catching cold. 'Love your enemies,' is their maxim, as far as respects his operations on land; for though they do not live upon fish, and the sea breeds no corn, nor any staples of commerce are seated upon it, they do not think attention to what becomes of the land, worthy regard. In short, they are the most generous Christian people ever known; for they burden themselves with immense expense, only care if they can swim upon the water without interruption and knowing that a happy immortality is a greater blessing than a troublesome life, they consign their grand preservers, the sailors, to the impress, the utmost difficulty, and real danger, in hopes of that immortality; but knowing also, that the sad havock made among their wives, sisters, and daughters; the cheating of tradesmen, the spread of debauchery, &c. leaves but a poor chance to the red coats, they retain as many of them as they can at home, in idleness, in order that, as much mischief as possible, and no service, may be the result: and the poor souls may be punished hereafter.—This is shocking.

"It has been generally supposed, that the officer who is most likely to be of service, is he, whose dependence for promotion is solely his merit: and that he, who understands it best, will generally be the man, whose profession it is. Now in this said militia, which is to stay at home and kill game, it is of course best to officer it with persons who are very worthy men of fortune, perhaps good judges in finding a hare, and whose independent fortunes render it unnecessary to be ambitious or troublesome in the service; accordingly, they have all the happiness of pleasant provision, without any other evils attached to the profession, than the fatigue of carrying a sword; and no other enemy to combat, but fears of coming home without a great coat from a ball.

"The people, indeed, have a right of outcry, by which they do consign misbehaving persons to *a shelf*, upon which they are laid up and forgotten. But after a time, it is very common for the gentlemen high in Office to come with cloths, brushes, towels, &c. take them down, brush, wipe, and dust them, and send them out again, as bran-new, though they are known to be only second-hand. Three or four persons of note are now upon *the shelf;* and I understand that they express the most piteous lamentations about not being taken down, but they are told, that it is not yet time enough: they justly state, that the lace and epaulettes of their uniforms are already much tarnished with the damp, which public obloquy creates; they are told, however, to console themselves, for they may catch the rheumatism, and persons far in age, gouty, &c. have often been deemed the fittest to employ in expeditions requiring activity and enterprise."

When I am able to see more of this singular man's ideas, which show how much he mistakes us, I will take the liberty of communicating them.

Your's, &c. X.Y.Z

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

TOUR *in* HINDUSTAN.

(*Continued from vol.* xxvii, *p.* 259.)

IN the rainy season, boats pass close to the town of Baugilpore, by means of a Nullah, which empties itself into the Ganges, at Colgong; but during the dry weather they cannot approach nearer than four or five miles. Baugilpore is the capital of a district of the same name, famous for the manufacture of a kind of cotton cloths, well known in England by the name of ginghams. Government have a civil establishment here of a provincial Judge, a collector of the revenue, their assistants, clerks, &c. and the military establishment of hill-rangers, mentioned before. The houses of the English gentlemen have a good appearance, and are in general pleasantly situated on commanding eminences; the surrounding country is very beautiful, particularly about Colgong; clumps of trees agreeably diversified, and separated by lawns of fine green turf, with lofty hills, and extensive forests in the back ground, have a very good effect, and brought to my recollection some parks I had seen in England. In the middle of the Nullah, a short distance above its confluence with the Ganges, and about one hundred yards from the shore, there is a large rock, or rather island, elevated to the height of fifty or sixty feet above the level of the water, and crowned with large trees and bushes, which being evergreens, give it a very pleasing and picturesque appearance. During the periodical rains, the impetuosity of the current forces a passage over a low part, in the centre of the rock, which gives it the appearance of being two distinct islands. On my return down the country, I had an opportunity of seeing it in this state, and was much gratified with the view; the water rushed with irresistible force and a thundering noise through the opening, and forming a cataract in its descent, foamed in circling eddies below. The base of the island is surrounded with sunken rocks, which render the navigation extremely dangerous, particularly for heavy-laden boats going down the stream; all prudent pilots will do well to hug the right hand shore, until they pass this perilous rock, when the navigation becomes again smooth and easy. A little way below the mouth of the Nullah, at a place called Pointee, a bold promontory juts into the river, and from the summit affords a commanding prospect of the surrounding country, rich in variegated scenery, of hill, dale, and woodland; while in front, the mighty Ganges rolls in majestic pride, and presents an expanse of water to the eye, that cannot certainly be equalled by any river in the old world. Nearly opposite to Pointee, it receives the tributary stream of the Cossah, (a river exceeding the Thames in magnitude,) which has its source in the mountains of Thibet, whence it takes a southerly course through Boutan, and enters Bengal, a little above Nautpore; it increases in its progress through the rich and extensive province of Puineah, and by its communication with the Ganges, affords a safe and expeditious conveyance for the various produce of those countries; particularly for the large Saul and Sissoo timbers, which are produced in immense quantities, in the exhaustless forests that bound our northern frontier. The woods about Colgong abound in birds of the most beautiful and variegated colours, but they want the rich melody which characterizes the less gaudy plumage of the northern climates.

Peacocks, parroquets, and pigeons, are found in immense numbers; the first are held in great veneration by the Hindus, and to kill one of them is a crime of the first magnitude; but the other two are very destructive to their corn fields, and the cultivators are glad to see them destroyed.

I went to the top of the promontory before-mentioned, and found there a small temple, dedicated to one of the Hindu deities, but not a single votary or attendant Brahmin near. While I was contemplating the prospect that opened to my view, I suddenly received a violent blow on my back, which almost felled me to the ground; astonished at such a salute, I turned round to defend myself against a repetition, but could not perceive any one near me. I had hardly time to form a conjecture as to the cause, when I received another blow from a large stone, which sent me reeling against the wall of the temple; and immediately two grim-looking fellows, with black bushy beards, rushed out of a cavity in the side of the hill, about ten or a dozen paces from me, and attempted to seize me; but on finding that I was an European, which they had not at first perceived, owing to my being dressed in the costume of the country, and having suffered my whiskers to grow, one of them exclaimed, with evident tokens of surprise and fear, "Tobah yeh Feringee hy." "O Dear, he is an European!" Encouraged by this

this exclamation, and the dismayed appearance of the fellow, I planted a blow with all my strength in the pit of his stomach, which levelled him with the ground; the other, seeing the fate of his companion, made a speedy retreat into the cavity whence he had issued, while I exerted my lungs, and called loudly to my people for assistance; they were luckily with the boats close under the point, not above a hundred yards distance, in a direct line; although they had full four times as much to traverse before they could get to me. They answered my call, and hastened up the hill as fast as they could; in the mean time I took the turban off my head and twisted it several times round the legs and arms of my prostrate assailant. By this time, Mungloo made his appearance with a brace of pistols in his hands, followed by several others, armed with swords and spears; on acquainting them with my adventure, they were unanimous in declaring that I had been attacked by two* Thugs; this the prisoner denied, and with many protestations of his innocence, said they were two holy Faquirs, who had taken up their abode in the cavern, and their intention in approaching me, was merely to solicit charity: though I had convincing proofs to the contrary. I seemed to believe his assertion, and desired him to call his companion out of the cavern. He immediately complied, and bellowed out, Kureen Oollah! repeatedly; but the Kureen kept snug in his hole, and returned no answer; on which I committed the prisoner to the custody of two of my servants, with directions to secure him in the Budgerow, and to return with a lighted Mussal,† to enable us to search the cavern; they quickly returned with the light, and brought with them two or three old Brahmins, who threw themselves at my feet, and implored my protection against those terrible Mahometans, who had forcibly taken possession of the temple, and sacred cavern, and committed many depredations on the villagers and travellers. I enquired why they had not complained to the magistrate at Baugilpore. "Alas!" (replied the trembling wretch,) we are poor miserable Brahmins of the Bhat cast, without power to contend against such formidable opponents, who threatened to murder us all, and burn our village, if we made any complaint." I desired him to guide me through the cavern, in quest of his enemy, and I would ensure him from further molestation; but such was the poor Brahmin's dread of the Faquir, that although he found himself under the protection of about twenty men, well armed, no arguments could induce him to enter the cavern. Leaving him therefore with his companions, trembling on the outside, I went in, accompanied by my servants, and found a spacious excavation, extending in various intricate ramifications, a considerable way under ground. After a tedious search of about an hour, the culprit was discovered, squeezed up in a narrow fissure, of difficult access, where he had hoped to elude observation. He complained bitterly of our forcible entry into his habitation, and denied having any evil design against me; but on being brought above ground, and confronted with the Brahmins, his courage failed, and he implored my mercy, in the most abject terms; swearing by Allah Mahummed, and all the Imams, that if I would but liberate him and his companion, they would immediately quit that part of the country, and never trouble the Brahmins more; but as (by their account,) the Faquirs had committed many enormities in the neighbourhood, I judged it prudent to send them to the magistrate at Baugilpore, with a letter, explaining their attack upon myself, &c. They were dispatched with their hands secured behind them, under charge of two of my own people, well armed, and accompanied by eighteen or twenty of the village Brahmins. As Baugilpore was nine or ten miles off, I gave my two servants instructions where to join me next morning; and having thus, as I thought, brought this famous adventure to a conclusion, pushed off my boats, and proceeded up the river. Next morning, at an early hour, the two men returned with a salam from Mr. F. the magistrate, thanking me for having secured such atrocious offenders, who, he added, would be properly punished on the evidence of the Brahmins. I felt somewhat surprised at his not returning a written answer to my letter, but had no suspicion of the real cause; and it was not until some years afterwards, on my return down the country, that I was informed, that he neither received my letter, nor saw the prisoners: it seems, the men I sent in charge of them, being Mahometans, thought it a shame that two Faquirs, of their own religion, and holy men withal, should be punished on the accusation of miserable infidels;

* See Mag. for April, vol. xxvii. p. 298.
† Torch.

infidels; and forgetting their attack upon me, and their own assertions of their being Thugs, agreed to liberate them, which they accordingly did, with dreadful denunciations of vengeance against the Brahmins, if they did not return quietly to their homes, and be silent on the business. On my arrival at Lucnow, the two men, either from a dread of future detection, or from some other motive, quitted my service, and thereby escaped the punishment they so richly merited.

A few miles above Baugilpore, and opposite to a large village, called Sultan Gunge, I was much struck with the singular appearance of a rock in the middle of the river, well known to Europeans who travel that way by the name of the Jehangeera Rock; it rises in a rough and irregular form, to the height of about sixty feet above the level of the water; on the summit there is a small Hindu temple, dedicated to Visnu, under his preserving, or rather creative appellation of Hari. A couple of Brahmins who take care of it, are supported by the pious donations of a few pilgrims from the neighbouring districts; but what renders it an object of curiosity to travellers, is the sculpture in alto and basso relievo, with which a considerable part of the rock is covered: a gigantic figure of Hari, in a recumbent posture, is most conspicuous. The Hindus believe in a certain number of creations, at the end of each of which they suppose every thing is absorbed in the essence of the divinity, and that, in the interval between the end of one creation and the commencement of the next, the deity reposes on a serpent with many heads, called Sesa, or Eternity; to represent this act was the design of the sculptor. The figure is represented reposing on the voluminous coils of the serpent, whose numerous heads, armed with forked tongues, form a canopy over the drowsy god, as a protection during his sleep. The fiery and ardent looks of the serpent, the skill with which the heads are disposed into a canopy, and the mild and benignant aspect of the deity, exhibit a considerable degree of taste in the artist. From some characters on another part of the rock, a learned gentleman, to whose profound reseaches in oriental literature the public is much indebted, has attempted to prove, that the sculpture was executed some centuries before the christian æra; if so, it cannot fail of exciting some interest, on account of its remote antiquity. The summit of the rock commands an extensive and beautiful prospect, and from its insular situation, the air is much cooler than on the main land. The two Brahmins, who resided there, appeared extremely ignorant, and could give me no reason, how a place dedicated to a Hindu deity acquired the Mahummedan appellation of Jehangeera; they knew it by no other name, and did not appear sensible of its being foreign to their religion: the most probable conjecture is, that it derives its present name from the Emperor Jehangeer, grandfather to the celebrated Aurungzebe, who, on a visit to this part of his dominions, might have honoured it with his name, for the singularity of its appearance, or to shew his contempt for the Hindu religion.

The loss of my gun deprived me of a good deal of amusement, as the numerous islands which I passed abounded with water fowl, and the main land with partridges, quail, and snipe; the islands were also much frequented by tortoises and alligators; I might have caught many of the former, as they lay asleep on the warm sand, but as they are not deemed wholesome food, like the salt-water turtle, it would have been cruel to kill them from mere wantonness. Alligators abound in every part of the Ganges: there are two kinds, called, by the natives, Gureeāl and Kumheer; the latter is by far the most dangerous, and is generally found in the Sunderbunds, and other parts within the influence of the tides. Its voracity is extreme, and in the water no animal has a chance of escaping, if it once get within reach of its devouring jaws; it generally lies among the edges and high grass, on the margin of the river, where it resembles a log of wood, or the stump of an old tree; in this situation, it watches with wary eye the approach of its prey, and when the unsuspecting victim is arrived within its reach, it is stunned by a sudden and violent stroke from its tail, and, before it can recover itself, seized, and carried into the water, to be devoured at leisure. There are instances of buffaloes and tygers being laid hold of, as they were quenching their thirst in the river, and, in spite of their great strength, pulled under water and drowned. The Gureeāl is generally found higher up the river, and is comparatively a harmless animal, but I should not be fond of trusting myself too near one of them, although I have seen the Danelies, when tacking the boat, pass within a few yards of them,

them, without apprehension or molestation. The immense quantity of small fish, which abound in the Ganges, affords them ample means of satisfying their hunger, without having recourse to human food; they are seen lying on their bellies near a sand-bank, with their huge jaws extended to the utmost stretch, the upper forming a right angle with the lower; the small fry enter the gulf in shoals, when they are suddenly shut, and the prey swallowed. When they have completely gorged themselves in this manner, they waddle up the sand-bank, and bask in the sun, until nature requires a fresh supply of food, or danger prompts them to seek refuge in their native element. They are very fearful on land, and seldom venture beyond the banks of the river or lake which they inhabit, and on the approach of any person, particularly an European, plunge into the water. Their dread of Europeans arises from their being frequently shot at by gentlemen going up and down the river, but they are not often killed, owing to their being covered with scales, which form a coat of mail, impenetrable to a musket ball, and the only vulnerable part about them is the belly and throat. I imagine, there is no difference between the alligators of India and the crocodiles of Egypt; they correspond in size, shape, and colour, and the Kumheer of the Sunderbunds possesses all the wily arts and cunning of the inhabitant of the Nile. When I was at *Pulo Penang, in the streights of Malacca, I saw one which had been accidentally entangled, and caught in a net, that measured seventeen feet three inches from the tip of the snout to the extremity of the tail, and, on opening it, fish of two pounds weight were found whole in its maw; whence it appears, that their prey is gulped down without the trouble of mastication. The Fort of Vellore, in the Carnatic, is surrounded by a broad and deep wet ditch, in which there are a great number of alligators of the Kumheer species. I once saw a Pariah dog thrown in and immediately torn to pieces; several of them rushed upon him with a thundering noise, which continued some time, with a considerable agitation of the water, as if they were contending for the prize. The fierceness and voracity of these creatures is sufficient to deter any man from venturing amongst them; but it is a fact, no less singular than true, that an Irish soldier, of the garrison, of the name of Maguire, had the temerity to swim over the ditch, and back again, which he accomplished, without receiving any injury, although there were several alligators within a few yards of him all the time. The soldier was tried by a court-martial for disobedience of the standing orders of the garrison, which interdicted any of the men from bathing in the ditch. When he was asked, in the usual way, what he had to say in his defence, he replied, in a blunt Irish manner, "Please your honours, I am sorry for having disobeyed orders, and throw myself on the mercy of the court for having done so; but I didn't think there was any harm in taking a bit of a swim, as I knew the alligators would not hurt me."—"How could you know that?" asked one of the members. "Because, Sir," answered Pat, "I have formed a treaty of friendship with them." This strange reply was thought, at the time, to be a piece of Irish wit; but, on further enquiry, it actually appeared, that honest Pat fed them every morning with the offals of bullocks and sheep, which his situation of assistant butcher, in the Purveyor's department, enabled him to procure. Whether the alligators knew and respected the person of their benefactor, or refrained touching it from some other cause, I cannot pretend to say; but I am fully persuaded of the truth of the circumstance, although I did not see it myself, for I had it from the mouth of the worthy president of the court-martial, who is now in England, and known to be a gentleman of strict honour and veracity.

* Prince of Wales's Island.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"Felices ter et amplius
Quos irrupta tenet copula, nec malis
Divulsus querimoniis
Suprema citius solvet amor die."

A GROSSER outrage cannot easily be conceived, against the moral feelings of that part of the community, who regard with reverence due the sanctity of that institution, to which we owe the prime felicity of human life, "relations dear, and all the charities of father, son, and brother," than is the shameless profligacy of the husband, who prostitutes his wife by sale in a public market. And if your correspondents, who pronounce it *illegal*, mean, that the wife thus transferred does not legally become the wife of the purchaser, no man of common sense will dispute the

the truism. But if, as I rather suppose, they mean, that the act is *forbidden* or *punishable* by law, I doubt the correctness of the assertion. For I remember, that a few years since, a bill was brought into Parliament, and received the sanction of one House *only*, to make adultery punishable as a crime. Now I cannot suppose, that our English law, which has been said to be "the perfection of human reason," is so very unreasonable, as to punish a man for giving, or for receiving, permission to do an act, which the law does not regard as a crime, but as a private injury to the person, who, in the present case, consents to the act. Besides, if any law existed for punishing this enormity, how could it so long have escaped the vigilance of those zealous moralists, the Society for the Suppression of Vice? To my apprehension, a single act of this kind exceeds in moral turpitude the whole aggregate of the vices, for which this Society, since their first institution, have exacted the legal penalties: and, if it has not incurred their censure, I must do them the justice to suppose, that they have not wanted the will, but the power, to punish.

There is, however, one legal effect consequent on this transaction, and to which your correspondents do not seem to advert; which is, that the husband who thus prostitutes his wife, and whom the law supposes to be the only person injured, by her cohabiting with another man, by this act publicly renounces and precludes the only remedy which the law has provided for him. We may, therefore, naturally enough conclude, that the practice was invented by some crafty adulterer, who knew enough of the law to contrive this method of gratifying his vicious propensity, in perfect security from the penalties of *crim. con.*

Your's, &c.

Nottingham. SENEX.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS an admirer and constant reader of your very useful and instructive Miscellany, I beg leave to request, through its channel, the favour of some of your very valuable correspondents, to inform me of any well-founded society, for the relief of the labouring and mechanical classes, commonly called "Benefit Societies." Almost every market town, or principal village, has an establishment of this nature; but no one, that I have been acquainted with in the country, seem to have been founded on any sound calculation, but, unhappily, most of them without any calculation at all, copying their rules, regulations, contributions, and allowances, from one another, and which must eventually deceive those who are members of such societies, at a period when sickness lies heavy upon them, and a long series of laborious years have almost worn out their frames. If there is any one society of this description, that has been so long established, as to have lasted out the period of the lives of those who were its first promoters, and which has still a fund sufficiently able to continue, with security undeniable, to answer the calls of those who may become dependent for support, even to an hitherto unprecedented number, I conceive it would be a meritorious act, in any one, to give information, through the channel of your Miscellany, where such society exists, and what are its prominent rules and regulations, and particularly the monthly contributions necessary to be paid, to ensure such permanency of effect. It is lamentable to read over the articles of some of those societies which I have seen, and to reflect, that their expectations, in a few years, will vanish, like a dream, from the ill calculated scheme on which they have raised them, and the smallness of the contribution paid by those deluded people, not being any ways adequate to provide for the numbers that must, in the ordinary course of things, after a lapse of many years after the foundation, become dependent for support. If no one can be pointed out, which can be positively announced, as founded on sure and unerring principles, and which has stood the test of a period of years, sufficient to amount to an indisputable proof, I should esteem it a singular favour, if some of your ingenious correspondents would endeavour to ascertain, what weekly or monthly payments ought to be made, by the classes of men before-mentioned, to allow, in case of sickness and inability to labour, sufficient to support them, equal to what they would have gained from their exertions in health, and the usual allowance given by most of those societies, on a member decease, for his funeral expences, which, I believe, in common in the country, is about 4*l*.

Establishments of this nature are so congenial

congenial to the spirit of the labouring poor, that they ought to be encouraged and promoted in every village, throughout the kingdom, as by their means, the poor would be enabled to become independent of seeking relief, in the hour of distress, from the parish rates, but become capable of meeting their calamities with composure and resignation, knowing they have a resource, to which they can, without fear, or hesitation, apply for relief. Every parish ought, in my opinion, liberally to subscribe an annual sum towards such establishments, and the management of the concern be placed in the hands of some one person, competent to conduct it with care and impartiality, and not to pass in rotation, as is now the case, into the hands of those, many of whom can neither read nor write, nor are capable of detecting any error in the accounts, or have abilities to foresee the necessity of, perhaps, some salutary amendments in their code of laws. Hoping to find my observations noticed, and my request complied with, by some friend to the industrious poor, I am, Sir, your's, &c.

R. RUFFHEAD.

Lidlington, April, 1809.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANSWER *to* I. P's. ENQUIRY *on the* USE *of* HORSE-CHESNUTS.

THE fruit of this tree is eaten by goats, sheep, deer, oxen, and horses. It contains much farinaceous matter, which by undergoing a proper process, so as to divest it of its bitterness and acrimony, probably might afford a kind of bread. Starch has been made of it, and found to be very good. It appears also to be endowed with a saponaceous quality, as it is used, particularly in France and Switzerland, for the purpose of cleaning woollens, and in washing and bleaching linens. With a view to its errkine power, the Edinburgh college has introduced it into the Materia Medica. As a small portion of the powder, snuffed up the nostrils, readily excites sneezing; even the infusion or decoction of the fruit, produces this effect; it has therefore been recommended for the purpose of producing a discharge from the nose, which, in some complaints of the head and eyes, is found to be of considerable benefit. On the Continent, the bark of the horse-chesnut tree, is sometimes substituted for the Peruvian bark.

Your's, &c. P. I.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for December, I saw a well drawn up account of my late worthy friend, Mr. Lindsey. The writer gives a little list of other *honest* clergymen who have sacrificed their temporal prospects to conscience, and withdrawn themselves from the establishment.

Though a very honourable, it is not a very numerous, list. I was therefore rather surprised that any one should be omitted; and that I did not see another very worthy friend of mine, the late Dr. Pike, in the respectable memorial.

Although he himself was always fond of the shade of retirement, and would carefully draw back from public notice, yet I believe it is universally known to one body of dissenters, at least, that he quitted the establishment soon after Mr. Lindsey, about the year 1775, because he could no longer use its prescribed forms, nor again prescribe to its articles. And no man suffered more (of late years at least) in the cause of conscience than he did, while all the wants of a wife, eight children, a mother, and two sisters, pressed hard upon him.

Your's, &c. W. B.

Chapter Coffee-house, Jan. 5, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your interesting and useful publication has been the vehicle, through which the plan and objects of my institution for the Cure of Impediments, and the Cultivation of English Elocution, have been announced to the world, from the first public dawnings of my discoveries, I have felt a natural propensity, through the same medium, occasionally to announce its progress, and the successive developement of my design. It will naturally occur to you, Sir, that to a professor of the science and practice of elocution, a very ample field of enquiry and of instruction is, in reality, laid open; and though, in the first instance, I have deemed it adviseable to lay the principal stress, in all my public announcements, on that part of my plan which related to the removal of impediments, and the instruction of foreigners, as objects, though only of particular application, yet of the most prominent and serious importance; yet, neither in meditation nor in practice, have my views been confined to the mere circumstance of enabling my pupils

pupils to read with distinctness and propriety, and speak without obstruction or offensive peculiarity. Even before I adopted the profession of a public teacher, I had clearly perceived what practice has since demonstrated, the universality of the application of the general principles of elocution: that from the stem of physiological analysis (to which every part of my system for the treatment of impediments is referred) naturally spring, not only the blossoms of graceful and harmonious utterance in conversation and reading, but the matured and invigorating fruits of oratorical energy and impressiveness; nay, that even the arrangements and flow of language (in composition as well as speech) have a connection and dependence on the cultivation of the faculty of oral utterance:—the improvement of the nice perceptions of the ear, and a judicious attention to the action of the organs in the formation and combinations of the elements of spoken language, having an ultimate operation on the memory and imagination, in the recurrence, selection, and arrangement, of such words as enter into combination with the greatest facility and effect.

This view of my subject led me to consider the application of my principles to all the higher purposes, and ultimate objects, of a liberal education—to the last finishing and accomplishment of the studies of those ingenuous youths, who look upwards to the most eligible situations of active and public life. And when I critically examine the educational establishments, public and private, of my age and country, I thought I perceived, that an institution that would properly embrace these objects, was yet to be regarded as a desideratum. That oratory (tardy in its growth, and imperfect in its developement, among us) was already in its wane, required not the prejudices and fond partialities of age to suggest; even if I had been old enough, or cynical enough, for an infatuated partiality to the days that are past, merely because they were the days of fresher impression and more happy susceptibility; a much less elevated idea of oratorical perfection, than the contemplation of the models of antiquity, and the records of the effects of ancient eloquence, is calculated to inspire, might be sufficient to evince—that, notwithstanding the inducements held out in this country for the cultivation of oratory, we had yet not trodden in those true paths of emulation, in which the efficient excellence of that accomplishment is to be attained. Hence, though a Chatham, indeed, had phillipicised with almost Demosthenean effect; though a second Pitt had triumphed in the pomps of oratorical diction; though a Sheridan had blazed awhile, with all the corruscations of wit; though a Burke had astonished us, by his bold and successful excursions into all the varied regions of science, of genius, and of fancy; though an Erskine had surpassed all contemporary and compatriot competition, in forensic eloquence; and a Fox had atoned for a delivery the most offensive, and an action the most extravagant and ungraceful, by all the energies of oratorical mind, and the exhaustless affluence of thought and language;—yet, that happy union of dignity and ardour—of vehemence and harmony—of grace and energy—of comprehension and compression—thought, knowledge, voice, enunciation, and deportment—of inspired soul and excellent exterior, that constitute the genuine and perfect orator, had never but once (if once) illustrated the Senate and the name of Britain.

Fully persuaded that the tardiness, the imperfect manifestation, and premature decline, of oratorical phenomena, in a country, whose language, if properly wrought, is an exhaustless mine of oratorical capability, could only be attributed to the want of a proper system of oratorical education, it became an object of my ambition to supply this defect; and though an institution, expressly established for the education of the orator, might have been too bold a singularity, yet the studies and habits of my life, having been almost entirely oratorical, it seemed not quite presumptuous to hope, that by blending together (what indeed ought never to have been separated), the profession of the rhetorician with that of the teacher of elocution, and by making my institution, at the same time, a seminary for the study of history, and the graces of literary composition, something might be done towards the accomplishment of this great national object; without relinquishing, or in any way detracting from, the principle and ostensible object—the removal of those troublesome defects of utterance, that deprive so many of our species of the noblest privilege of their nature. Nay, for the furtherance of that very object, this part of my project, and the studies connected with it, appeared to be, if not absolutely indispensable, yet of the highest importance;

tance; since, by means of these, the stammerer, the faulterer, and the trotter, while under the necessary regulations for the cure of his impediment, would enjoy all the opportunities, and be stimulated by all the incitements, for the cultivation of the most liberal and important branches of efficient education; and the hope might fairly and rationally be entertained, that, even from among the pupils of this description, might start forth some new Demosthenes, to enlighten and to energize the rising generation.

It was with these views, that, even in the infancy of my establishment, as soon as I had collected a few pupils around me, I constituted, as an essential part of my academical economy, a weekly society, which, if classical names had not been so much degraded by ridiculous misapplications, I would call the Lycæum of Oratory; but which, perhaps, may be efficiently described by the title of the Historical and Oratorical Society.

The first proceedings of this society, at the end of the year 1806, were not very promising; for my first pupils (as was to have been expected) were almost exclusively such whose cases were of the most desperate description; impediments that had baffled all the customary modes of treatment, and, what was worse, had occasioned the minds of the parties to remain in uncultivated ignorance, and their tempers (a consequence not unfrequent) to be vitiated by the unsocializing influence of their defects. With three or four lads of this description, assisted by two of my own *children* (and their years entitled them to no other denomination) commenced the first session of a society, which, from its successive growth, and the respectable disquisitions already entered on its journals, I have sufficient reason to hope, with confidence, may contribute, in some degree, towards diffusing a more successful cultivation of English oratory.

It was obvious, at any rate, that the necessity imposed upon these pupils, of delivering (with whatever difficulty) once in every week a set speech (written, or extemporary, according to the state of the case) upon a given subject, must produce some effect, both in the way of the attainment of knowledge, and the capacity of utterance. My partial success in these cases (for the generality of them did not remain long enough for a perfect cure) brought others to my institution that were not so formidable, and who had means and patience to persevere, to the complete accomplishment of their object. At the same time, pupils of another description, who had no actual impediments, but were emulous of improvement, in conversational eloquence, in oratory, and composition, joined the society. A more particular organization became necessary; the precaution of a few simple laws, for the exclusion of visitors, and the direction of its members; and a regular journal to record its proceedings. The following are, at present, the principal regulations of the society: —"That its meetings be regularly held, in the library of the institution, every Monday evening, at half-past seven, from the beginning of October to the latter end of May;—That no person be admitted to the discussions, but such as are regularly registered as members of the society;—That every domestic pupil of the institution, and every gentleman entered as a private pupil for a course of twenty-four lessons, be considered a member of the society for the time being, on complying with the established regulations;—That all pupils entering for a quarter of a year, in any of the classes of instruction, be considered as members, on the same condition, for the entire season; and that those who have been pupils of the institution (domestic or private) for an entire year, have the privilege of members, so long as the society shall continue to exist;—That gentlemen of respectability, not otherwise pupils of the institution, may be admitted as annual members, on payment of a stipulated subscription;—That a few gentlemen of literary and scientific reputation, or of eminence in the liberal professions (and such only), may, upon a proper application, be admitted as honorary members;—That every member of the society open, in his turn, with a written dissertation, the question previously proposed for discussion; and every member be prepared to deliver his sentiments, in his turn, if called upon, during the further discussion of such question; and that it be expected, with the exception of the opening dissertation, that the members shall deliver their sentiments extemporary; but that such members, as have strong impediments of speech, shall be indulged, during the early stages of their treatment, previously to write their speeches, and have them prepared and rehearsed, according to the plan of exercises prescribed in the institution;—That every member shall, at his own expense, cause his written dissertations to be fairly transcribed

transcribed into the journals of the society; and that minutes of the speeches of the other members, be regularly taken by the secretary, and preserved in the same record;—That no decision or vote be taken, or any question debated in this society; the objects being historical enquiry and oratorical improvement, not the strife of prejudice, or the victory of dogmatism.

Besides these regulations, it soon became apparent that some settled plan was desirable with respect to the objects of discussion. At first I had satisfied myself with the mere exclusion of subjects of religious controversy and party politics; but now, I began to think it necessary that the society should have for its object the systematic pursuit of some important branch of practical attainment. The most essential objects of study in the formation of the mental character of the orator are, for the substance and matter of his discourses, history, (including the progress of opinion, jurisprudence, political economy, and constitutional law); for induction and sentiment, moral philosophy (including the study and regulation of the passions, those parts of logic that are not merely technical, and those of metaphysics that are not beyond the reach of general comprehension); and poetry, for the depth of pathos and the energies of impressive diction. These then were to be the principal objects recommended to the attention of my oratorical pupils. But the two latter were obviously to be regarded as applicable only to the illustration and enforcement of that fundamental and indispensable knowledge comprised in the former. To have made the technicalities of rhetoric, the dilemmas of casuistry, the distinctions of criticism, or the effusions of fancy, the *subjects* of our declamations, would have been to have neglected the foundations, while we were employed upon the embellishments, of the edifice. To be an orator to any effective or beneficent purpose, it is necessary to be an historian. To be a British orator, above all things, the speaker should have prepared his mind by a profound attention to British history. In conformity with this mode of reasoning, I adopted for the society, at the beginning of the year 1808, a plan of regular disquisition, from which it has never since departed (except in a single instance, which afforded the meeting an opportunity of being edified by the antiquarian researches of an Honorary member, eminent for his attainments in that department of literature)—a plan which I conceived would be equally useful to the professor of the law, the incipient senator, the general student, and the independent gentleman. This was no other than to take, for the subjects of discussion, in regular series, all the prominent facts and epochs of English history: the succession of events, the progress of society, arts, and legislation; the rise and decline of customs, orders, and institutions; and the characters of the respective actors in the great drama of national progression. The five following questions, which were first in this series, will serve to exemplify the plan and object of our enquiries. 1. "How far back into the historical antiquities of the respective tribes or nations, who have contributed to the population of this country, can we advantageously look, for the origin of the particular institutions which are to be regarded as the peculiar advantages of the English constitution? And what are the particular institutions specifically referable to the respective people?"—2. "How far are we in possession of any authentic evidence relative to the particular institutions of Alfred? What parts of those institutions are to be regarded as merely collated from former codes and traditions? What parts as having originated in himself and his immediate counsellors? And how far did those institutions survive the successive shocks of the Danish and Norman conquests?"—3. "In what nations, or among what different tribes, that have contributed to the population of modern Europe, will any vestiges of the trial by jury be found. What is the evidence of its having been one of the institutions of Alfred (original or adopted)? Or how far it may be considered as introduced or modified by the Normans?"—4. "How far are we to consider the feudal institutions as innovations introduced by the Norman conquest? How far were they practically inconsistent with the previous state of political organization among the Saxons? And what were their operations on the morals and happiness of the community?"—5. "Which ought to be considered as the greatest character, Egbert, (who founded the English monarchy,) Canute the Great, or William the Conqueror?"

In this manner have we proceeded for two successive sessions, investigating every event and circumstance of importance,

ance, from the earliest records of our history to the accession of Henry the Seventh; and making some incursions into the reigns of the Tudors as far as to the days of the Reformation, concluded the discussions of the last season with a comparison of the merits and demerits of the houses of Tudor and Plantaganet; and the advantages and disadvantages resulting to the country from the government of the respective princes of either dynasty.

At the discussion of these questions I have regularly presided, to point out the sources of information, to interrogate the speakers as to the authorities for disputed facts, to rectify their mistakes, assist them in appreciating the value of historical evidence, and religiously to enforce the observance, even in the ardour of debate, of the undeviating language of decorum and urbanity: and as care has been taken that the library of my institution should never be unfurnished with any books that it could be necessary to refer to, for the illustration of the subject in debate; and as every immediate pupil at least has been obliged to take his share in every discussion, though *all* may not have been formed into orators (a consummation neither practicable nor desirable) no member of the society could well avoid making some progress in the attainment of historical knowledge, and in the habit of confident and fluent utterance.

For the minuteness with which we have traced, step by step, the progress of our early history, I had several motives. To those who may choose to partake for successive years in our discussions, the advantages will be obvious of having thus laid a firm foundation in the historical antiquities of their country, whose history and institutions they are hereafter to examine in their more advanced stages. To those (the period of whose instruction being closed) who have retired to their distant homes, or are closely engaged in their professional vocations, it will be valuable, to have been so far conducted through the thorny road of early investigation, and to be left to their own industry and farther attainment at an era of encreasing interest, where the allurements and excitements to further enquiry and attainment are perpetually unfolding. But I am free to confess, that a motive not less powerful in my mind was the desire of not meddling with the more recent period till the nature of my undertaking were popularly understood, beyond the danger of suspicion: for I am well aware how much prejudice has to do in retarding the progress of the most useful establishments; and how important it is for a public teacher, or the professor of any liberal science, to be armed against misrepresentation, and to have his views and objects understood for precisely what they are. The jealousy of that precaution is now no longer necessary. The objects of my institution are now, I believe, pretty well understood to be no other than they are professed to be—the improvement of English elocution, and the cultivation of the accomplishments connected with the completion of a liberal education, and the efficient endowments for the eligible departments of active life; and the respectable pupils, of all parties and of all opinions, who have already partaken of the instructions of that institution, and of these discussions in particular, will bear testimony for me, that my system interferes not with the parties or the theories of those who are entrusted to my care. To spread the facts of history before them, to guide them to the attainment of a thorough knowledge of the institutions of their country; to store my shelves, impartially, for their edification, with every respectable authority, *pro* and *con*, for every period or event of disputed record; to form their taste for the more elegant departments of literature, and to inspire, at once, a thirst for knowledge and for eloquence, and an emulation of utility and distinction in their generation, whatever may be their class, their party, or their professional destination—these are the views with which, in the next session of the historical and oratorical society (which, with the resumption of the customary courses of instruction in my establishment, will open on the first Monday of October) I shall proceed to direct the attention of my pupils to these two important periods of the English annals; the first of which begins with the accession of the house of Tudor, and the second of which terminates with the abdication of James. Whether the whole of the events of those two interesting epochs will be discussed during a single session of the society, I do not by any means predict: but I believe I may venture to announce to those who are interested in the intelli-

gence, that in the library of my institution will now be found almost every historian, and every accessible document, that can be useful in the free investigation of any important question that can arise out of the events of those periods. One alteration it is my intention to make in the conduct of this society, which I hope may be regarded as an improvement. Hitherto, *every* Monday evening, during the session, has been devoted to the discussions of the pupils; and my own lectures and remarks have been only incidental, and like those discussions, have been merely private. For the future, it is my intention to devote the first Monday of every month to a public lecture on the study of history, and its application to the purposes of senatorial, forensic, and popular oratory. To these lectures every member of the society will have free admission; and on these evenings, and these alone, the attendance of ladies will be solicited. The discussions of the society must still continue, as heretofore, accessible to the pupils and members only. The first public lecture will be on "The five grand epochs of English history; the state and objects of jurisprudence, during those epochs, and the degrees of attention due to each of them, respectively, by the student of oratory."

Such, sir, is the history, and such are the objects, of my infant, but hitherto growing, society, for the cultivation of historical knowledge and oratorical accomplishment. I have already trespassed too long upon your attention, to detain you by a tedious apology; I shall therefore only just observe, that perhaps few things could contribute more to the advancement of science, and to extend the operation of useful establishments, than a free and full announcement of the plans, views, and means, of such establishments, authenticated by the signature of their respective projectors, (who would thus become responsible to the public, in person and reputation, for the fulfilment of their professions,) through the medium of a Miscellany so widely circulated as that by which so many obligations, in the furtherance of his professional pursuits, have been conferred on,

Sir,
Your obliged,
J. THELWALL.

Bedford-Place,
10th August, 1809.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REFORM *in the* REPRESENTATION *of the* COMMONS HOUSE *of* PARLIAMENT.

THE Speech* published by the Committee, which conducted the Westminster Election, may assuredly be regarded as authentic.

I therefore transcribe from it, and lay before your readers, the Plan of Reform, which Sir Francis Burdett, on deliberation, has regarded as the fittest to be proposed. It is this:

"I. That freeholders, householders, and others, subject to direct taxation for the support of the poor, the church, and the state, be required to elect members to serve in Parliament.

"II. That each county be subdivided, according to its taxed male population, and each subdivision required to elect one representative.

"III. That the votes be taken in each parish by the parish officers; and all the elections finished in one and the same day.

"IV. That the parish officers make the returns to the sheriff's court, to be held for that purpose, at stated periods.

"V. And that Parliaments be brought to a constitutional duration."

The first article is, in effect, accommodating the *original* principle of *county representation* to the state and circumstances of the times.

Formerly, with few exceptions, those who were not *freeholders*, were in a state of *villanage* or *slavery*, and, consequently, excluded from political rights. That odious and unnatural state being abolished, it is contrary to reason, that an exclusion founded on it should be continued.

I apprehend, that, in practice, the admission to the exercise of elective suffrage, under this clause, would be found to include few beyond the taxable housekeepers. For, except in the inns of court, &c. there are few, not being housekeepers, who pay *directly* to the poor, the church, and the state. I do, however, acknowledge, that I think, with Major Cartwright, that the object of the provision, in the 2d article, is evidently to *facilitate* and *shorten* elections, so that they might every where, on a *general election*, be begun and concluded in *one* day, thus taking away the causes and opportunities of cabal, intrigue, corruption, intemperance, disorder, and outrage; and all the shameless and de-

* Speech.—Bone and Hone. Lond. 1809.

structive abuses of the elective franchise at present prevalent.

Person, not merely property, is the subject of *representation;* and that every male inhabitant, not being a criminal, or infirm, or habitually a pauper, ought to exercise the right of suffrage, and might on this score exercise it without any danger.

The limitation to the choice of *one* representative in each subdivision, is to secure the most *effective* and *decided* choice to the electors. At the same time, it must be acknowledged, it diminishes the number of voters in each subdivision, by one half, and increases the subdivisions in the same proportion; and unless where population is very thinly scattered, this appears a material disadvantage, for the extent of numbers, which form the elective bodies, is assuredly a great object.

To the 3d article, I own I do object to the taking of the votes by parishes. It is an exceedingly *unequal* division. In some instances it would be much too extensive, as in the great parishes of the metropolis; in others, it would be much too small, and let in dangerous opportunities of fraud and corruption. I think, the ancient constitutional division by *hundreds*, far preferable for this purpose; dividing sometimes a very large hundred, and consolidating occasionally, two small contiguous hundreds.

The 4th article is a matter of arrangement, and depends on the 3d. If the sheriff's court were held, as anciently, by adjournment, from three weeks to three weeks, throughout the county, and held, at an election for Parliament, by proper deputies, on the same day, in the different hundreds, the ordinary sheriff's court might answer a purpose, which the late Sir George Nares, I know from himself, had much at heart; that of trying the smaller felonies and misdemeanors, before the magistrates and jury of the district, and preventing the excessive grievance of long previous imprisonment.

The 5th plan, for bringing back Parliaments to their constitutional duration, has my entire concurrence. By that, of course, is meant annual Parliaments.

It is obvious, that on this plan many great towns, which have comparatively few freeholders, and have no otherwise any share in the representation, would have an effectual and equal share in it.

That the great represented cities, such as London, York, Norwich, &c. would have their representation increased, and the exercise of elective suffrage facilitated.

That boroughs of the second order, having from one or two to four or five hundred votes, would still vote as included in their respective subdivisions, and thus exercise their suffrage, in a manner more free and independent than at present, because more comprehensive and equal.

That the close boroughs would be deprived of that undue representation, which deforms and disorders the whole system; but the individuals would not be disfranchised; they would be real instead of nominal electors.

Your's, &c. CAPEL LOFFT.

ERRATA.—In our Number of August 1, under the head of "Reform in Parliament of the Representation of the Commons," page 22—Dele *ready*, after "already"—dele *hundred*, after "500."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ADVOCATES for Reform have long directed our attention to the radical evil in borough influence and family connection. While this remains untouched, esteemed sacred as our freeholds, how can liberty guide our councils? Could this influence be done away, we should have a chance of peaceable reform. I think we have hope, if such men as conducted the election of Sir Francis Burdett, at Westminster, would patronize the plan, a short time would prove of what stuff our country is made. I fear not, but on fair trial, we shall have every cause for triumph.

The plan is this—Raise a society fund, under the management of a London committee, with branches in every county at least, whose declared object shall be the protection of the independence of election, and electors from undue influence. The business of the committee must be providing assistance to the persecuted; and, in case of ejectment from house or land, to recommend the sufferers to those of the society who may have an opportunity to put them in a situation to provide for themselves and families. I need not remind you that the fear of poverty and ruin is the principal means by which borough returns are regulated. Surely it is of the first importance in society to protect us in the exercise of our free choice of counsellors; this effected, I confidently look forward to the rapid improvement of every part of administration, which, by a wise and economical arrangement,

arrangement, would soon raise the nation from the depth of distress to honor and prosperity.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Dr. Smith's "Introduction to Botany," mention is made of a remarkable property of the common Annual Sun-flower *(Helianthus annuus)* which is, that the flower follows the course of the sun during the day, and in the night-time (the stalk untwisting) returns to the east, to face the sun the next morning. I wish some of your botanical readers would take the pains to ascertain this circumstance by sowing, in different situations, the seeds of this plant, particularly in exposed situations, not near walls, or other buildings, and communicate the results to your Miscellany. Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the number of curiosities preserved by Mr. Donovan, in his late Museum, was a large piece of sheet-lead, which was taken from the roof of an old house, pulled down upwards of fifty years since, and which is perforated with worm-holes in every direction, just as we see a piece of wood when the worm has preyed on it; the surface is also fretted by the worm in some places as deep as its body, and in others only slightly touched. Annexed to it is a certificate, in the hand-writing of the celebrated Judge Blackstone, describing the exact situation where this curiosity was found, and which of course removes every doubt of its being an imposition.

It has been a question among naturalists, whether certain insects did prey on metals or not; and some have even gone so far as to assert, that they not only eat iron, but also sand, gravel, &c. &c. Small portions of the latter we know birds will make choice of, which is for the purpose of assisting digestion; but what nourishment a worm could produce from *lead* would puzzle a chemist to determine, amid all his accuracies of its component parts.

The fact is incontrovertible, however, and may serve at least to decide a point, that all metals are not impervious to insects.

While I am addressing you, give me leave to mention, that a friend of mine lately told me of his intention to sheath a vessel with zinc instead of copper, which is now used to protect the hull from the worms. He calculated on a considerable saving in the cost; and of the effect in preserving of ships, as well by this metal as by copper, there was no difference. Nails made of zinc he had often used, and he found them on the ships to be as perfect after two or three voyages as when they were first driven, this metal not being liable to corrosion in salt water; and he had several proofs of it on vessels that belonged to the West India trade. Your's, &c. M. B.

London, July, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN abundant supply of water has justly been considered a very great advantage to a city; but when it is confined to that obtained from pit-wells, great inconvenience arises to the inhabitants from carrying it to their houses; while in the cases of accidental fire, the carriage of the water is a great hinderance to the exertions of the fire-men, and thereby much increases the danger of conflagration.

But while a town is supplied by means of pipes, the ease of obtaining water, by promoting cleanliness, must be of great advantage to the health and comfort of the inhabitants; while the fire-plugs, and other contrivances, greatly facilitate the means of extinguishing fire. It is therefore almost incredible to think, that the citizens of any large town should feel satisfied, without so essential a means of health and safety, and which generally lies so easily within their reach.

Spring-water has been very often used in preference to river-water, for supplying towns, by means of pipes; but this preference was given merely, because of its apparently greater purity. For spring-water, however pure to the eye, often contains foreign ingredients, hurtful to the human constitution. These ingredients, modern chemistry has enabled us to detect. On this subject, I beg leave to refer to "An analysis of the pit-wells, and mineral waters of Glasgow; with observations medical, and œconomical," speedily to be published by Dr. Ure, of the Andersonian Institution, Glasgow.

But whether the foreign ingredient in spring-water, happen to be hurtful or not to the human constitution, yet river water, from its softness, is the fittest for washing,

washing, for culinary purposes, and for the processes of bleaching, dying, &c. in manufactures.

In its usual state, however, river water contains certain earthy particles, which give it a muddy and unpleasant appearance. In order to get quit of these, filtring stones, and other contrivances, have been long in use. But in this part of the kingdom, the filtration of the water, on a more extensive scale, has been the subject of much attention, and has for several years past been successfully practised.

At Glasgow, filtration on a very large scale has lately been conducted at the Cranston-hill water-works, for supplying that city with water from the west; executed under the direction of Mr. Robertson Buchanan, civil engineer. There is reason to suppose this is the first instance in Britain of filtration being accomplished on so large a scale, with sufficient purity. The effect is such, that though the Clyde during floods is very muddy, the water even at such times is rendered as transparent as the purest spring-water. The construction of the filter is extremely simple, and might be easily adopted in any other situation, where a large supply of pure water is required. A plentiful supply of good water to bleachers, dyers, &c. begins already to be powerfully felt about Glasgow.

In order to procure good water, manufacturing establishments have often been erected on remote situations, labouring under great disadvantage, from want of hands, carriage of goods, &c. Manufacturers are now convinced, that it is a very great advantage to have their works near the market. Hence, cotton-mills are now almost confined to the manufacturing towns. Those operations which depend on good water, such as bleaching, dying, and callicoe printing, will, of course, also be brought to the towns where good water can be procured. This will naturally have the effect of increasing the riches and prosperity of such places.

While the public are benefited by such undertakings, it is satisfactory to observe, that when judiciously conducted, the individuals more immediately concerned, receive ample returns for the capital which they embark. For example, every one knows the very great rise which has taken place on the New River Company, whose shares, which originally cost only one hundred pounds, have risen to the enormous sum of thirteen thousand pounds.

Your's, &c.

X. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FEEL very much obliged by your giving the earliest publicity in your interesting Magazine to my communication and queries on the subject of Friendly Societies, which appear in your number, published 1st of May last, page 304, and by W. N's. speedy communication in return, which has place in the following number, page 413. W. N. seems to be similarly circumstanced with myself, in regard to an earnest desire to procure such information as may lead to a speedy and effectual correction of the errors which have hitherto proved so fatal to these societies; and to have the subject brought under that consideration which its high importance merits. We are therefore under the greatest obligations to Mrs. Cappe, and to P. for the very valuable information contained in their able and intelligent communications in your two numbers, published 1st Sept. and 1st Oct. last, pages 117 and 209, which are evidently the dictates of minds, whose laudable object is the amelioration of the condition of mankind, both with respect to their present and future concerns.

The information is valuable and highly interesting to me at least, who am interested in the formation of a society on a plan of permanent usefulness, but totally unacquainted with political arithmetic, the doctrine of probabilities, &c. (nor have I leisure or ability to study them,) and who had not seen Dr. Price's Treatise on Reversionary Payments until after I addressed you on the 17th March last; nor have I yet been able to avail myself of the suggestions contained in Mrs. Cappe's publication, to which she refers, it not yet having come to my hand, though ordered from London two months since. The information is valuable also to the public in general, as it throws great light on a subject treated with much indifference and neglect, though of first-rate importance and general utility—a subject which appears not to have met with its merited consideration, excepting from a few individuals, whose labours are not sufficiently known, or their value sufficiently appreciated; and whose opinions and advices have

not

not been so extensively diffused amongst all ranks of the community as they ought to have been, to produce the salutary effects which these few praiseworthy individuals had in view. Indulge me then, sir, in the liberty of a few additional remarks, which however superficial, insipid, and uninteresting, to the majority of your readers, may be found suitable, and in some degree interesting and useful, to others, within whose view they may come. I feel myself justified in the idea I entertained respecting the inefficiency of the plans of the greater number of friendly societies, by the valuable and convincing statements of Dr. Price and Mr. Morgan, and by the corroborating testimony of your intelligent correspondent, P. who states, that 96 instances out of 100 of friendly societies have "ultimately proved useless and nugatory, or of no effect, from the payments being found inadequate to the demands." This is a shocking consideration indeed! Is it not a most melancholy circumstance to find associations unable to afford the support to their sick and aged members, which they confidently depended on, and which it was intended they should receive? The aged and infirm, unable to earn a livelihood, and without friends to assist, are thus disappointed in their just expectations of receiving that aid and subsistence in their old age, which for a long series of years they had, at the expense of many personal and family privations, contributed from a bare income to procure, and on which they necessarily relied with implicit confidence, not as a *charitable benefaction*, but *as matter of right*. Their contributions went merely to the support of others, whilst not a sixpence is left for themselves, when their wants require to be supplied. Many suffering widows thus also experience a similar disappointment.

This serious evil then loudly calls for the application of a remedy. And, perhaps, so long as parliamentary interference is withheld, nothing may be better calculated to assist in effecting a cure than in the most public manner, viz. through a medium, such as your publication; or even through the daily newspapers, to expose the pernicious effects of injudicious schemes. Under this conviction, I again repeat my gratitude to Mrs. Cappe, and to P. for their very obliging and important communications; and if any farther observations occur which they may conceive to be conducive to the fullest elucidation of the subject, I hope they will have the goodness to furnish them. P. is intreated not to withhold from the public the account of the society scheme to which he alludes, and which he expresses his readiness to furnish, if required. And I also beg leave earnestly to request such communications from your other numerous intelligent correspondents as will bring the matter under the fullest discussion.

By this means the very desirable end of putting a stop to the impositions on the public, and to all the evils resulting from the insufficiency and iniquity of schemes founded on erroneous principles may be attained. And it is certain that the discussion now instituted in your extensively-circulated Magazine will find its way amongst a great many of those most immediately interested in it, and by that means produce the happiest results. It may be the means of making the multitude think, and of suggesting to the clergy and gentlemen of consideration and influence in the different parishes, the propriety of making themselves so sufficiently acquainted with the subject as to be enabled to counteract, through their superior knowledge of suitable plans, the farther extension of evil. By their voluntary assistance and advice in retrieving the affairs of such societies, already established, as are not yet irretrievably beyond redemption, and in maturing the plans of those to be hereafter established, they would render essential service to the community. While legislative influence to oppose the evils which are the subject of these remarks continues to be withheld, it would also be of essential benefit were schoolmasters, in addition to the rules in annuities commonly taught from the books on arithmetic, to instruct their pupils in the knowledge of all the rules and tables necessary in making the calculations adapted to, and requisite in, the formation of friendly society schemes on the true principles of stability: and that all the writers on arithmetic would insert in their respective treatises these rules and tables, with perspicuous solutions and explanations.

It is matter of deep regret, that the Bill for establishing the plan proposed by Dr. Price, many years ago, for enabling the labouring poor to provide support for themselves in sickness and old age, by small weekly savings from their wages, after passing the House of Commons, was rejected in the House of Lords. In one department of your Magazine, entitled

titled "Abstract of the Public Laws enacted by the British Legislature," we occasionally find an enumeration of acts for amending acts, acts for repealing acts, bills for explaining acts, &c. but in these enumerations we have not yet discovered any abstract of "An act providing against the formation of societies for the benefit of old age, widows, &c unless their plans be previously submitted to the revision of persons competent to judge as to their efficiency." Such an act would be productive of more real benefit, and do more credit to the voluminous roll of legislative enactments, than many of those by which it is swelled. Would it not then be becoming, and highly expedient, that the legislature should now resume the subject, and declare the formation of any such societies to be illegal without parliamentary sanction: and provide against that sanction being obtained, unless the justices of the peace, at their quarter sessions, were satisfied that the proposed schemes were in strict conformity with certain fixed plans of permanent utility, by which alone their sanction was to be regulated. The preamble to the act 33d Geo. 3d, chap. 54, entituled, "An act for the encouragement and relief of Friendly Societies," runs thus: "Whereas the protection "and encouragement of friendly so- "cieties in this kingdom, for raising by "voluntary subscription of the members "thereof, separate funds for the mutual "relief and maintenance of the said "members in sickness, old age, and in- "firmity, is likely to be attended with "very beneficial effects, by promoting "the happiness of individuals, and at "the same time diminishing the public "burdens," &c. That protection and encouragement, on its hitherto feeble, limited, and defective plan, is not calculated to produce, nay, cannot possibly produce, those beneficial effects professedly aimed at by the legislature, whilst a toleration is given to the erroneous and consequently pernicious schemes almost universally adopted. So long as such a toleration is given by the legislature, they frustrate their professed intention of encouraging associations for *public benefit*. Instead of being the encouragers of schemes calculated to produce *beneficial effects*, they become, in this instance, only the encouragers of *public evils*. Societies, whose schemes are wrong-founded, in availing themselves of parliamentary sanction, by getting their rules confirmed under act 33d Geo. 3d, chap. 54, do not thereby avert or ward off the bankruptcy, and consequent calamity and distress, which is the necessary and unavoidable consequence of the errors of their schemes. Although the legislature have not yet thought it expedient to patronize them aright, they might at any rate prevent the societies, through inadvertency and ignorance, from forming their constitutions on principles ineffective in their nature, and consequently ruinous in their operation, to the individuals concerned.

Mrs. Cappe's elegant observations cannot fail to be perused with a lively interest by all who are solicitous for information on the present subject: as also P.'s, who has, in narrow compass, exposed the glaring fallacy and insufficiency of the scheme which I have submitted to public opinion, although neither he nor any other person has as yet stated an opinion of the extent of single, quarterly, or annual payments, requisite to support it. This I still anxiously look for in complete tabular form. It was from my own conviction of its inadequacy to stand the test of time, that I was induced to trouble you, Mr. Editor, with the few hasty observations with which it was accompanied: and that for the two-fold purpose, 1st of obtaining such information as might enable me to put the projectors to rights with regard to their scheme; and, 2dly, by a public exposure of its errors, to warn the proposers of other societies of the dangers which may arise from, nay, of the evils which are the certain and inevitable consequence, of not previously consulting persons sufficiently qualified to furnish the calculations necessary for ensuring the permanency of the institutions.

It cannot be too extensively known, or too strongly impressed on the public mind, that a few illiterate town or country persons, or those who have never studied the subject, are by no means qualified to form schemes for friendly societies on such principles as to ensure the permanent usefulness of the institutions. This is amply verified by the failure of all the societies instituted by persons of that description. In the name of wonder, what else could be expected? The formation of such schemes is a matter of more importance, and attended with much greater difficulty, than the great majority are aware of, or can possibly be expected to know. It should therefore

fore be undertaken by none but those thoroughly versant in the complex and intricate political and mathematical calculations.

Out of many hundreds, there is not perhaps a single society in this neighbourhood whose scheme is not defective and fallacious, as well as that of the one your correspondent P. shews the inaccuracy of, excepting the Glasgow Annuity Society, instituted in the present year, and deservedly announced with approbation in the Glasgow Courier newspaper, of 31st March last. Persons of either sex, and of any age under 60, are admitted members, and the tables regulating the payments to the fund, and annuities derivable, are computed by rule in question 6th, vol. 1st, of Dr. Price on Annuities, only substituting the Northampton probabilities of life, and reckoning interest at 5 per cent. From the general reliance held on Dr. Price's authority, the institution promises permanent utility. This society deserves praise for circulating, gratis, a printed abstract of their plan, with a minute account of the principles on which it is founded: to which are added several extracts from Dr. Price on Annuities, exposing the ruinous principles of the London societies.

Your correspondent P. submits to public opinion a scheme more adapted to general utility. But, as the data required on which to build the foundation of society schemes, comprehending a multiplicity of appendages, (as Mrs. Cappe says) "would render the undertaking extremely arduous, and as one single error might endanger the whole superstructure," it becomes matter of consideration whether it may not be most adviseable to have every institution of this sort as little complicated as possible, and form separate establishments, one for the provision of males alone, and another for that of females. However, the more general utility schemes of any kind, if not unnecessarily or improperly complicated, are calculated to produce, the better; it would therefore be a most desirable thing were the public in possession of calculations adequate to meet the several contingencies embraced by these schemes.

I cannot, however, but greatly approve of the plan of female benefit societies, suggested by Mrs. Cappe. And were the Duchess of Montrose, whose benevolent goodness diffuses blessings and comfort around her, if unacquainted with, to inform herself of the nature of these institutions, and patronize them in this quarter, it would greatly add to her Grace's other acts of munificence. This noble lady, since her arrival in Scotland, has considerably augmented the former liberal provisions for the poor of the parish in which the seat of the Montrose family is situated, and of those of the neighbouring parishes. While the family reside at Buchanan House, she distributes portions of meal, weekly or monthly, and excellent broth, thrice a week, amongst the needy, who either come or send for it. She clothes the naked, administers medicines to the sick, and has instituted a sewing school at her own expense, for the instruction of young orphan girls, and those of poor parentage, and furnishes them with apparel. There are many ladies also in this part of the kingdom, distinguished for their deeds of benevolence, who would readily follow the example; and female friendly societies, unheard of here before the receipt of your Magazine, published 1st Sept. last, in which allusion is made to them by Mrs. Cappe, would thus happily become generally introduced in Scotland.

It is a circumstance not relished here, that the computations made are universally on the principle of walking allowance being half of the bedfast. It is considered as being too great a disproportion, and that it would be more suitable were the allowances as in the proportion of 7s. 6d. while walking about, to 10s. while confined to bed: of 6s. walking about to 8s. bedfast, &c. Instead of being entitled to allowances only in the event of attaining the ages of 60, 65, and 70, it would in many cases be more desirable to have the allowances to commence *at any time, or at any age whatever*, that the members may be incapacitated for labour. Many meet with accidents and misfortunes at an early period of life, which can neither be foreseen nor prevented, and would thus be left totally destitute and unprovided for. The circumstances of different bodies of men require plans of institutions for providing for sickness, &c. different from any yet submitted to the public. Your correspondent W. N. in number published 1st June, page 414, mentions a society which, among others, rejects as members, "sailors, plumbers, glaziers, and several other trades considered dangerous or unwholesome." If excluded from other societies, to prevent themselves from being excluded from a

participation of the benefits arising from a fund for their provision during incapacity of labour, whether from sickness, misfortune, or old age, tradesmen of the above descriptions might form a society amongst themselves. No doubt, probabilities of life are more in favour of, or against, some classes than others. Societies composed of classes of the above description would only require to have their payments regulated by tables calculated from probabilities somewhat different from those generally admitted, and particularly adapted to the respective classes. Tables calculated to meet these, and other circumstances, which may by many be adverted to, would be of essential benefit.

I am convinced that the minds of the people in this part will be more susceptible of conviction than those of the members of several societies described by Dr. Price, as foolishly and obstinately persevering in error in opposition to his serious admonitions and remonstrances, and while they at the same time experimentally felt the bad effects of their ruinous principles, by the imperious necessity of making frequent reductions of their annuities, and ending at last in dissolution. I know a few societies who are just now waiting for such advice, applicable to them, as may be afforded by the result of this discussion, of which they intend to avail themselves in new-modelling their schemes, and regulating their future conduct. Some societies also to begin of new, depend on that advice for their government.

Therefore, if Mr. Morgan, or Mr. Frend, also alluded to by Mrs. Cappe as an able calculator, or others sufficiently qualified, would espouse the cause through your medium, the object aimed at might be attained: and they will probably feel it an incumbent duty, as well as a pleasure, to oblige the public by doing so. And considering that it cannot be more extensively circulated than through the Monthly Magazine, you, Mr. Editor, will perhaps coincide in opinion with me, that a portion of your pages cannot be more advantageously occupied than by presenting to the public, from time to time, such information on this subject with which I have so long encroached on your patience. The alarming extent of mischief and distress accruing from the failure upon failure of many of the societies in this neighbourhood, which is yearly witnessed, and of what must unavoidably flow from the evident state of decay in which the remaining ones are and will continue to be till bankruptcy takes place, if not immediately reformed, excites in me a sincere wish to avert such mischief from the society in which I have interested myself, and also from others which may hereafter arise. This I hope will apologize for me, having no other apology to offer.

Since I troubled you last, I have learned that the Clyde Society, of Port Glasgow, instituted the 15th day of Oct. 1790, and composed of the most respectable merchants and shipmasters in Glasgow, Port Glasgow, Greenock, Dumbarton, &c. is already advanced so far in the decline as to render a re-organization of its plan absolutely necessary, and in which the managers are now actually engaged. A pity it will be, if so respectable an association should a second time fall into error, by consulting their own fancies alone, instead of the opinion of a calculator, versant in the doctrine of annuities, who can furnish them with a plan, on the permanency of which they may safely rely! Were they and other societies in the same predicament to correspond together, and act in concert for the purpose of obtaining suitable advice, the best consequences would most likely result to themselves and others.

Had I command of leisure time, which I have not, I would nevertheless consider the computation of the table of payments, at different ages, adequate to meet the benefits held out by this society, in which I am most particularly interested, as an extremely complicated and arduous undertaking. It is far beyond what I can pretend to be competent to perform. I therefore tremble, lest after my application for information, through your valuable miscellany, considering it as the fountain head, the scheme of this society should contain one single error capable of endangering the fabric in the smallest degree. Notwithstanding the very prompt and obliging portions of information already furnished by your three correspondents who have taken up the subject, unless some of your readers, fully qualified for the task, will have the goodness to state the precise calculations on which it ought to be reared, the superstructure will in all likelihood be improperly founded. Presuming, however, upon the goodness of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Frend, and that they are amongst the number of your readers, I console myself with the expectation of being soon favoured through them with the calculations

calculations solicited. But here I may be too presumptuous and sanguine. The calculations I solicit may be a work of more labour than I am aware of.

Your's, &c. J. M.

Dumbartonshire, Dec. 5, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING the public prints have lately teemed with advertisements, &c. calculated to ridicule, and put every one out of conceit with Joint-Stock Companies, I venture to promulgate a discovery, which I have for many years enjoyed the benefit of; but deeming it of such national consequence to the health and pockets of my fellow-citizens, I can no longer refrain from informing the public, that, having long been obliged, by the duties of my profession, to lead a sedentary life in London, by which my health was greatly impaired, I resolved to try some method, whereby, since I was unable to visit the country, I might cause the country air to visit me; and after much trouble and expense, I have the pleasure to announce, that I have so completely succeeded, as now to keep myself and some particular friends in sound bodily health and mental vigour, by resorting to the air of different parts of Great Britain, which, by a new contrivance, is bottled, and sent to me in its utmost purity; so that by means of the stock now in my possession, if I wish to taste the air of Scotland, I reach a bottle from the Highlands, and after drawing the cork, employ my power of suction, to convey its contents to my lungs, when, in a few minutes, I find myself another creature, and as hungry as if I had gone to bottle the air on its native mountain; but, by the bye, this sort of air has caused a terrible lengthening of my butcher's bill for the last year.

In like manner, I can resort to a bottle of pure air from any of the watering places, or other salubrious parts of England or Wales; but, after all, I am particularly partial to the air which is bottled on Hampstead Heath, when the wind is in the north-west quarter, and that description of air (though other sorts may be kept for the satisfaction of different customers), I would recommend to the inhabitants of London and Westminster, as a sure mode of saving the intolerable expenses, and answering all the purposes of journies to watering places, riding out twice a day, taking stomachic lozenges, and other numerous medicines, for strengthening the bodily system, and exhilarating the spirits, &c. &c.

A central and happy spot is fixed on for building a repository, or cellarium, to hold, at least, five millions of bottles; and it will be contrived with such singular convenience for the dispatch of business, that every customer may be immediately supplied with a most salutary draft of fresh country air, at the easy and cheap rate of one shilling per bottle only; and from whence hampers will be delivered to every part of the town, according to orders; the air contained in which, may be bottled in any particular month of the year, as there will be divisions in the cellarium, for the air of each respective month and place of bottling.

If the vigour of the nation can in any degree be restored by the above benevolent project, I shall think myself amply rewarded for the trouble of my wakeful researches. But as it is obvious that my plan cannot be carried into execution, unless by public subscription, and there is a plain act of parliament making such subscription illegal, and highly penal, I should be discouraged from proposing it, were I not certain that ministers would forthwith advise His Majesty to grant a charter to the company which I intend to form, by the name of "The Imperial Air Corporation;" for the mere perusal of my prospectus must shew them, with what facility they may lay a heavy tax upon air-drinking, and, in truth, we shall be very well able to afford it, for after paying a duty of three-pence per bottle, a profit of five hundred pounds per cent. will result to the subscribers.

I send you this communication, that the public may have an opportunity of avoiding the unprofitable and illegal schemes, which every passing day brings forth; and of embarking their property in a legal undertaking, so certain to be beneficial to themselves, and of such manifest public utility. A prospectus of my plan, may be had at the banking-house of Messrs. Hail, Rain, Sleet, Fog, and Co. near Temple-Bar; where each subscriber, paying one guinea per share, as a deposit, may enter his name for any number of shares, not exceeding fifty, until all the shares are subscribed for.

Your's, &c.

BUBLERIUS SALUBERRIMUS.

Serjeant's Inn, March 3, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE lucid appearance of the sea, appears to arise from two causes. 1. Phosphorescent living animals. 2. Animal matter, phosphorescent after death.

1. Phosphorescent living animals have been proved, by the most undoubted authority, to cause, in some cases, the luminous appearance of the sea. Prof. Mitchill,* gives us an account of an appearance of this sort, to which he was witness, and which was caused by animalculæ (chiefly mollusca animals), some of which, (he presumed the *nereis noctiluca,*) were so small and pellucid, as, with the naked eye alone, not to be distinguished by day-light, in a glass of water. But on agitating the water in the dark, beautiful emissions of light were observed. The same letter informs us, that a long continuance of light cannot be emitted by the same animal. "Therefore the light emitted by the motion of the waves, is caused by a succession of animals, each of which, on being stimulated, evolves in its turn a certain proportion and duration of light."

We are also informed by M. Peron,† of a luminous appearance of the sea, like a vast sheet of phosphorus floating on the waves; but which proved, on a nearer approach, to be an immense number of zoophites, borne by the water at different depths. Those which were on the surface, resembled great cylinders of iron; whilst those which were deepest, appeared like red-hot cannon-balls.

2. Animal matter, phophorescent after death. This phosphorescence commences at a certain time after death, but before putrefaction commences. Canton‡ observed, that sea-water became luminous after remaining some time over the substance of a fresh herring. Dr. Hulme§ discovered, that saline solutions, such as sulphate of soda, muriate of soda, and sulphate of magnesia, were possessed of the same property. About four drams of the substance of a fresh herring, being allowed to remain for two days in a solution of two drams of sulphate of magnesia, in two ounces of cold water; on examining the liquor, a lucid ring was observed on the surface, and on agitation, the whole became beautifully luminous. In a little time, the luminous matter subsided; but by agitation, it again became luminous. The parts of the fish exposed to the air were luminous; while the parts not so exposed, remained dark. The luminous appearance was impaired by cold, and made more splendid by a moderate heat; but destroyed by the heat of boiling water.

Hence the luminous matter may, during the heat of summer, by the dashing of the waves, be brought to the surface, exposed to the atmosphere, and made beautifully, but transiently, phosphorescent.

Your's, &c.

October 12, 1808. T. BREWERTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been some time ago engaged, pretty extensively, in the refining of *sperma ceti,* and never having seen an account of the mode of refining it in any way satisfactory, I am induced to send this for insertion in your Magazine. It is true, had I any connections with those gentlemen who have the honour of affixing to their names F. R. S. I might, perhaps, have sought an asylum for this paper in the "Transactions of the Royal Society;" but as I have not, and as, after all, utility ought to be our chief object in writing, I am inclined to think that your channel of communication has many advantages over those of many learned societies, whose large and expensive volumes must necessarily be restricted to very few hands.

The mode in which sperma ceti is obtained from the whale I do not mean to describe, having had no satisfactory information upon the subject; but it is, I have been told, got from every part of the fish, together with the oil, but more especially the head. It is usually brought home in casks; and, in some cases, has so little oil mixed with it as to obtain, in commerce, the denomination of *head-matter;* obtained, in all probability, from the head. It is of the consistence of a stiff ointment, of a yellowish colour, and not tenacious. Besides the head-matter, there is also a quantity of sperm obtained from the oil by filtration. Indeed, in all good sperma ceti lamp oil, which is not transparent, particles of the sperm may be seen floating. Having your head-matter, or filtred sperm, in order

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* Phil. Mag. vol. x. p. 20. A letter by Professor Mitchill.

† Journ. de Phys. and Retrospect of Philosophical, Chemical, and Agricultural Discoveries, vol. i. p. 36.

‡ Murray's System of Chemistry, vol. i. p. 510.

§ Philosophical Transactions for 1800.

order to purify it, you must first put it into hair cloths, and, with an iron plate between each cloth, to the number of half a dozen, or more, submit it to the action of an iron screw-press; and, as the oil does not separate very readily, it will in general be necessary to let your cakes of sperm be pressed *three* different times. The third time your cakes will become so dry that you may break them in small pieces with little trouble, and then you are to put them in a bottle containing one-third water, and two-thirds cake. Let your fire be raised sufficiently under the furnace to melt the cake, which it will do before the water begins to boil: after which, boil the whole together for about half an hour, taking off, during the boiling, what scum and other extraneous bodies rise to the top; then let the whole be dipped out into a tub, or other cooler, sufficiently large to receive it. After it is completely cold, take off the cake of sperma ceti, which will be on the top of the water, and cut it into pieces. I will suppose, for example, that your cake weighs one hundred weight; in this case it will be necessary that you should have a furnace, or rather a moveable kettle, around which you can move with ease; and where the light is thrown in such a way that you can observe how your process goes on. It would occupy too much of this letter to describe the furnace minutely; but the best form for the fire is a grating, with a door and an ash-hole, around which is built a circular support of bricks, and upon the top of which is laid a round plate of cast iron, with a hole in the middle, sufficiently large to permit your kettle to descend into the aperture six or eight inches. Your aperture for smoke may be carried any distance horizontally, so that there is no objection to your apparatus being in the middle of your elaboratory. I have used nothing but copper kettles; I doubt not but iron may answer equally well, and from what follows must be, in some respects, superior. Copper, however, from being much thinner, is more portable, and for this reason, no doubt, in numerous instances, came and continued in use in preference to iron. Having taken one hundred weight of the unrefined sperma ceti prepared as above, melt it together with about three gallons of water. As soon as it begins to boil you must add, from time to time, small portions of the following liquor, say half a pint at a time: take of the alkaline salt, known in commerce by the name of pot-ash, (*not* pearl-ash) seven pounds; pour on it two gallons of water; let them stand together twenty-four hours, and from the top dip off your ley as you want it, adding more water occasionally till the alkali is exhausted. After boiling the sperma ceti for about four hours, having, during the process, taken off the scum as it arose, let your kettle be removed from the fire, and after remaining about a quarter of an hour, dip off your sperma ceti into suitable coolers. This process it will be, in general, necessary to repeat three times. The third time, if the processes have been properly conducted, the sperma ceti will be as clear as crystal; and then, after it is cool, the only thing necessary to make it fit for sale is to cut it into moderately small pieces, when it will break into that flaky appearance which it has in the shops.

The simplicity of these processes would induce us to believe that the most inexperienced operator could not fail in succeeding: however, there will arise many untoward circumstances, sometimes, so as to puzzle him a good deal. I have said that it will be necessary to press the sperm *three* times, and to boil it *three* times with the ley: but this is to be understood discretionally. It might so happen, that twice pressing and twice boiling would be sufficient; and it might also happen, that four times for each process, would not be more than is necessary. Another thing perhaps an inexperienced operator may stumble at; he might suppose that, after boiling for four hours, by adding more ley, he could shorten his processes. Of this it is necessary he should be very cautious: for, in adding more ley at that time, he will be likely not only to unite the oil, which is attached to the sperma ceti (and which indeed is the cause of its yellow colour) with the ley, but he will attach, or combine, the sperma ceti with it also, and in that case, he will find it impossible to keep it in the kettle; the whole mixture, water, alkali, and sperma ceti, forming a frothy and unmanageable liquid, making a kind of soap, which, when cold, will be found to have lost the greater part of its flaky appearance; and indeed, without a chemical process, to be completely spoiled as sperma ceti. Should such an accident as this happen, the most effectual mode of rectifying it is, to throw into the boiling liquor immediately, a diluted solution of the sulphuric acid, till it recovers again its former

mer appearance; the alkali uniting with the acid, and quitting, in course, the sperma ceti. Another error may possibly be committed here: if a greater quantity of acid be added, than is necessary to saturate the alkali, it will in course dissolve a portion of the copper vessel which contains it; and it will be necessary therefore to suspend your operation at once, and after being removed from the fire, and standing a quarter of an hour, or longer, as before directed, let it be dipped off into the coolers; for should the operator, after having made the sperma ceti manageable, be tempted to continue his process, and throw in fresh ley, another decomposition will take place: the sulphate of copper will be decomposed, and the sperma ceti will become as green, in all probability, as grass; and which will give him just as much trouble to remove, as the superabundant alkali did. In this case it will be necessary to suspend the operation immediately, and, with a fresh portion of water, to boil the sperma ceti, adding diluted sulphuric acid, till it assume its natural colour. This being done, and cooled again, you may continue your processes as before directed. I have been thus minute, because I fell into these errors myself, and therefore can speak with precision and certainty about them. The danger of rendering the sperma ceti deleterious, may in some measure be avoided by using iron vessels; but in both cases, to make it pure again after such errors, the same processes must be gone into; and to those acquainted with the nature of chemical affinity, the purification, in either case, is equally safe and complete.

In the boilings, from time to time, a good deal of froth arises, and as, in taking off the froth, you must necessarily take off a portion of the sperma ceti; to be economical, this froth must not be thrown away, but be treated with sulphuric acid, or even water alone, in order to separate the adhering sperm: experience only will direct us here.

Of the alkali, it will be necessary to say something: I have mentioned before, that pot-ash, and not pearl-ash, is to be used. The reason is, that pot-ash possesses a degree of causticity, which pearl-ash does not, and which enables it to act upon the oil attached to the sperma ceti, with greater effect. I never tried the *aqua kali puri*, of the London College; but I should imagine, it would answer the purpose equally well, if not better: but the solution of pot-ash being more ready at hand, it has been more generally used. I am perfectly aware that chemistry does not recognize such a distinction as pearl-ash and pot-ash; but in writing upon the refining of sperma ceti, I thought it better to adopt terms commonly used, than to use those understood by a few: besides, I apprehend, that the pot-ash which I recommend, is not the pot-ash understood in chemistry, exactly. By the pot-ash of chemistry, we understand pure pot-ash, completely caustic. Pearl-ash is a carbonate of pot-ash. The pot-ash of commerce, is in part carbonated, though not completely so.

It may be supposed that, by repeated boilings, the sperma ceti would become rancid; in other words, acquire a portion of acidity; but nothing of the kind takes place; the presence of the water, constantly keeping the sperma ceti rather below than above the boiling point, or 212° of Fahrenheit. If, therefore, you have any reason to suppose your water is becoming short by evaporation, it will be necessary, during the boiling, to add more; not to mention that, when your alkali is more closely concentrated, by such evaporation, there is greater danger of your converting the sperma ceti into soap, or rather into the unmanageable mass before-mentioned.

The theory then is simply this: pot-ash has a greater affinity with the sperma ceti oil, than with the sperma ceti; but that affinity is so little different, that without care, the refining cannot be effected; and with care, nothing is more easy. Again, these affinities act not without heat, and that too long continued. If, however, the heat be too long continued, it is evident that the two affinities unite into one, or become equal, and thus confound the operation.

Huntspill, Your's, &c.
July 8, 1809. JAMES JENNINGS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ENCROACHMENTS *of the* SEA.

ON this subject, the following particulars have been related by a person whose veracity cannot be questioned, however he may have been imposed on in some points by the Dutch *skipper* who gave him the information. At every event, the facts, as they are reported, are interesting, and deserving of further enquiry.

About the year 1798, the captain of a Dutch Surinam ship, belonging to Amsterdam,

sterdam, saw at Calais, in the possession of a respectable individual who had been mayor of that place, a chart of the British Channel, and of a part of the North Sea, delineated on parchment. This chart, which was 850 years old, extended on the east to Heligoland; on the north to Orfordness; and on the west to the present site of the Isle of Wight, which then formed a part of the main land of England. The principal head-lands, as they now exist, were correctly laid down. Between Dover and the opposite side of the coast of France, there was a space of three miles only: Calais must therefore have been then situated in the interior. Not any entrance was described either into Dunkirk, Flushing, or Beerhaven. The island of Goree being attached to the main land, of which it formed a part, there was not any passage to Rotterdam. Not any Flemish banks were laid down; the space occupied by them, and intermediately between them and the coast opposite, likewise constituting a portion of the main land. But in the North Sea the depth of water in this chart corresponded with the present depth. The Vlie, or Fly Island, as it is now called, was connected with the main land.

Such, and so extraordinary, are the encroachments which the sea appears to have made on this part of the coast; as, in the space described, the more prominent and elevated head-lands are on the side of England, it would seem that, with a reference of three miles only, instead of seven leagues, forming what is called the strait of Dover, the great, if not the entire loss of land, must have been on the side of France, the sea continuing to gain until it was stopped by the cliffs of Calais, and the elevated lands in the vicinity. The head-lands, styled the fore-lands, north and south, then existed as at present. That part of England therefore cannot have sustained any material loss in the space of nearly nine centuries since this chart was made. But towards Hampshire the deperdition of soil must have been considerable, if the Isle of Wight was then really connected with the main land. Reasoning from the other *data* supplied by this ancient chart, it is presumable that the opposite coasts of France, Flanders, and from Dieppe perhaps to the farthest extremity of the latter country, must have been greatly deteriorated by these encroachments. Let the age of the chart be considered, and reflection be made at the same time, on the constant ravages the sea is known to have more recently committed in different quarters: the above facts, however extraordinary, will then not appear entirely void of probability. In North America, in the comparatively short space of the War of Independence, as it is called, the peninsula Sandy Hook became an island. At home, an almost daily loss of ground is sustained in the Island of Sheppey, by the falling away of the cliff on the north side. The Island of Jersey was once so near to the coast of France, that the small brook separating it from the main land required nothing more than a plank for the passengers to cross; and it is not long since the house in Jersey, which anciently supplied the plank, still paid a small fine in lieu of that service.

S.

For the Monthly Magazine

ORIGIN *of* TELEGRAPHIC SIGNALS.

CAPTAIN Thompson, of the royal navy, better known to the public as poet Thompson, who died some years ago in his command on the coast of Guinea, contrived, while a lieutenant, a set of alphabetical signals, which there is every reason to suppose furnished the idea of the telegraphic signals now in use. They were literal; that is, they served for the expression of single letters, instead of the words and short sentences expressed by the telegraphical signals. The *y* was, as well as the *j* and *v*, omitted. The five vowels were denoted by simple flags of different colours, and the eighteen consonants by party-colour flags diversified in their shape. At that time a double intrigue subsisted in the fashionable world, between the late Duke of Cumberland and Lady Grosvenor on the one hand; and, on the other, between Captain Hervey* and the notorious Miss Chudleigh, afterwards Duchess of Kingston. In the conduct of this joint intrigue the alphabetical signals were eminently useful, as they enabled each of the gallants to further the views of the other, on all occasions which might present themselves, for carrying on the amorous correspondence.

* This gentleman, who afterwards became Earl of Bristol, and was the elder brother of the late earl, the celebrated virtuoso and collector, commanded a ship of the fleet in which the Duke of Cumberland was embarked. A strong intimacy subsisted both between them and the ladies.

That

That the telegraphic signals now employed in the navy originated in this way, may be inferred from this circumstance, that Sir Home Popham, to whom the service is *directly* indebted for them, was a midshipman under Capt. Thompson, when the latter acted as commodore on the coast of Guinea station; as was also the late Captain Eaton, who preserved a copy of the above literal signals until his death. Sir Roger Curtis, who has with much ingenuity contrived a plan of nautical correspondence, similar to that introduced by Sir Home Popham, but who has not been equally successful in its adoption, likewise served under Captain Thompson.

Thus did the literal signals, which, among other uses, had the singular application described above, apparently lead to the telegraphic signals, the utility of which is now so generally acknowledged. The latter were, at the glorious battle of Trafalgar, the medium by which the memorable sentence, "England expects every man to do his duty," the conception of the greatest hero our naval annals record, was re-echoed throughout the fleet already prepared "to conquer or to die." S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the method of describing the Catenaria, in a recent publication on Arches and Abutment-piers, may excite some discussion, during the erection of the bridges proposed to be built over the Thames, from the Strand and Vauxhall; and as the properties of this line are admitted, by all writers on arches, to be of the utmost importance in determining the relations of an arch, the following comparison of the line investigated by Dr. David Gregory, in his Paper on the Catenaria, in the Phil. Trans. Aug. 1697, with the line shewn in the publication alluded to, may not be uninteresting to many of the readers of your Magazine.

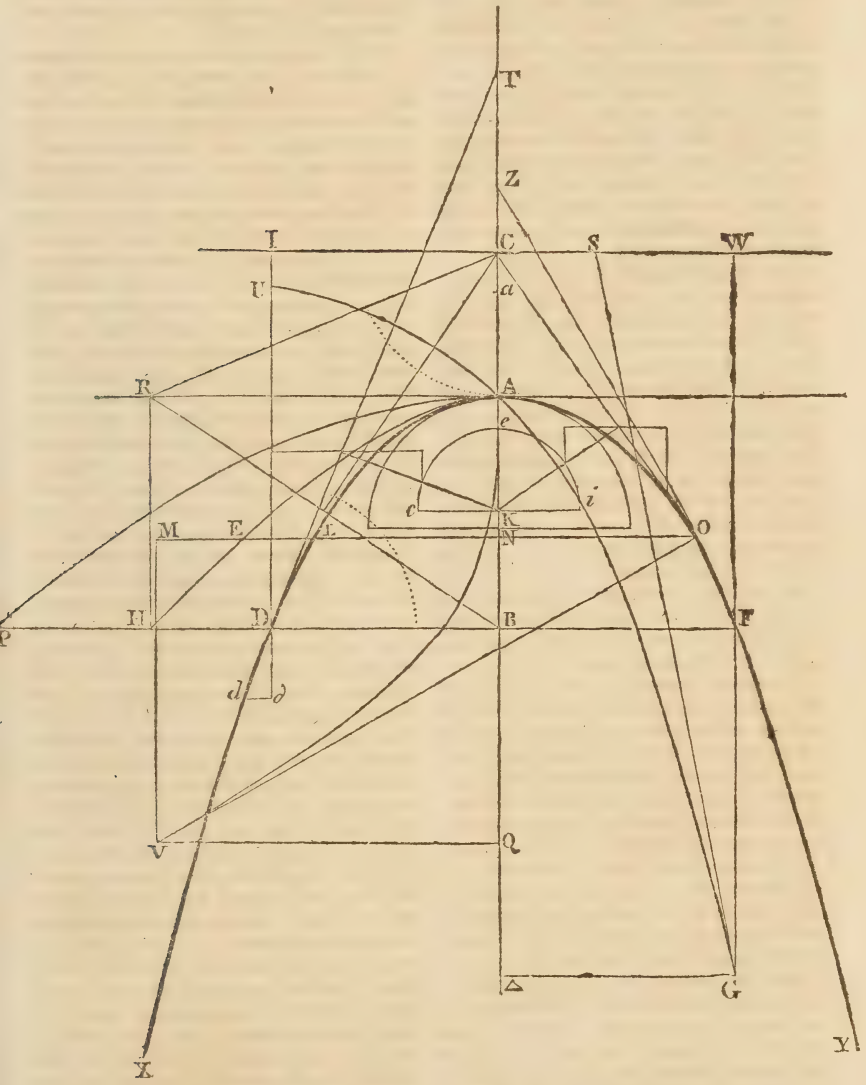
Previous to the erection of Blackfriar's bridge, there arose much controversy, through the periodical publications, relative to the principles of equilibration, and the proper form of the arches of that bridge; and a gentleman then stated, that the catenary was the best form; the absurdity of this position was soon detected, and, by some unfortunate circumstance, the following passage has crept into Dr. Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary, under the article Catenary. "In 1697, Dr. David Gregory published an investigation of the properties before discovered by Bernouilli and Leibnitz, in which he pretends, that an inverted catenary is the best figure for an arch of a bridge."—This mistatement should be corrected.

The following is an extract from Dr. Gregory's paper:—"It appears from mechanics, that three powers are in equilibrio, when they have the same ratio as three intersecting right lines, which are parallel to their directions, or which are inclined to them in a given angle, being terminated by their mutual concourse. Therefore, if D *d* denote the absolute gravity of the particle D *d* as it must be in a chain of uniform thickness, then *d* δ will represent that part of the gravity which acts perpendicularly on D *d* by which it happens (because of the flexibility of a chain moving about *d*) that *d* D endeavours to reduce itself to a vertical direction; therefore if δ *d* or the fluxion of the ordinate B D, be supposed constant, *the action of the gravity exerted perpendicularly on the corresponding parts of the chain d* D *will also be constant or every where the same.*"

No one will accuse Dr. Gregory of having pretended, that an inverted catenary is the best figure for an arch of a bridge, who has read merely this quotation from his invaluable paper. It is almost needless to say, that Dr. Gregory has never advanced such a position, nor can any work of his lead to the supposition, that he would be so loose in his conclusions as to say, that the catenary, or any other arch, is the best figure for a bridge, knowing, as he must have done, how variable are the forms of the extradosses of bridges.

This is not the only aspersion which Dr. Gregory's paper has met with. The author of the Treatise of Arches and Abutment-Piers, in his introductory definitions and remarks, accuses him of having said, that "the invered curve of a catenaria, composed of *equal* rigid polished spheres, in a plane perpendicular to the horizon, would keep its figure in the one situation as in the other."—It is true, he says in a note, "although Dr. Gregory does not say equal, he evidently means it; and it has been so understood by others, and refers to Dr. Hutton's Recreations in Mathematics."—If such a statement had been made, it must be a misprint, as Dr. Hutton states, that a catenarian arch may have an horizontal extrados, and be an arch of equilibration, which is irreconcileable with an arch equally

equally thick throughout.* A perusal of Dr. Gregory's paper will shew, not only that he has not said *equal*, but also, that he never meant it; yet scarcely was the ink dry, whereby this second misrepresentation had been made, when either an injudicious friend, or concealed enemy, of the Emerson theory of arches, boldly defends what Dr. Gregory or Dr. Hutton never thought or dreamt of.



Let it be admitted, that the mode, by which the author of a Treatise of Arches and Abutment-Piers describes the catenaria, is correct, and that X A Y is the line so described, c *i* being the diameter of the generating circle and *e* A the constant right line.

By Prop. 7. Corol. 3. of Dr. Gregory's paper—If A R be taken equal to the chain A D; and the right line B R be drawn and bisected, and from the point of bisection a right line at right angles to B R be drawn, intersecting B A protracted in C; C will be the centre

* See page 87, Dr. Hutton's Principles of Bridges.

centre of the conterminate equilateral hyperbola C A its semi-axis, and C R will be equal to C B.

By Corol. 4. If the angle B D T be made equal to A C R, the right line D T will *touch* the catenaria in D.

By Prop. 2. Corol. 1. If A H. be the conterminate equilateral hyperbola, and A P a parabola, whose parameter is equal to four times the axis of the hyperbola; B F, the ordinate of the catenaria, will be equal to the parabolic curve A P. less B H, the ordinate of the hyperbola.

By Corol. 2. The curve of the catenaria A D is equal to B H, the corresponding ordinate of the conterminate equilateral hyperbola.

By Prop. 6. and Corol. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. If V A be the evolute, V O will be the osculatory radius; and O Z a tangent to the catenaria at the point O. A C : C N :: N E : O M, and the right line N C will be equal to M V. The evolving right line V A will be a third proportional to the lines A C and C N. The radius K A of a circle equi-curved with the chain, will be equal to the semi-axis A C of the conterminate hyperbola, and the chain A D, and the hyperbola A H will have the same degree of curvature at the vertex A. The curve V A less A K will be a third proportional to the right line A C, and the curve A L or the right line N E. The right line K Q will be double A N.

Prop. 7. Corol. 1, 2, 3. If U A G be a logarithmic curve, whose subtangent W S is equal to A C; and if a point A be taken, whose distance A C from the assymptote I W be equal to the subtangent; and from the points I W any how taken in the assymtote, equally distant from the point C, and if ordinates W G and I U be erected to the logarithmic curve, to half the sum of which I D or W F be made equal; the points D and F will be in the catenaria, corresponding to the right line A C.

If A C be unity, whose logarithm is equal to O. To find the logarithm of C Δ, or of the ratio between C A and C Δ. To the right lines C Δ and C A let the third proportional be C *a*; and let half the sum of C Δ and C *a* be C B. The ordinate to the catenaria from B (that is B D) is the logarithm required.

On the contrary, if from the logarithm given, C I or C W, the correspondent number I U or W G be required, or the ratio W G to C A, or I U to C A from W or I, let fall a perpendicular meeting the catenaria in D or F, and let C R be made equal to I D or W F, that is, to C B. Then will A R be the semi-difference of the lines required I U W G; as I D or C R, is their semi-sum, or C R + A R, and C R — A R, are the members W G or I U.

I D the semi-sum of the ordinates I U W G of the logarithmic curve, applied perpendicularly to I W at I gives the ordinate of this catenaria; so the semi-difference A R applied perpendicularly to C A in B is the ordinate of the equilateral hyperbola B H described within the centre C and vertex A, and is equal to the catenaria A D.

Now it appears, that this new mode of describing the catenaria does produce the same curve, called the catenaria by Bernouilli, Leibnitz, and Gregory; and that any geometrician, whether acquainted or not with algebra and fluxions, may verify the fact. What important results, in the other branches of mixed mathematics, may be deduced from the simplicity of this mode of construction, a little time may probably shew. I need not make any apology for submitting the following observations on the theory (which Dr. Hutton has called an attempt towards perfection, and which he has acknowledged to be hastily composed, but which one solitary individual has rather inconsiderately called "*the true theory,*") by the celebrated author of the articles, River, Roof, and Arch, in the Encyclopædia Britannica.—"But we beg leave to say, with great deference to the eminent persons who have prosecuted this theory, that their speculations have been of little service, and are little attended to by the practitioner. We venture to affirm, that a very great majority of the facts, which occur in the failure of old arches, are irreconcileable to the theory. The way in which circular arches commonly fail, is by the sinking of the crown, and the rising of the flanks. It will be found, by calculation, that in most cases it ought to have been just the contrary. But the clearest proof is, that arches very rarely fail, where their load differs most from that which this theory allows. We hope to be excused, therefore, by the mathematicians, for doubting the justness of this theory."

Of the theory of abutment-piers, perhaps the gentleman, who, intuitively we presume, knows it to be "the true theory," through your Magazine will explain

plain why Professor Robison has neglected to notice it? Why Sir Christopher Wren's testimony, respecting the failure of the pillars, and especially the angular pillars, of the crosses in the Gothic cathedrals, and the futility of the immense weight of the towers themselves, as substitutes for abutment, is of so little worth? and why, from high authority, it has been lately objected to, and recommended to mathematicians for reconsideration.

Permit me to recommend those who are desirous of obtaining a just knowledge of the principles of equilibration, to refer to the paper of Dr. David Gregory, as a fountain-head, and not to suffer themselves to adopt a theory which depends on what has been called "*certain and peculiar modifications*," by which it is to be understood, as a land-surveyor would say, "that it is true by coaxing;" and permit me also to call the attention of those, who are desirous of determining a really true theory for the construction of abutment-piers, to refer, particularly, to the 5th Corollary of the 2d Proposition of the same paper.

LAPICIDA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD have no objections to make to your correspondent's animadversions upon the affected pronunciation of the Londoners, if he did not seem to recommend in the place of it the dialect of the North. "The inhabitants of the more northern counties," he says, "pronounce the words abovementioned properly." Some of those words are *butter, come, duck;* which are pronounced in the North, *booter, coome, doock,* only giving the *oo* rather a shorter sound than usual. When I say they are so pronounced, I mean by the generality of people: the lowest vulgar are by me, and I conceive by your correspondent R. J. excluded from consideration. I am afraid that the observation, that men of a liberal education have no dialect, is not so generally true as might be wished: it can be said of those only, who, before it was too late to direct the organs of enunciation, have taken pains with themselves in this respect, and avoided the disgusting parts of the dialects of the different provinces. In the great schools, this matter is too much neglected for every young man to come out of them with a pure pronunciation: and, in addition to this, the masters themselves are often men whose dialect is offensive. It were much to be wished, that some certain rules would be laid down for pronouncing the language; but that after many attempts, this seems yet to be a desideratum. Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary is an excellent work, but perhaps it will be of service only to such men as I have alluded to before: the provincialist will mis-pronounce even his leading sounds. Those who endeavour to preserve the natural sound of the vowels, except in some very arbitrary freaks of custom, will, I think, be tolerably secure against contracting bad dialects. To men of education, who have made propriety of speech any part of their study, it seems to me, that the pronunciation of London, with all its faults, must be more tolerable than the broad uncouthness of the north: the mouthing of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, and some other counties; the sing-song of Wilts and Dorset; the curious twang of Devonshire and Cornwall; and the lazy loutishness of *Somerzetshire* and Gloucestershire. The Londoners seem to me to offend chiefly in clipping the vowels *u* and *a*, the latter of which they almost deprive of its true English sound, heard in *father, path, band,* &c. and convert it into *e*: *James,* with them, is *Jeames,* the conjunction *and* they almost call *end;* but in the North it is nearly *ond.* Though I hate affectation as much as any man, I cannot consent to substitute uncouthness, and what seems vulgarity, in its stead. I cannot therefore perceive any sweetness in the *shugger* of Nottinghamham, Cheshire, &c. the *froy* of Yorkshire, Staffordshire, &c. nor *maw wauf,* as I once heard a Yorkshire merchant pronounce *my wife.* In fact, there seems to be a determination in the South (pronounced *Sooth* in the North) to go as far as may be from the awkward mouthings of the northern and midland counties; and as Horace says,

"Dum vitant vitia in contraria currunt."

There is a strange perverseness in the northern and north-western pronunciation. Though they call pie, *poy,* mind, *moind,* &c. they say *aysters,* or *eysters,* for oysters. *Rejice,* in Cheshire, and with a most curious twang, for rejoice. Good, they pronounce *gudd,* foot, *futt;* and, on the contrary, but, *boot,* much, *mooch,* judge, *joodge,* there, *theere,* and the verb tear, *teer,* &c. ad infinitum.

These faults of the pronunciation of both

both parts of the kingdom can be removed only by the means which your correspondent suggests: by purer modes of speech set by the teachers of youth. But unfortunately, the greater part of instructors in schools are very incompetent to this task, and I am therefore afraid that our children will not speak much better than their fathers and mothers. If I were called upon to mention the counties where the generality of people speak the best, I think I should pitch upon Hants and Sussex. Your's, &c.

AULUS MAURITIUS.

Gainsborough, Aug. 9.

For the Monthly Magazine.

WALKS *in* BERKSHIRE.

ENGLAND is well known to be the only country, in which the plain and humble pedestrian meets with any thing bordering on respect. I will not stop to seek for the reason of this peculiarity, but content myself with observing, that it is to be lamented, due advantage is not more frequently taken of this rational and highly-pleasing impartiality of manners. There is something gratifying, Johnson says, in the very notion of a journey: no species of travel assuredly affords motion so pleasing as that of the pedestrian. Limited by judgment, it is exercise without fatigue. The mind participates in the exertion of body. Man moves, in a natural manner, amid scenes of nature; and his temper softens to a vein of feeling simplicity.

To the south-west of the town of Reading, the river Thames strays through a fertile and picturesque valley. On one side, the Oxfordshire hills form a steep and proud barrier; on the other, the lovely undulations of Berkshire peep over the vale, enriched with luxuriant foliage, or softened by delicate verdure. Through this tract the Thames wanders in a thousand fantastic meanders: no longer does he pour his stream in a direct line, as he is seen to do over flats eminent only for their profusion of sedge. A poetical fancy would almost ascribe the province of animated nature to the excursive measures, in which he here "winds his slow course along;" and believe, that Taste impelled the slothful character of his wanderings through scenes so rare and attractive.

Warner, the most agreeable of pedestrian tourists, observes, that the beauties of a country are never so fairly developed, as to the traveller who skirts the margin of a great river. The man who strays along the banks of the Thames, between the towns of Wallingford and Reading, will readily enter into the propriety of this idea. At every fresh curve of the majestic stream, a new scene bursts on the eye, worthy the selection of a Claude, or a Loutherbourg.

From the lofty edifice, still unfinished, of Mr. Storer, at Purley, a general view is taken of this fertile vale. Each swelling hill, verdant interstice, and devious current, lend their aid to the pictorial charms of the great river, and dazzle the eye in one vast assemblage of beauties. Descending from this elevation, the traveller mixes intimately with the beauties before contemplated at an ungracious distance, and finds the imagination more pleasingly employed with single and peculiar features of the scene, than with the great and general display, which, though grand, is ever too vast for the fancy to particularize.

In a retired and elegant residence at Purley, lived, very lately, Charles Catton, Esq. well known to the world of taste, as an artist of eminent attainments. Amid the rural attractions of this neighbourhood, he might be truly said to enjoy life, since no man knew better how to appreciate those bounties of Nature by which he was surrounded. It was here that he caught the soft tints of opening spring, and traced the varied hues of autumn. No intermixture of season escaped his observation; and quickly as the beauty of the day hastens to vicissitude, he arrested its flight, and bade it live for ever on his glowing canvas. Private feelings may not carry regret to a length of absurdity, when I say it was a national misfortune for eccentricity of opinions to lead a man, so calculated to adorn his country, to the inhospitable wilds of America. To that chill region of mere mercantile speculation has Mr. Catton carried elegance of pencil and refinement of sentiment. In taking with him many fine and estimable paintings, I fear he has immolated a little treasure on the shrine of indifference. May it be otherwise! and may his genius, like an electric spark, kindle the taste of tribes who have yet to learn the value of any commodity a step beyond *the useful!*

On the opposite side of the Thames, at Maple-Durham, in Oxfordshire, is seen the recluse and antiquated dwelling of Michael Blount, Esq. Around this mansion, the Roman (or as Dr. Geddes expressed it, the English) Catholic religion spreads the innoxious fascination of

its rites and mysteries. In an adjoining chapel, the ancient religion of this island finds a selection of votaries, who do not more pertinaciously adhere to the tenets of their ancestry, than they scrupulously abstain from all interference with contrariety of opinion.

The privacy of this seat was not always sufficient to preserve its haunts from violation and bloodshed. In the civil contests of the seventeenth century, Maple-Durham house was the scene of warfare. The town of Reading was besieged, and carried by the Parliamentary forces, in the year 1643. At that time, a post was fortified near Sir Charles Blount's. This point the besiegers attacked, and, after an obstinate conflict, succeeded in reducing. The alarms of that hour still live in the traditional recollection of the neighbourhood, though so disfigured by the fancies of the different generations through which they have passed, that, instead of a partial skirmish, in which some half-dozen persons were destroyed, the enquirer would be tempted to believe a general engagement had taken place, in which contending thousands met their fate.

A battle of more interest was fought in this valley, in the year 871, between the piratical Danes and the men of Berkshire, under the command of Ethelwulf, earl of the county. The combat was maintained with all the barbarous fury of the age. The Saxon arms at length prevailed, and the fair face of the valley was stained with a profusion of Danish blood.

When the mind of the wanderer looks back to the date of this contest, he finds, that the fashion of nature itself has submitted to vicissitudes, and that the chief features of the scene, though faint outlines may remain, have undergone an entire change. Those alpine hills, which lie in harmonious confusion along the banks of the river, were then uniformly enveloped in the shade of thick and venerable woods; while the great river, calculating on the variations which have taken place in the form of its bed within the last few years, must have flowed through channels long since levelled into verdant meadows.

While nature is thus perpetually varying, art has effected a truly surprising change in her dominions. The rugged tower, which, at that period, crowned the summit of the now-denuded hill, has fallen and disappeared, as utterly as if its embattled sides, where loop-holes only admitted the rays of day, had lived but in "the baseless fabric of a vision."—The woods no longer resound with the bowman's shout, or the clamour of sword and buckler, employed in daring conflicts with beasts of prey. The dress, the dialect, the manners, are all totally changed. Thus, even the face of nature is inconstant as the front of the heavens, and our ancestors, though possessed of the same island, might be almost said to live in a different world!

Pursuing the present features of this unsteady scene, the little village of Pangbourn arrests the traveller's attention. The name of this hamlet would seem to imply a ford of difficulty; in conformance to which propriety of nomenclature, the river was, before the recent erection of a bridge, extremely difficult of passage, during the floods of winter. The frequency of decorated cottages renders this village sufficiently desirable, but the peculiar beauty of the adjacent scenery is a still more forcible object of attraction. After passing the rocks, over which the foaming current precipitates itself with picturesque rapidity, a scene stands disclosed, not to be equalled in the interior of this island. The Thames assumes the broad grandeur, and tranquil character, of a lake. The Oxfordshire hills undulate in soft profusion on one side, while on the other, a chalky bank of perilous height (over which the uncertain road formerly lay) pours fragments of its fragile substance down to the very margin of the river. In the distance, a dark volume of woodland frowns gravely over the waters, or stands transiently reflected on their glassy bosom.

Correctness of taste has led a dramatist of highly popular talents to fix his residence on this desirable spot. Blessed with the elegancies of a lettered retirement, he here views the Muse on the banks of her favourite stream; and however coy the nymph may prove to many who court her favour beside the classic Isis, the author of "Speed the Plough" is certainly familiar with the art of attracting her best graces.

Not far distant from the enviable dwelling of Mr. Morton, stands Bere-court, worthy of notice, as the former country-house of the Abbats of Reading. Here they retired from the labour of pomp to the pleasures of hospitality; and retrospective fancy may trace the features of many a convivial scene in the purlieus of

of Bere* Court. A more convenient spot can scarcely be imagined, for the purpose of *fasting;* if the Thames failed to produce a regular supply of dainty fish, a trout-stream was ready with its finny treasure, at the distance of a little mile.

The arms of Hugh Faringdon, the last Abbot, who, in spite of great submissions, was hanged at the Dissolution, by Henry VIII. are still to be seen in the hall of Bere-court. A portrait of the same Abbot, habited in pontifical robes, and kneeling before an altar, with a book in his hand, was till very lately preserved; but this lingering relic of the once potent ecclesiastic, has been unmercifully suffered to mix with the wreck of "days that are faded and gone."†

On ascending the perilous ridge, termed Shooter's Hill, the traveller is compelled to think of Wales and its inequalities. His path lies over the summit of an eminence, at whose base the Thames flows with majestic deliberation. A heedless step might produce serious consequences, as the declivity is fearfully quick, and a straggling juniper alone interposes its inefficient aid to the falling traveller. Were the recital likely to be amusing, divers anecdotes of fatal plunges, and "hair-breadth escapes," might be here presented to the reader; but as every daily journal contains too many narratives of broken bones, and dislocated joints, I hasten from this declivity and its misadventures, to observe, that the pedestrian may escape from the inconveniences of a noon-day sun, by entering the ranges of woodland, which skirt the park belonging to Basildon House.

These pleasure-grounds (in the whole of which are comprised five hundred acres,) possess the diversities of hill and dale, of lawn and woodland. They are disposed with considerable judgment, though they are deficient in the grateful solemnity inspired by natural ranges of oaks. Beech and fir are to be seen in profusion, every stem of which was preserved with as much care, as if a Hamadryad's life depended on it, by the late Sir Francis Sykes, bart. who was long proprietor of the domain. The building is a splendid instance of modern art, but has the formal and cheerless aspect of most large houses in the country. Fretted columns, and Corinthian capitals, vainly endeavouring to lighten immense piles of Portland stone, ill assimilate with the playful wildness of Nature in her rural haunts. To me, stately mansions, in retired situations, ever wear an uninhabited appearance. The heart turns unmoved from such objects, however superb they may be, to glow over the contemplation of the little white-washed* cottage, whose wicker-gate hangs on an easy hinge for the exhausted traveller, and whose chimney, emitting peaceful volumes of smoke, bespeaks a fire-side replete with comforts, with freedom..... with contentment.

Basildon House lately presented a spectacle unusually dreary: three achievements on its spacious front, denoted a sweep of mortality impressively afflicting. When the old baronet paid the common debt of humanity, his son and grandchildren were in a distant part of Germany. News of his accession to the title and estate, had scarcely reached Sir Francis William, the heir, when a fever seized a darling child, from whose bed of suffering no remonstrances could detain a fond and anxious mother. Alas! the youthful lady imbibed the contagion, and the most deadly symptoms foretold her approaching fate. The husband had long been deemed too degenerate for any mention, save the sneer of fastidious reproof; let his conduct, in the last trying hours of his life, restore his fair fame with the candid and compassionate!.... Though aware of the imminent danger he was incurring, he persisted in attendance on his hapless wife. His hand administered the fruitless medicine, his lip inhaled her dying breath. The sequel

* *Bere*, the Anglo-saxon term for barley, aptly describes the character of the surrounding country; unless it can be supposed to allude to the good cheer constantly maintained at the Court, in the time of the saintly Abbots.

† Accident has probably caused this dilapidation; but what must be thought of the taste of Berkshire, when the following anecdote is given as a literal fact?—A person of large fortune, and possessed of a venerable and magnificent seat, by some chance or other found a choice picture of the Muses, by an ancient master, among his paintings. Offended at the indecorous nudity of these lovely sisters, Mr. ——— employed a certain artist (not quite an Apelles,) to dress the unseemly figures in such attire as would make them fit to be looked at!!

* Rousseau, in his Emilius, sighs for a white-washed cottage, with green window frames and paling. The ancient Welsh Bards, speak, most feelingly, of Glamorganshire and its white cottages.

of

of my short, but sad tale, speaks for itself. Their remains were conveyed to their native country, and interred in the family vault at Basildon.

"Yet shall Remembrance from Oblivion's veil
Relieve your scene, and sigh with grief sincere,
And soft Compassion at the tender tale
In silent tribute pay her kindred tear!"

The little village dependent on the family of Basildon Park will scarcely gratify the curiosity of the traveller. On viewing a few scattered cottages, which scarcely seem to merit the name of village, he will be surprised to find that it once possessed a weekly market. Basildon appears to have been a place of considerable importance in the time of Edward II. Some relics of its annual fair are still preserved, in the form of a revel, on what is termed the wood-green. Broken heads are then the order of the day; and many a stout villager, like the West Country *Hob* of Cibber's Farce, is ready to meet the world in arms, while animated by "St. George's Guard," and the spirit of his native county.

On the edge of the Park, the stranger may perhaps pause to contemplate the scattered fragments of an unostentatious building. This building was the parsonage, long since found far too inelegant for the neighbourhood of a mansion. If the passenger should be in a poetical humour, he will not fail to look on these humble ruins with sympathy and feeling. Where rank grass, the thistle, the nettle, or the briar, grow in baneful luxuriance, he will trace the site of little domestic blessings, now vanished from remembrance! But though the picture is extinct to recollection, fancy shall still conjure up the worthy priest, so simple, and so kind, that

Ev'n children follow'd with endearing wile,
And pluck'd his gown, to share the good man's smile!

If our pedestrian should stray through the green lanes, bordering on the park, he may find himself at Yattendon, a recluse village, in which Mr. Carte (who lies buried in the church) wrote his history of England. The county has wanted taste, or opportunity, to distinguish the grave of this historian, by a suitable memorial. Assuredly the sooner the omission is supplied the better.*

Hurst, Berks. Your's, &c.
I. N. B.

* We shall be obliged to the elegant writer of the above, for the continuation.

QUERIES.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be much obliged, by your permitting me to make an enquiry, among the readers of your valuable Miscellany, concerning an anonymous German writer, who commenced in the year 1734, an erudite, but most virulent attack on the clergy and ceremonies of the Lutheran church. The title-page of the copy in my possession is torn away: the running title is, "Die L. &c. Unterredung von unschuldigen Wahrheiten." The conversations are supported by Philalethus and Doxophilus. It is possible, that some one, among your numerous readers, has it in his power to make communications respecting this author, the controversy such a publication probably agitated, and result of the same; which may gratify others, as well as

Redruth, Cornwall. W. H. Rowe.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL feel myself highly gratified, through the medium of your excellent Miscellany, to be informed by any of your intelligent and learned correspondents, what are the most cogent opinions of the learned, with respect to the Temple of Elephanta, by whom, and at what period this very singular and interesting excavation was formed.

October 31, 1808. A. Y. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SILVER, as well as spelter, separately, is tasteless, but if put to the mouth together, the taste becomes very strong of sulphur.

As I have never heard of this circumstance having been explained, you may not think it unworthy of being laid before your long-headed correspondents; and by so doing, you will particularly oblige an occasional correspondent, and

A Constant Reader.

Bristol, Jan. 10, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Bill, lately brought before Parliament, by Sir Samuel Romilly, for constituting certain robberies not capital offences, we hope may be the means of calling the attention of the Legislature to the subject of capital punishments in general, and thereby of effecting a salutary alteration in the criminal code of this kingdom. We shall be glad

* Several other communications of this description are rejected, because answers may be found to them in Dr. Gregory's, or any other Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.

to

to see, in your Miscellany, a short abstract of the Act of Parliament above alluded to, as (owing to the extensive circulation of your publication) numbers will thereby be informed of the circumstance, and rejoice in it, who otherwise might remain ignorant of it. A list of the principal writers on capital punishments is particularly requested from some of your correspondents.

July 5, 1809. O. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be obliged, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, if some one of your numerous chemical readers will favour me with the mode of bleaching yellow wax, by means of the oxygenated muriatic acid, and likewise the manner of preparing the acid for use.

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH the right of a parish to appoint a sexton is generally recognized, and frequently exercised, and though it be in itself unimportant, yet, as it is a duty we owe to posterity, to guard every avenue against the encroachments of ecclesiastical predominance, an accurate definition of this right, uninvolved with the ambiguous phraseology of the canonical code, would be highly desirable. If any of your correspondents, whose particular studies, or whose extensive libraries, would afford ample means for references to, and examples of the exercise of this privilege, with particular modes of instruction for its regular application, they would certainly confer an important obligation on the inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A SHORT time since, by the will of a deceased relative, I became possessed of some very beautiful drawings, executed entirely with black-lead pencil. As they had received the last touches but a few days before his death, they retained their original delicacy and softness of expression, but although I carefully wrapped them in silver paper, and laid them in a drawer by themselves, I soon perceived a lamentable change. The richness and strength of the shading was vanished, and many parts of the once exquisite drawings appeared muddled and obscured. This was a severe mortification to me, as well on account of the uncommon beauty of the works, as that they are the only memorial left of a highly esteemed friend. I remember hearing, but where, or of whom, has escaped me, that a kind of wash has been applied, by some master, to prevent the lead from rubbing off.—If any of your numerous readers are acquainted with any recipe of this kind, or with any method of preparing the paper, so as to prevent the same misfortune which has befallen me, they will, by inserting it in your valuable Miscellany, confer an essential favour on all amateurs of that delightful art. E. M.

Sydenham,
Feb. 17, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONSTANT Reader wishes to be informed, through the medium of your useful Miscellany, if there is any known way of extracting the stains of varnish or oil from freestone, &c.

M. K. A.

Bristol, Aug. 2, 1809.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIFE *of* MADAME DE SEVIGNE, *translated from the great* EDITION *of her* WORKS, *lately published at* PARIS.

MARIE Rabutin Chantal was born the 5th of February, 1626. Her father was Cesse Benigne de Rabutin, Baron de Chantal, of the elder branch of the house of Rabutin, and his mother, Marie de Coulanges, of a family scarcely less illustrious. She was not more than a year and a half old, when the English made a descent on the Isle of Rhé, for the purpose of succouring Rochelle and the French protestants. M. de Chantal opposed them at the head of a corps of gentlemen volunteers. The artillery of the enemy's fleet, which covered the landing, made dreadful havoc among the French. Their leader was slain, with a great number of his followers.

Of the childhood and early youth of Madame de Sevigné we have no particulars. We are perfectly acquainted with her principles relative to the education of young females, but we have no details concerning her own.

With respect to the person of the youthful Rabutin, she is represented as a woman perfectly handsome; having more physiognomy than beauty, and features more expressive than imposing, a graceful figure, a stature rather tall than short, rich

rich light hair, extraordinary freshness, a delicate complexion, eyes, whose vivacity imparted additional animation to her language, and to the agility of all her motions. She had, moreover, a fine voice; and danced admirably for those days. Such is the idea given of her by her portraits, her friends, or herself, when at the age of eighteen, she gave her hand to Henri, Marquis de Sevigné, descended from an ancient house in Bretagne. In addition to the rich treasure of her merits and her charms, she brought him a fortune of one hundred thousand crowns.

M. de Sevigné, who was likewise rich, was allied to the house of Retz, and a near relation of the archbishop and coadjutor of Paris. He was addicted to pleasure, and fond of expense, and possessed, if not the taste and superior understanding which distinguished his son, at least all the gaiety, levity, and thoughtlessness, displayed in his youth by the latter.

We are warranted, were it only by the early letters written by Madame de Sevigné, in conjecturing, that the first years of this union were happy. It was some time before it produced any fruit. The first was a son, Charles de Sevigné, born in March, 1647. His sister soon followed him. It appears, that Madame de Sevigné had no more children, and never knew the pain of a loss, which she would have felt more keenly than any other.

In 1651 she lost her husband, who fell in a duel, the cause of which is unknown. Whoever has read Madame de Sevigné, will readily believe what is related of the violence of her grief. But as she herself says, speaking of the Abbé de Coulanges, "He extricated me from the abyss in which I was plunged, upon the death of M. de Sevigné." It is easily imagined, that she must soon have abstained from the relief of tears, to fulfil her new duties; to attend to the education of her two young children; and to retrieve their deranged fortunes. The success with which this widow of twenty-five accomplished this two-fold task, appears in a thousand interesting details in her letters.

Her good sense, her natural rectitude, and a just pride, imparted a love of economy; the counsels of her uncle gave her instruction in it. Her mind, though she was accustomed to sacrifice to the graces, felt no dislike of business. She knew perfectly well how to sell or let land; to dun her tenants; to give directions to her labourers. Nor did she leave it to her beauty alone to plead her causes. Menage relates, that one day, when she was recommending a cause, with great freedom, to the President de Bellièvre, she perceived she had made some mistake in the terms—"At any rate, Sir," said she, "I know the tune perfectly well, but I forget the words!"

With respect to education, not only the merit of her son and daughter, as well as their virtues, afford a standard of her ability in that particular; but it would be easy to extract from her letters a series of maxims on that subject, which would shew, that, so far from being attached to the false methods generally adopted in her time, she had devised many improvements, on which the present age justly prides itself.

Many offers of love and marriage were made to Madame de Sevigné, but in vain. She had not been happy as a wife; she was now a widow, possessing a large fortune, and, besides, passionately attached to her children, cultivating with success her own mind, the public esteem, and the society of her friends, and her children: she wished for no other felicity. Her happiness, however, was not unmingled with vexation. She suffered in her friendships; and her reputation was attacked.

The imprisonment, the exile, and generally the merited disgrace, of the Cardinal de Retz, were her first mortification. In him she never beheld any thing but his genius, an extremely amiable man, who appreciated her merits more justly than any other, and on whose elevation she had rested the fate of one part of her family, and the hopes of the other.—The Cardinal's Memoirs inform us, that his escape from the castle of Nantz was principally favoured by the Chevalier de Sevigné. She mentions, in one of her letters, the disagreeable situation in which she was placed by this circumstance, in 1653, and the following year.

Meanwhile, another friend involved her in still greater uneasiness. The refusal of some service or other, which, undoubtedly, it was not in her power to perform, suddenly embroiled her with her cousin Bussy. He had often reproached her for being too scrupulously virtuous. "Why," said he, "should you give yourself so much concern about a reputation, of which any slanderer can rob you?" Such a dangerous character he himself afterwards proved. In his resentment

resentment he wrote an article, in which he respects probability only to do the more mischief; in which, for want of vices, he charges her with ridiculous qualities; in which he converts her character into a kind of moral paradox, asserting, that her unsullied conduct disguised an impure heart, and that she had at least a relish for all the follies which she never committed. Though the falseness of this portrait is evinced by its contradictions, yet, no doubt, thanks to the ordinary malignity of the public, it made more impression at that time, than it does at present, and inflicted a cruel wound on a heart formed for the love of virtue. This wound was a long time before it was healed; so far, however, from revenging herself, Madame de Sevigné forgave Bussy, but not without difficulty, nor perhaps without restriction. Frequent hints at the injury escape her in her letters to him. They want, at least, that flower of confidence, which is discoverable in those written to her other friends, and, on this account alone, this portion of her correspondence appears less worthy of her.

This affliction was succeeded by the reverse, which precipitated the unfortunate Fouquet from the height of power into perpetual imprisonment. She herself depicts her uneasiness on this occasion in her letters, in which she rivals La Fontaine both in her sentiments and in her style. These letters, however, mention only the judicial proceedings, and they did not begin till Fouquet had been three years in confinement. The storm which burst over his head, surprised his friends, as well as himself, in all the illusions of his fortune. It had nearly overtaken Madame de Sevigné, who had reason to be apprehensive for her own safety. The amiable widow had entered into a friendly correspondence with him; an innocent and very natural confidence in him, who had given her the strongest proof of a kind of esteem, which, in general, a powerful and liberal man no more cherishes for one sex than for the other. It was soon known, that among Fouquet's papers were found letters, which compromised many females who were known to the court. Those of Madame de Sevigné could not do her any injury. The secretary of state, Le Tellier, had declared them the most innocent in the world; but it was not unlikely, that her frank gaiety might have treated certain things, and certain persons, according to their deserts; and there are times when jokes may be construed into conspiracies. One of Bussy's letters shews, that her apprehensions were so serious, that she thought fit to retire for some time to a remote part of the kingdom. The cabal, which had overturned Fouquet, wished to encourage the idea, that he had been supported by a powerful party. In these cases vengeance is wreaked on the first objects that present themselves: this is the ordinary method of proceeding in the revolution of courts, as in all others. Nor is the gratification of private revenge unknown there: two reflections, which are sufficient to account for the extraordinary alarm and precautions of Madame de Sevigné. She was far, however, from having actually committed herself, for we soon find her shining in the midst of that court, which Louis XIV. began to render so brilliant.—Madame de Sevigné, though calculated to adorn this splendid theatre with her own charms, appeared upon it only for the purpose of enjoying the success of her daughter, who, in the flower of her beauty, and possessing superior understanding and talents, was presented in 1663. Mademoiselle de Sevigné acted a part in those ballets, in which the king himself danced before a numerous court. She represented a Shepherdess; and, in the ballet of the following year, a Cupid disguised as a Sea-nymph. At another time, she personated Omphale, and, on all these occasions, received elegant compliments from the poet Benserade; "who," says Voltaire, "possessed a singular talent for these compositions of gallantry, in which he always made delicate and interesting allusions to the characters of the persons, to the personages of antiquity or fable whom they represented, or to the passions which pervaded the court." It may not be amiss to observe, that it was at this very time, that Madame de Sevigné was acting and interesting herself with such ardour for Fouquet. The air and the applause of the court produced not the ordinary effect upon her—that of forgetfulness of the unfortunate.

Soon afterwards the establishment of her children, and especially of her daughter, occupied her whole attention. She was scarcely twenty, and this disinterested mother looked forward with impatience to an event, that could not but disturb her felicity. She had, however, herself rejected more than one opportunity. Very few men appeared worthy of such a daughter. She describes, in a pleasing

pleasing manner, the pains she took to create difficulties, in order to get rid of a suitor, of whom she augured unfavourably. At length in January 1669, she was married to the Comte de Grignan, whose character, as well as the result of this union, may be seen in the course of her letters.

Madame de Sevigné then began the establishment of her son, by purchasing him a commission, and thus made two great sacrifices of fortune at once. By marrying her daughter to a courtier, Madame de Sevigné flattered herself, that she should still enjoy her society: but, soon afterwards, M. de Grignan, who was lieutenant-general of Provence, received orders to repair thither, and, in the sequel, he almost always held the command, during the absence of the governor, M. de Vendôme. A second widowhood, more painful, perhaps, than the first, now commenced for Madame de Sevigné; but it is to her absence from her daughter, that the world is indebted for her letters. These intervals of absence, which she considered as unhappy seasons, have become fortunate moments for posterity; we derive enjoyment from her privations, and no sooner is she restored to pleasure, than we are deprived of it in our turn, so that we are even tempted to regret, that she was not more frequently, and for a longer time, afflicted by this separation.

The life of Madame de Sevigné, from this period, is described in her letters. Her journies, the loss of many friends, the campaigns, the dangers, the hopes, the levities, and the marriage of her son, the various fortunes of her daughter, lastly, certain incidents relative to her own health, constitute the only events of that life. As barren in facts, as it is rich in sentiments, it would furnish but a dry narrative; whereas her pen imparts animation to the most minute details.

It may still be necessary to notice a few particulars, which her letters alone would not furnish.—The marriage of M. de Sevigné, in 1684, placed this generous mother in a situation that was rather uncomfortable, in consequence of the sacrifices which she made. It was, at this period, that, either to improve her fortune, or from other motives, her friends, and even her daughter, formed various plans for her, that they proposed to procure her a place at court, and even spoke to her on the subject of marrying again, which she treated as a folly destitute of all attraction.

It was one of her advantages to retain her personal charms till a late period. When Bussy applied to her these burlesque verses, addressed by Benserade to the moon—

> Et toujours fraiche et toujours blonde,
> Vous vous maintenez par le monde—

she had attained the age of forty-six years, and was fifty-two when Madame de Scudery wrote to the same Bussy:—"The other day I met Madame de Sevigné, whom I still think a beautiful woman." Hence originated the appellation of *Mere-Beauté*, given her by Coulanges. She possessed a healthy constitution, which she managed with great judgment. For some time she was thought to be threatened with apoplexy, but the cause of this alarm again subsided. In thirty years she was troubled with no other complaint than the rheumatism.

She was therefore but little affected by that severest of all trials for women, the transition from youth to age, of which nature apprizes them by signs equally painful and certain; and for which society is scarcely capable of consoling them. But it is to those who have founded their felicity on the influence of their charms to women of gallantry, and coquets, that this crisis is the most mortifying. Happy all her life, from affections natural and pure, Madame de Sevigné was less affected by the ravages of time; and it was not in allusion to her, that her friend La Rochefoucault observed, that "the hell of women is old age."

When death, at length, snatched her away, at the age of seventy, her illness, the consequence of the anxiety and fatigue occasioned by her daughter's indisposition, came suddenly upon her, and was not announced by any previous symptoms. It was short. Madame de Sevigné, in her last moments, displayed an understanding as strong as her heart was irreproachable. Several letters represent the affliction of her friends on this occasion. It is impossible to see without emotion how profound was their grief, and how lasting their regret. Madame de Sevigné, was buried in the collegiate church of Grignan. About twenty-five years ago, the Marechal de Muy, to whom that domain then belonged, caused her coffin to be taken up, and to be deposited in a cenotaph, erected in the middle of the same church. This tomb was violated at the time of the search for lead, when the public necessities furnished a pretext for many other outrages.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS, AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analysis of scarce and curious Books.

"*Subsidium Peregrinantibus, or an Assistance to a Traveller in his Convers with*

1. Hollanders.
2. Germans.
3. Venetians.
4. Italians.
5. Spaniards.
6. French.

directing him, after the latest Mode, to the greatest Honour, Pleasure, Security, and Advantage, in his Travels. Written to a Princely Traveller for a Vade Mecum. By Balthazar Gerbier, Knight, Master of the Ceremonies to King Charles the First." 12° *Oxford*, 1665.

THE first section of this curious little work, is filled with examples of the Christian virtues, in the form of short anecdotes, principally of different kings. The second section relates to learned princes. The third "to Coats of Arms." The fourth to the "Originall of Warrs," and the perfection of Fortification: and the fifth section, occupying as large a space as the four former, to a "Recital and Annotations of all the most known Orders of Knighthood." The following list, of such as were existing in the time of Charles the Second, will probably be deemed curious.

1. The Grayhound.
2. The Gennet.
3. The Starre.
4. The Porc-espie.
5. The Thistle.
6. The Ermine.
7. The Broom-flower.
8. The Sea-shell.
9. Dame Blanche.
10. The Lilly.
11. The Tesuphers.
12. Jesus Christ.
13. The Swan.
14. The Montese.
15. The White Rue.
16. The Elephant.
17. The Boare.
18. S. Hubert.
19. The Fooles.
20. S. James.
21. The Dove.
22. The Christian Warr.
23. The Drake.
24. The Tussin.
25. Of Hungary.
26. Of Suede.
27. The Sword Bearer.
28. Of the Halfe Moon.
29. The Banda.
30. The Sepulchre.
31. Of St. Lazarus.
32. Of St. John Dacon.
33. Of St. Catharine.
34. Of Montoy.
35. Of the Sword of Livonien.
36. Of Gens d'Armes.
37. Of Mary Glorious.
38. Of Mont Carmel.
39. Of Alcantara.
40. Of Avesiens.
41. Of St. George.
42. S. Stephen Martyr.
43. Of the Holy Bloud.
44. S. Mary Redemp.
45. S. John Baptist.
46. The Theutonick.
47. Of Salvator.
48. S. John in Spain.
49. Of Calatrava.
50. Of Scama.
51. Of La Calra.
52. Of S. Andrew.
53. The Golden Fleece.
54. Of Ciprus.
55. Of S. Michael.
56. Burgandy Crosse.
57. The Holy Ghost.
58. The Round Table.
59. Baronets.
60. Bannerets.
61. Of the Garter.
62. Of the Bath.

In the sixth section, the love which the Germans, in our author's time, evinced to the arts and sciences, is particularly noticed; and in one passage, we have the author's own notions on Perspective.

"By *Perspective*, (he says) is given true proportion in distances, and shortning of objects, and of the shadows, which the sun (by shining on a body,) doth cause on the opposite part, for that the Lines and Rules of Perspective do proceed from equall distances, and tend to a fixt poynt.

"The light and shadows which the beams of the sun do give to a body, having their infallible measures, because such bodies, on which the sun-beams extend themselves, have a proportion, which doth not change by the beams of the light, neither by the faculties of our sight; so that the light which spreads itselfe on those bodies, gives a form to the shadow,

shadow, according to the bignesse, the height, and forme, thereof: and as to the art of excellent expressive, drawing all dimensions; it consists not only in forme, but in the representing of quick motions, proceeding from passions; as anger, feare, sorrow, and joy; besides the true colouring which all painters did not attaine unto, though Leonardo du Vinci, Andrea del Sarto, Perin del Vago, Gracious Farmentio, and even Raphael d' Urbin, were of the first classe, yet did Coregio, Titian, Jorgeon, Pourdenon, Paulo Veronese, and even the rough Tintoret, colour more like flesh and blood, than the abovenamed. Imagerie, (called *Sculptura)*, is highly minded by the Germans, their Albert Durer having made good progresse therein, both in ivory and hard wood; but he did not observe the custome of the Grecians, who did make choyce of the most compleat parts, and united them into one body."

In the seventh section, we have an Epitome of the History of France: followed, at the close, by "certaine precise civilities, which the well-bred French will observe, and doe look for from all travellers."

"First, they confine salutations to ladies within the bounds of arrivall and departure, the familiarity of kisses being thought an uncivill boldnesse at any other time, and were become troublesome, especially from snottinose young striplings, who had learned no other quality. It is not permitted to any gentleman who visits a lady, to lay downe cloake or hat, except in such places that can endure doublet and breeches, to keepe the cloake and hat company. A gentleman who hath the honour to usher a Princesse, must not yield her hand to any man, except to a Prince, or a Marshall of France."

"Never refuse, but take as a particular honour the accepting to present to a Prince, or Princesse, the cup or glasse, which by that Prince or Princesse domestick servant may be brought.

"Its not the custome when a Prince doth snese, to say as to other persons, (and the old civility was) *Dieu vous ayde*, God help you, but only to make a low reverence.

"Though a French Prince should, to a stander by at his table, present something which may be eaten, yet must he not taste thereof, except the Prince commands it, and it is the like with any fruit presented between meales.

"If a gentleman be admitted to a Prince his table, he is not to drinke before the Prince had his glasse. No broth is to be taken out of a dish, but first laid on the trencher.

"No yolk of eggs sipped out of the shell, but taken out with a spoone. Nor any blowing of hot broth in a spoon, which little nicities must be observed by any man, that will passe for a gentleman among the nobilitie of France: and are here recited only in reference, and for the observation of those who have the honour to accompany a Prince in his travell. A *princely traveller*, curious to knowe all the ancient and moderne affairs of France, will do well to visit the Library of Monsieur du Juy, who hath a collection of above a hundred volumes of manuscripts; as also visit the Library of the Count de Brienne, for he hath one hundred and twenty volumes of manuscripts, containing the Treaties and Alliances made with forraigne Princes, and all the rare pieces of state, since Louis XI. and among them, to take particular notice of the Memorialls of M. de Villeroy, and President Genin, who were great men in King Henry IV. his time. As for publick visits, a princely traveller, (who knoweth what the publick academies for exercises, and for the knowledge of the mathematics are), shall not need to spend time with academies, but call upon masters of ceremonies, to accompany him for the first time, and afterwards, (untill departure) use the liberty of France in visits, not in Italy, nor Spaine, where the day and hower for visits must be demanded.

"He shall not use any complement in the retreat from a conversation, for it is the manner to depart without any ceremony, except the company be all gone.

"As for the visiting of Embassadors, it is most fit to consult their leasure, as well in France as in other parts; for it is with them, as it was with him, who had written on his dore, *whoever hath knockt twice, and is not opened, may be gone, for I am not, cannot, or will not, be at home.*"

The eighth Section of the *Subsidium Peregrinantibus*, relates to Italy; and the ninth, to Spaine, where Sir Balthazar Gerbier's opportunities of information were probably greater than those of the generality of his contemporaries.

"As for visits to the Spanish, it is not their custome to exchange words or compliments, before parties are set in chaires with armes. They leave the visitor in possession of their house, when the conversation is ended; and for that, go before attending him in his coach. They are

succinct and grave in their complements, use to speak proverbs; if to passe complements on great holy-dayes, (as Christmas and Easter) they only say three words, *Las buenas Pasquas*: they are very carefull to send complements to those of their friends and acquaintances, who have been let blood, and ever accompany their complement with a present, which they call *la Sangria*.

"They endeavour as much as they can, to send their present by a servant of their friend, to prevent presents which their own servants might receive, whereby their present should become chargeable unto the friend, to whom its sent."

"The King of Spaine, (Philip II.) never heard *Vos* to him, save from the proud *Duke d' Aluq*, who being on his death-bed, visited by the King, said, *I go where thou wilt come;* the King going out of the roome said no more, than "I thought I should not escape without a Vos."

The little work from which these interesting extracts have been made, is unnoticed in the account of Sir Balthazar Gerbier, in Lord Orford's Anecdotes of Painting. Sir Balthazar was a native of Antwerp, and came to England in the reign of James I. He attended Charles I. says Mr. Granger, when Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Buckingham, into Spain; and was secretly an agent in the treaty of marriage with the Infanta, though he only appeared in the character of a painter.

"*The joyful receyuing of the Queene's most excellent majestie into hir Highnesse citie of Norwich: the things done in the time of her abode there; and the dolor of the citie at hir departure. Wherein are set downe divers orations in Latine, pronounced to hir Highnesse by Sir Robert Wood, knight, now Maior of the same citie, and others: and certaine also delivered to hir Majestie in writing; every of them turned into English.—London: Imprinted by Henry Bynneman.*" 4*to*.

It was the observation of Bishop Percy, that the splendour and magnificence of Queen Elizabeth's reign is no where more strongly painted, than in those little diaries of some of her summer excursions to the houses of her nobility, which were printed in a detached form, at various times during the long course of her reign. Among these, the present work is by no means, the least conspicuous.

On Saturday the 16th of August, 1578, the Queen, in her Norfolk progress, it appears, set forward from Brakenashe, where she had dined with the Lady Style, about five miles from Norwich.—Sir Robert Wood, the Mayor, then only an esquire, about the same time, set out from Norwich, preceded first by three score young men of the city, on horseback, representing bachelors, apparelled in blacke satin doublets, blacke hose, blacke taffata hattes, and yellow bandes; "and their universal liverye was a mandytion of purple taffata, layde about with silver lace." After these, followed a man upon a fine courser, representing King Gurgunt, the supposed founder of the city; his body armed; with a black velvet hat, and a plume of white feathers on his head, attended by three Frenchmen in white and green, one carrying his helmet, another his target, and a third his staff. After King Gurgunt, came the gentlemen and more wealthy citizens, followed by the sword-bearer, mayor, aldermen, and recorder, in scarlet gowns; with those who had been sheriffs, but were not aldermen, in violet gowns and satin tippets.

King Gurgunt, stopping at a place called Hartford-bridge, left the rest of the procession, to meet the Queen at the utmost limits of the city jurisdiction.

The acclamations of the people having ceased, at her Majesty's first meeting the procession, the mayor addressed her in a Latin speech, at the conclusion of which he presented her Majesty with the city-sword, "and a fayre standing cuppe of silver gilt, with a cover, and in the cup one hundred pounds in gold."

The Queen, thanking the mayor for these tokens of good-will, assured him, that "Princes have no need of money." "God hath endowed us," she observed, "abundantly; we come not therefore, but for that which, in right, is our owne, the heartes and true allegiance of our subjects, whiche are the greatest riches of our kingdom."

The cup and money, however, were delivered to a gentleman, one of her Majesty's footmen, to carry. The mayor said to her, *Sunt hic centum libræ puri auri;* the cover of the cup lifted up.—Her Majesty said to the footmen,—"Looke to it, there is a hundredth pound." With that her Highness marched toward the city, near which, in the town-close, Gurgunt was prepared with a complimentary speech; but was prevented from delivering it by reason of the rain occasioning her Majesty to hasten away.

The

The city itself had been repaired and beautified, at no small expence, for her Majesty's reception. Over the gate, beside the royal arms and the scutcheon of St. George, was her badge, a falcon, with "*God and the Queen we serve*," beneath.

In St. Stephen's-street was placed a pageant, alluding more immediately, in its decorations, to the woollen manufacture of the city.

A second pageant "thwarted the street at the entrance of the market," and was replenished with five personages, apparelled like women. The first was the city of *Norwich;* the second, *Debora;* the third, *Judith;* the fourth, *Esther;* and the fifth, *Martia*, sometime Queen of England: by each of whom, in turn, her Majesty was addressed in English verse. Immediately after passing which, one of the musicians sung a ditty.

Leaving the market place, she went to the cathedral; and, having attended service, retired to the bishop's palace. All this was on Saturday the 16th of Aug.

On the Monday following, Mercury was brought under the privie-chamber window, in a coach, "strangely apparalled," and informed her Majesty, that, should she be pleased to take the air, other "devices" were to be seen.

On the Tuesday, as the Queen was proceeding to Cossie Park to hunt, the minister of the Dutch church pronouncing a Latin oration, presented her with a cup worth fifty pounds; having an inscription, not only in the circumference, but within the brim.

On the Wednesday she received another oration from the master of the Grammar-school, Stephen Limbart.

On the Thursday evening, a masque of gods and goddesses was represented, in the Privie-chamber, when Mercury announced to her Majesty, that Jupiter, Juno, Mars, Venus, Apollo, Pallas, Neptune, Diana, and Cupid, were all come to bid her Majesty welcome to Norwich. Each, with a small present, addressed a couple of stanzas, and departed. Jupiter presented the Queen with a wand of wales-fin; Juno gave a purse; Mars, a pair of knives: Venus, a white dove; Apollo, an instrument, called a bandonet; Pallas, a Book of Wisdom; Neptune, a pike; Diana, a bowe and arrowes; and Cupid, an arrow of gold.

The day following, the court removed. The streets were hung with cords made of herbs and flowers, with garlands, coronets, pictures, rich cloths, and a thousand devices. At the gates, a short speech in poetry was addressed to her Majesty, by Bernard Goldingham, the author of the publication here abridged. And on the confines of the city liberties, the Queen, having received, in writing, two Latin orations, one of which was to have been spoken to her by the mayor, conferred on him the honour of knighthood; and so departing, she shook her riding-rod, and said, "*Farewell, Norwich.*" H.

The Compleat Gamester, or Instructions how to play at all manner of usual and most gentile Games, either on Cards, Dice, Billiards, Trucks, Bowls, Chess, also the Arts and Mysteries of Riding, Racing, Archery, and Cock-Fighting.

Several editions of this work were printed in the seventeenth, and beginning of the eighteenth century. The following extracts are from an edition in 1709, to which is added, "The game at Basset, never before printed in English" It has a frontispiece, in six compartments, in one of which is the Billiard-table, with the King and Port, as the game was formerly played; and from another it appears, that some Back-gammon-tables stood upon legs, were very large, and formed a table of themselves.

The first extract I shall make, is from p. 9. of *False Dice*, which he observes, were introduced late at night, when the company grew thin, and their eyes were dim with watching.

False dice he divides into *High Fullams*, 4, 5, 6 *Low Fullams*, 1, 2, 3, and *Bristle Dice*. These, he says, "are fitted for their purpose, by striking a hog's bristle so in the corners, or otherwise in the dice, that they shall run high or low, as they please; this bristle must be strong and short, by which means the bristle bending, it will not lie on that side, but will be tript over; and this is the newest way of making a high or low *Fullam:* the old ways are, by drilling them, and loading them with quicksilver; but that cheat may be easily discovered by their weight, or holding two corners between your forefinger and thumb; if holding them so gently between your fingers, they turn, you may then conclude them false; or you may try their falshood otherwise, by breaking or splitting them; others have made them, by filing and rounding: but all these ways fall short of the art of those who make them: some whereof are so admirably skilful, in making a bale of dice to run, what you would

would have them, that your gamesters think they never give enough for their purchase, if they prove right. They are sold in many places about the town, price current, (by the help of a friend) eight shillings, whereas an ordinary bale is sold for six-pence," p. 10.

Whist is made by Strutt, in his "Sports and Pastimes," a modern game, and to be first mentioned in the Beaux Stratagem: but he is mistaken: it is mentioned under its old name, *Whisk*, by Taylor the Water-Poet, (part ii. p. 54.) who wrote in 1632. Trump, is an evident corruption of *Triomphe*, and the Tower, *(a la Triomphe Ducange Gloss, V. Paginæ, Carticella Triumphalis,)* is one of the most ancient games upon the cards; and probably was the architype of whist. "Ruff and Honours, (alius Slamm,) and Whist, are games so commonly known in *England*, in all parts thereof, that every child almost, of eight years old, hath a competent knowledge in that recreation" p. 84. He then proceeds to an account of whist, as then played, and the methods of *cheating* at it, which are curious, amusing, and now utterly unknown. The extract is from p. 86, 87, 88.

"Whist is a game, not much differing from this, only they put out the deuces and take in no stock, and is called whist from the silence that is to be observed in the play; they deal as before, playing four, two of a side, (some play at two-handed, or three-handed whist, if three-handed, always strive to suppress and keep down the rising-man,) I say they deal to each twelve a-piece, and the trump is the bottom card. The manner of crafty playing, the number of the game nine, honours and dignity of other cards, are all alike; and he that wins most tricks, is most forward to win the set.

He that can by craft overlook his adversaries' game, hath a great advantage; for by that means, he may partly know what to play securely, or if he can have some petty glimpse of his partner's hand. There is a way by winking, or the fingers, to discover to their partners, what honours they have; as by the wink of one eye, or putting one finger on the nose, or table, it signifies one honour; shutting both the eyes, two; placing three fingers or four on the table, three or four honours. They have several ways of securing an honour, or more, in the bottom, when they deal, either to their partners, or selves; if to their partner, they place in the second lift next to the top, 1, 2, 3, or 4 aces, or court cards, all of a suit, according as they could get them together in the former deal, and place a card of the same suit in the bottom; when the cards are cut, they must use their hand so dexterously, as not to put the top in the bottom, but nimbly place where it was before.

If they would secure honours to themselves, when dealing, they then place so many as they can get upon their lap, or other place, undiscerned; and after their cards are cut, then clap them very neatly under. But the cleanliest looking away is, by the breef; that is, take a pack of cards and open them, then take out all the honours as aforesaid, the four aces, the four Kings, &c. then take the rest and cut a little from the edges of them, all alike, by which means the honours will be broader than the rest; so that when your adversary cuts to you, you are certain of an honour, when you cut to your adversary, cut at the ends, and then it is a chance if you cut him an honour, because the cards at the ends are all of a length, thus you may make breefs endways, as well as sideways.

There are a sort of cunning fellows about this city, who before they go to play, will plant half a dozen of these packs, (nay sometimes half a score) in the hands of a drawer, who, to avoid being suspected, will call to their confederate drawer, for a fresh pack of cards, who brings them from a shop new; and some of these packs shall be so finely marked, whereby the gamester shall plainly, and certainly know every card therein contained, by the outside; although the best of other eyes shall not discern where any mark was made at all; and this done with that variety, that every card, of every suit, shall have a different distinguishable mark.

Some have a way to stick with a stick-stone, all the honours very smooth; by which means he will be sure to cut his partner an honour, and so his partner to him again, and that is done by laying a fore-finger on the top indifferent hard, and giving a sturring jerk to the rest, which will slip off from the sticked card.

It is impossible to shew you all the cheats of this game, since your cunning gamester is always studying new inventions, to deceive the ignorant."

The Concordance of Years. By Arthur Hopton, b. l. 1010.

This work is a kind of perpetual almanack: but conformed to all those dogmas of judicial astrology, which obtained in its æra. It is known, that not only private

vate families, but even monarchs, in all their transactions of import, were guided by these dogmas: and every day had its particular and appropriate walk of business. The following table, according to the age of the moon, is taken from p. p. 76. 77. (omitting only the signs of the planets,) and it serves, both for the weather and business. The numbers stand for the age of the moon, the second column consists of the planetary signs, (omitted) the third of the weather, the fourth of the elections, as he calls it.

Days of the Moon.

1. Temperate.—Journey, take physick, especially latatives.
2. Temperate or dry.—Journey.
3. Very moist.—Make merchandise, buy cattle, do not navigate.
4. Dry.—Voyage, treat of marriage, set children to school, take medicines.
5. Cold and Moist, most cold.—Plant, sow seeds, &c. bad for marriages, and voyages by water.
6. Temperate.—Apt to war, bad to sow seeds, plant, &c.
7. Moist.—Apt to till the earth, and to journey, &c.
8. Cloudy and temperate.—Journey, especially by water, take physic, best in pilles.
9. Dry.—Good to navigate, otherwise bad in all things.
10. Moist.—Good for marriage, bad to journey, good to plant or build.
11. Temperate, something cold.—Sow, plant, deliver prisoners, leave laxative medicines.
12. Moist.—Plant, some marry, bad to navigate only.
13. Temperate.—Journey, navigate, sow, plough, contract matrimony.
14. Temperate.—Sow, plant, take physick, bad to journey, and marry a widow.
15. Moist.—Dig pits, delve, ill to voyage and marry.
16. Moist and cold.—Infortunate and bad.
17. Moist.—Bay beasts, seek to widows, bad to navigate.
18. Dry.—Build, sow, plant, sail, all in marriage.
19. Warfare.—Besiege a town, plant, sow, journey, navigate.
20. Temperate.—Buy cattle, hunt wild beasts, bad for marriage.
21. Temperate.—Lay foundations, build, sow, seek to Prince or Magistrate, marry not.
22. Temperate.—Take physick, navigate, marry not.
23. Moist.—Take physick, journey, ill to marry, or lend.
24. Temperate.—Lead thy army to battle, marry, sow, medicine.
25. Temperate.—Lead thy army to battle, marry, sow, medicine, voyage not.
26. Dry.—Journey towards mid-day, or sunset, best for strife, lay foundations.
27. Dry.—A most fit day for physick, in all other affairs bad.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

THE DUKE OF BOURBON.

THIS illustrious personage, who was taken prisoner at the glorious battle of Agincourt, suffered eighteen years confinement, and died in London, on the very day of his enlargement, after eighteen thousand pounds had been paid for his ransom.

CORNARO.

This celebrated Venetian, who wrote on the utility of an *abstemious regimen*, was, till his fortieth year, tormented with maladies that embittered his existence. He at length resolved to change his mode of living, and in one year after the observance of the *temperate plan*, his complaint entirely disappeared, nor had he ever afterwards occasion to have recourse to medicine. He continued healthful and chearful, to his eightieth year, retaining so perfectly his mental and corporal faculties, that he affirmed he could, at that age, perform most of those things that he had been accustomed to do in his youth. He died quietly in his chair, but little harassed either with sickness or pain, in 1631.

ESTHER INGLIS.

The exquisite writing of this extraordinary woman has seldom been equalled, and never surpassed. Two specimens of her calligraphic skill are carefully preserved in the Bodleian library, at Oxford: one of these is entitled, "*Les Proverbes de Salomon, escrites en diverses sortes des Lettres par Esther Anglois, Françoise. A Lislebourge en Escosse* 1599." This performance is truly admirable: the dedication (to the Earl of Essex,) as well as each chapter, and some other less important divisions, being each written in a different hand, amounting in the whole

to

to near forty. Each chapter is also decorated with a most beautiful head and tail piece, and the margins are elegantly ornamented with the pen, in imitation of the ancient illuminated manuscripts. At the beginning of the book, the arms of Essex are neatly delineated, with fifty six quarterings, and on the fifth leaf, is her own picture, drawn with a pen, in the dress of the day. Another manuscript of her's, is deposited in the Library of Christ Church. This contains the Psalms in French, and was presented by the writer of it to Queen Elizabeth. In the British Museum also, is preserved "*Esther Ingles's Fifty Emblems*," which are beautifully written, and decorated with delineations. This bears the date of 1624.

QUEEN HENRIETTA.

Henrietta Maria, the wife of Charles I. was, at the death of her father, Henry IV. but newly born. Barberini, who was afterwards Pope Urban VIII. being at that time Nuncio in France, came to offer his congratulations on her birth, and found that the Queen Mother would have been better pleased, to have produced a son. Madam, said he, I hope before I die, to see this your youngest daughter a great queen. And I, replied the Queen, hope she will live to see you a Pope. These prophetical compliments were strictly verified, and that too within a short time of each other.

METEMPSYCHOSIS.

The very ancient doctrine of the transmigration of the soul still prevails in many parts of the East, where it is facetiously said, that the souls of Poets animate, after death, the bodies of Grasshoppers, as these insects usually sing till they starve.

ST. PAUL'S.

It is well known that the motto, *(Resurgam)* underneath the Phœnix, over the south portico of St. Paul's, is said to have arisen from the following circumstance. Sir Christopher Wren, having fixed upon the spot for the centre of the great dome, desired a flat stone to be brought to him from among the rubbish, to leave there as a mark. This happened to be a grave stone, with only the word, *Resurgam (I shall rise)* inscribed upon it, which was considered by the achitect as a most favorable omen. Now, Henry King, Bishop of Chichester, who died in 1618, was buried in the choir of St. Paul's, under a plain stone, with only the memorable word *Resurgam* upon it. Is it not therefore probable that this was the very stone that was brought to Sir Christopher?

ANTOINETTE BOURIGNON.

The annals of superstition, are, alas, lamentably voluminous. Minds naturally ardent, when unoccupied by objects suited to their magnitude and extent, are the soils in which this baleful plant takes the deepest root. Antoinette Bourignon was born at Lisle, in Flanders, in 1616. She appears, from her childhood, to have possessed a singular and contemplative turn of mind, and the affluence of her parents afforded her an opportunity of making some proficiency in literary attainments. In more advanced life, she wore the garb of an hermit, and travelled through many parts of Europe, propagating ideas of the wildest and most visionary cast. Joanna Southcott, a fanatical visionist of the present day, seems to be an *humble* imitator of this extraordinary woman. Like her, she professes to be exclusively acquainted with that knowledge, which is necessary to salvation; and like her also, she places herself upon an equality with the Virgin Mary!!! They boast alike of personal communication with the deity, and assume in common a prophetic knowledge of future events. The vulgar and incomprehensible productions of Joanna, are not however to be compared with those of Madame Bourignon, for the latter really contained much good sense, though almost inseparably blended with her peculiar enthusiastic notions. Her principal works are, "*The Light of the World*," and the "*Testimony of Truth*;" and these, with her other writings, make 18 vols. 8vo. The pen of her successor has, for the short period of her pretended inspiration, been equally prolific. Madame Bourignon died in 1680, at the age of 64.

LUDULPHUS.

This man in his *Vita Christi, pars* ii. *cap.* 56, says, "that the body of Christ was in the Host, as great in quantity, as he was upon the cross;" and judiciously adds, "It is therefore marvellous how so great a man can be hid under so small a form."

CLEMEN's, (FORGED WORKS, i.)

In his first Epistle, he informs St. James of the order and manner, of the death of St. Peter; yet it is certain, that Clement undoubtedly knew it, that James was put to death seven years before St. Peter.

ANTHERUS, (FORGED WORKS, ii.)

In his first Epistle, he mentions Eusebius,

sebius, Bishop of Alexandria, and Felix, Bishop of Ephesus; yet neither Eusebius, nor Felix, were even born during the whole period of the life of Antherus.

MARCELLINUS, (FORGED WORKS, iii.)

In his Epist. ii. ad Oriental. is made to say, "The Emperor might not attempt to presume any thing against the gospel." There was no Emperor then alive, who understood Christ, or the gospel.

ATHANASIUS, (FORGED WORKS, iv.)

The forgery of the Epistles as ascribed to him, is denoted by the following strange sentence, "*Romana Sedes est sacer vertex, in quo omnes vertuntur*:" that is, the Roman sea is a whirlpool, in which all men are whirled round.

MARCELLUS, (FORGED WORKS, v.)

In his Epist. ii. he writes to the Emperor Maxentius, and presses upon him the authority of Clement. Maxentius was an infidel, a tyrant, a persecutor of the Christians, and neither knew nor cared for the authority of Clement.

ZEPHYRINUS, (FORGED WORKS, vi.)

In his Epist. i. he says, "Christ commanded his Apostles to appoint the seventy-two disciples." St. Luke says, Christ himself appointed them.

MELTIADES, (FORGED WORKS, vii.)

Luke says, that John the Baptist, gave this counsel to the soldiers, "Be ye contented with your wages, &c." Meltiades, (Ep. i.) names Christ instead of John.

ANICLETUS, (FORGED WORKS, viii.)

He says, in his Epist. i. that Clemens was his predecessor. Irenæus, (l. 3. c. 3.) as does Eusebius, notes that Anacletus preceded Clement. He also, (*Dist.* 93, *juxta Sanctorum,*) mentions St. Peter's church, though no church was built in the name of St. Peter, within three hundred years after Anicletus. In his Epist. iii, he quotes the decrees and canons of the *old* Fathers, although he was contemporary with St. John, and was himself one of the oldest.

HIPPOLYTUS MARTYR.

This was a book published in the sixteenth century, as the work of a bishop and martyr, in the time of Origen. It is a strange forgery. The first sentence of the work begins with Enim, and he sometimes makes the Revelations of St. John synonymous with the prophecies of Daniel.

PAULINUS, BISHOP OF NOLA,

In his verses of the Life of Felix the Martyr, describing a church, mentions the images of (as he epithetizes them) scabby Job, blind Tobit, pretty Judith, and great Queen Esther.

THE APOSTLES MARRIED.

The apostles were all, except St John, married men: *Ignatius ad Philadelph. Eusеb. l.* 3. *c.* 30, *Clem. Stromat. l.* 7. mentions St. Paul's being married, &c.

VOLATERRANUS.

He translated Nazianzene's Monodia, and put in whole sentences, and perverted and altered a great part of the original.

AMPHILOCHIUS.

This was a friend of Basil. In the heat of controversy, a work was published, as his, and as from a unique manuscript in the library of S. Nazarius, at Verona; the opponents unluckily discovered another, from which it appeared, that the same author had written the life of Thomas a Becket, who lived seven hundred years after Amphilochius.

CLAUDIUS DU SANCTES.

He published, "*A Liturgy of S. Chrysostom,*" which prays for Pope Nicholas, by name, and for the empire and victory of the Emperor Alexius; the first lived five hundred, the other seven hundred years, after Chrysostom.

WOLFGANGUS LAZIUS.

He published the works of one Abdias, and gravely affirms, that his author was one of the seventy-two disciples: and that St. Luke, the Evangelist, in writing the Acts of the Apostles, borrowed many whole stories, word by word, out of this Abdias!!! This last hero pretends, that he was present with Christ, and at most part of the Apostles' doings, though some of them were gone to Italy, some to Asia Minor, some to Scythia, some to India, some to Ethiopia: he also mentions Egesippus, who lived one hundred and sixty years after Christ.

LUKE, A PAINTER.

St. Paul, (*Coloss.* iv.) says, Luke the Physician, not the Painter. Theodorus Anagnostes, (*Lib.* i.) says, that Eudoxia sent an image of the Virgin Mary, painted by Luke, to the Empress Pulcheria, upon what authority is not known.

PAPA.

Οξευς ὁ παππας *Jupiter Papa*, was an idol worshipped in Bithynia, &c.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE WATER LILY.

THE banks of the Chelmer exhibited flowers
Of various classes and hues,
Which, foster'd by Zephyrs, and sun-beams and showers,
Though wild, did sweet odours diffuse.

When wandering one evening its margin along,
My only companion my Muse,
I sought in my ramble a subject for song;
And wish'd the most worthy to choose.

When lo! in the midst of the stream I beheld,
A flower which repos'd on its breast,
While the fond parent flood, oft saluting it, swell'd,
As proud of the prize it possess'd.

A silver-leaf'd lily, with petals of gold,
Encompass'd by many a bud,
I saw, and desiring the treasure to hold;
Impatiently viewing it stood.

And thinking that Cowper's, though plucked from the Ouse,
Was surely less lovely than this,
I wish'd for a spaniel my cause to espouse;
A spaniel as faithful as his.*

But knowing my lack of such aid, I declin'd,
All thoughts of possessing the flower;
Nor wish'd it, when once it occur'd to my mind,
That, if pluck'd, it would die in an hour.

While, there if I left it uninjur'd, I knew,
Retaining its beauties, 'twould live;
And I from observing its delicate hue,
A pleasure again might receive.

Chelmsford. J. POTTER.

THE RUINED SHRUBBERY.

EMBOWER'D by trees, whose silv'ry shadows sleep
On Chelmer's bosom, as of late I stray'd,
I heard a lay, not loud indeed but deep;
That seem'd to issue from a neighbouring shade.

Attentive to the sad mellifluous strain,
Which as I listen'd, louder seem'd to swell,
Soon with a pleasure, not unmix'd with pain,
I recogniz'd my favorite Philomel.

The same sweet songstress I had often heard
By Mildmay's mansion, odorous shrubs among,
Now forc'd from these recesses, sang the bird;
And Fancy thus interpreted her song.

"Sweet shrubb'ry! from whose violated shade,
To this ignobler spot with fear I flew,
Sequester'd haunts, 'mid which the Muses stray'd,
Enamour'd of my evening lays—adieu.

"The ruthless woodman with his axe arrives,
The venerable oaks and elms to fell,
The lawn of all its lovely pride deprives;—
Dear desolated lawn, a long farewell!

"The shrubs that forth their infant foliage shot,
And flourish'd 'neath the last Fitzwalter's eye,
Pluck'd up and planted in some meaner spot,
Indignant droop their with'ring heads and die.

"The flowers too, trampled under foot, or torn
By ruffian fingers, lose both bud and bloom,
While Zephyrs o'er the ruin lingering mourn,
Or leave it laden with its last perfume!

"Dear desolated spot! too long enjoy'd,
Since now no more thy wonted charms I view,
By iron-handed Avarice destroy'd;
Dear desolated shrubbery—adieu!"
So sung the mournful melodist, then paus'd,
As if dispos'd no longer to complain,
Till anguish, by renew'd reflection caus'd,
Produc'd the same sad elegy again.

Chelmsford. J. POTTER.

* Alluding to Cowpers "Dog and Water-lily."

SONNET.

BY ANTHOCLES.

THE midnight storm is high, and sadness brings
To many a musing melancholy mind:
It seems the tempest on his dreary wings,
Bears tribulation; and the hollow wind
Is fill'd with boding voices: but to those
Whom blithe content surrounds, who deem it not
A sin to feel delight, the blast that blows
Is quickly perish'd, and its breath forgot:
Bright let the tapers beam: the ruddy fire
With heighten'd rosiness exalt the glow
Of woman's blooming cheek; and wine inspire
The open heart's exhilarating flow!
Who that is wise, would yield the passing hour
To bitterness, when bliss is in his power?

BY THE SAME.

Swift flew the bounding bark along the tide,
Whose emerald waters flash'd in showy spray
Beneath the keel: the sea-birds that beside
Now rose, now fell, o'er the deep ocean-way,

Still

Still floated with our course: the sun from high
Shone sparkling in blue ether, and the gale
That with fresh breath came whispering pleasantly,
Swell'd full the swan-like bosom of the sail:
But O! when on the watery verge, the shore
Of ancient freedom, whitening rose to view;
That scenery calm and beautiful no more
Was heeded; but so strong impatience grew
In every limb, methought the bark mov'd slow,
And the reluctant wind had ceas'd to blow.

BY THE SAME.

Burdett!—who 'young in years, in counsels old,'
Utterest a warning voice to those who sleep
Forgetful of their country's weal, be bold
In that good cause: with thunders loud and deep,
Break thou their fatal slumber: we our eyes
Bend on thy lonely virtue, ev'n as they
Who struggle with the waves, explore the skies
For that safe star, that shall direct their way:
Thou art the beacon of our sinking land,
A senator unspotted: thou art he,
Who in the desert with uplifted wand,
Dost point the health of nations—Liberty,
That we may gaze and live: the lisping praise
Of children shall be thine, in distant days.

SONNET.

TO THOMAS CAMPBELL, ESQ.
BY ARTHUR OWEN.

YES! I should ill requite thee for thy lay,
Of varied melody, and feeling theme,
So wont, when clouded seem'd life's early way,
To shed around Hope's consecrated beam,
Were not my song to hail thee. Bard of fire,
Since Dryden's mastery from responsive lyre
Drew music, never on the tranced ear
Fell tones, like thine, energic to confess,
The throb of nature, chilling now with fear,
Melting anon with very tenderness!
As Fancy strays o'er transatlantic clime,
(The picture living from thy pencil grows,)
How oft shall Memory tell the tender rhyme,
How oft shall Pity weep for Gertrude's woes!

LINES,

WRITTEN ON READING MR. BARLOW'S COLUMBIAD.

HAIL, fair Columbia, now, well-pleas'd we see,
A second Virgil tune his lyre to thee!
Thy streams majestic, winding o'er thy plains,
And thy dark groves, awaken heavenly strains!
With thine combin'd is thy lov'd Poet's name,
And boundless as his mind, is Barlow's fame:
O'er the wide-bosom'd earth it shall extend,
And to the latest sigh of Time descend.

A. N.

MOUNTAIN, OR THE WITTY DIVINE.

SOME ten, or twenty years ago,
Where a grand building rose!
Young Mountain was to college sent;
For so my story goes.

The rev'rend tutor was a man,
Well qualified to teach,
His students were before him wont
Alternately to preach.

Yet he was not from failings free,
Altho' a man of worth;
He oft was seen to fall asleep,
While they were holding forth.

And now it came to Mountain's turn
To preach before his Grace;
And the grave tutor took his seat,
Just right before his face.

Now Mountain was a clever youth,
But willing to expose
And if he could, reform his Grace,
So for his text he chose.

"Could ye not watch with me one hour?"
And now (for your own sake,)
Thought Mountain, you will surely try,
For once to keep awake.

But all that Mountain could advance,
Did not break his repose;
Scarce fifteen minutes had elaps'd,
Ere he began to doze.

Yet while at intervals his Grace
Gaz'd round in wild surprise,
He had this passage just at hand,
Whene'er he op'd his eyes.

The tutor quite indignant felt
At being thus expos'd;
And secret vow'd he should repent,
As soon as he had clos'd.

(For ah! he did not like to have
His inclination crost,)
But sinking into sleep again,
All recollection lost.

And now 'twou'd all have been forgot,
And pass'd off very well,
But for his fellow-students who
Had all resolv'd to tell.

And for such conduct base and mean,
Each of them did declare,
That Mountain ought to be expell'd,
No more to enter there.

Poor Mountain only begg'd that ere
From college he was sent;
"A farewell sermon he might preach;"
The tutor gave consent.

"Sleep ye on now, and take your rest:"
Were words which Mountain chose;
Seeing he was to be dismiss'd,
For breaking his repose.

But lo! his pupil's last discourse,
Could not keep him awake,
Nor could our Saviour's striking words
Him from his slumbers shake.

Next morning Mountain took his leave,
And homewards bent his way;
He little thought what was in store,
Against some future day.

The King had heard of the affair,
And straight for Mountain sent,
On giving him a Bishop's See
His Majesty was bent.

He wonder'd much what it could mean,
Yet up to court he came;
"Well, Mountain," (said the worthy King,)
"I've heard much of thy fame.

"And as a Bishop is deceas'd,
"I straightway sent for thee,
"But fear alas! thou art not fit,
"To fill that vacant See."

Then Mountain did the King address,
"Oh sov'reign, hast thou faith?"
"I hope so;" was the King's reply:
"The King hopes he has faith."

"But hast thou faith?" "Yes I believe
I have:" the King replied;
This did not answer Mountain's end,
"The King believes;" and sigh'd.

Yet once again did Mountain ask,
"Say oh King, hast thou faith?"
He paus'd: but straight he made reply;
"Yes, Mountain, I have faith."

"Well then, (said Mountain,) if indeed,
"Thou dost possess true faith,
"Tho' as a grain of mustard seed,
"Hear what the Scripture saith.

"This Mountain, (pointing to himself,)
"At thy request made known,
"Shall be remov'd to yonder See,"
No sooner said than done.

(Here by the bye, I would observe,
How wrong it is to make,
A jest-book of God's holy word;
From whence bon-mots to take.)

This witty speech much pleas'd the King;
"And so it shall," he said;
He strait commanded, and they plac'd
The mitre on his head.

"Now let us sing, long live the King!
"And Mountain, long live he!
"And when he next appears at Court;
"May I be there to see."

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted,* FREE of EXPENSE.

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A new Treatise on Algebra, for the Use of Schools. By John Mole, 7s.

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Proceedings on the Trial between Burgess, a pauper, and Wm. Cobbett, for oppression and false imprisonment. Before Mr. Justice Lawrence, on Thursday, July 20, 1809, 1s.

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PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

**Report on the Progress of the Sciences from the Epoch of the French Revolution (1789) to the Year 1808, made by a commission of the Institute of France, by order of the Emperor Napoleon.*

HIS Majesty being in council,† a deputation from the class of Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the Institute, composed of M. M. Bougainville, president of the Institute; Terron, vice-president; Delambre, Cuvier, secretaries; M. M. Lagrange, Monge, Messier de Fleurieu, Charles Berthollet, Haüg, Lamarck, Thouin, de Lacepede, and Dessesarts, members of the Institute; was presented by his excellency the minister of the home department, and admitted to the bar of the council.

Introductory Speech of M. Bougainville, President of the Institute.

SIRE,

Your imperial and royal majesty has ordered that the several classes of the Institute should appear in your council, and report to you on the present state of the sciences, literature, and the arts, and on their progress since the year 1789.

The class of the mathematical and physical sciences now perform that duty, and in presenting myself at the head of the learned men who compose it, I am indebted to my age for that honor.

But, sire, such is the variety of objects with which this class has been occupied, that even with all the conciseness of which profound knowledge and a spirit of analysis afford a facility, the report containing a bare statement of facts is of great extent.

It is therefore only the sketch of their labours that M. M. Delambre and Cuvier are about to read.

I shall make only a single observation, which is, that at the same time that the period from 1789 to 1808 will be, for political and military events, one of the most memorable in the annals of nations, it will also be one of the most brilliant in the records of the arts and sciences.

The share which the French have had in the improvement of those analytical methods, which have led to the great discoveries of the system of the world, and even to those of the three kingdoms of nature, will shew that if the influence of one man alone has made heroes of all our warriors, our learned men, honoured by the protection of your majesty, whom they have seen in their ranks, have a claim to add some rays to the national glory.

Report of M. Delambre, Secretary of the Class for the Mathematical Sciences.

SIRE,

Upon an occasion as memorable as glorious for the sciences, at the moment when their representatives and organs are admitted to the honor of depositing, at the foot of your throne, a view of the acquisitions made by them, of the interesting facts by which they have been enriched, the desire so natural of laying before your majesty, in the most favorable light, the new discoveries, will not lead us to forget that each branch of human knowledge has a language and style peculiar to itself—that the branch of mathematics can have no other merit than that of conciseness and simplicity. But if reason did not induce us scrupulously to adhere to this principle, the abundance of the materials which we have to present to your majesty would render it a matter of indispensable necessity.

All the parts of the mathematics are intimately connected together, and mutually afford assistance to each other. We shall begin with those which were first cultivated, and which serve as an introduction to all the others.

The elementary part furnishes us with two works equally worthy of their success. In the one, M. Legendre recalls geometry to its ancient severity, and presents new ideas for treating some parts of it in a manner entirely analytical; in the other, M. Lacroix proposed to himself to preserve all that is essential in the ancient method, but so that his book may likewise serve as an introduction to modern analysis.

The beautiful collection of the Greek mathematicians was completed in 1791, by the Archimedes of Torelli, of which M. Peyrard

* As it is probable that the discoveries, the labours, and writings of Englishmen, are noticed in too cursory a manner, or wholly omitted in this Report, we shall cheerfully insert such explanations or observations as may be sent us by our own countrymen on particular passages of these reports.

† The sitting of Saturday, the 6th of February, 1808.

M. Peyrard has published a correct translation; to this is added a memoir, by M. Delambre, on the arithmetic of the Greeks. Before this memoir, of which your majesty deigned to furnish the subject, it could scarcely be conceived how the Greeks, with a notation so imperfect compared with ours, could have performed the operations pointed out by Archimedes and Ptolomy.

Ancient geometry admitted in its demonstrations only what could be executed with the rule and the compass. Mascheroni, still more severe, wished to suppress the rule, and we may be astonished at the great number of new and interesting propositions which he has been able to discover in a subject apparently exhausted. His principal theorems were brought to France with the treaty of Campo-Formio by the conqueror and pacificator of Italy. It was desirable to become acquainted with the whole work, and a French translation of it was soon published.

Several moderns had already used with success the method which refers to three rectangular co-ordinates, the position of any point whatever taken in space. M. Monge has made this principle the foundation of a new and complete system, which is indispensable to all the arts of building, and to which has been given the name of *Descriptive Geometry*.

Trigonometry is undoubtedly one of the most useful applications of elementary geometry: it is the basis of geodesia,* of geography, of astronomy, and of navigation. The finest geodesic monument was the map of France, by Cassini. Some doubts, raised in 1787, on the respective positions of the observatories of London and Paris, required a verification of the points situated between Dunkirk and Boulogne. The English, on their side, were to form new triangles between London and Dover, and both commissioners were conjointly to measure the triangles which crossed the Channel. From the progress of the arts and sciences it was to be expected that the English would exert themselves to excel all that had been done of this kind; they succeeded: Ramsden's theodolite, the Indian fires which served as signals, the new apparatus used to measure the bases, afforded a precision unheard of before. The French had only angles to measure; the repeating circle which Borda had just invented, was not of so splendid a form as the theodolite, but it contained in its own construction a principle which secured to it an accuracy at least equal and more independent of the talents of the artists. The French commissioners, Cassini, Legendre, and Mechain, were not unequal to the competition.

From this successful essay arose the idea of the operation on which was soon after founded a new system of measures; the quarter of the meridian was to be the primary unity; it being impossible to effect the entire measure, the most extensive arc presented by any continent, namely, that comprised between Dunkirk and Barcelona, was chosen. Mechain and Delambre were charged with this work, which the circumstances of the times rendered so difficult. Their operations, always thwarted, long suspended, began in 1792, and ended only in 1799. They measured in five different places the elevation of the pole, and the direction of the meridian. Their triangles extended from Dunkirk to Barcelona. Delambre, moreover, measured two bases of 12,000 metres each, and notwithstanding the interval of 700,000 which separated them, they agreed within three decimetres.

This almost incredible precision was due, partly, no doubt, to the care of the observers, but principally to the circle of Borda, which, by the multiplication of the angles, obviated the errors of the division, and of the observations; it was due to the ingenious construction of the rules contrived by the same geometrician, and to the care which he had taken in their verification.

Ten degrees of the meridian were exactly known. Mechain perceived the possibility of adding two new degrees to them, by extending the triangles to the Balearic Islands. The execution of this project, which has since cost him his life, has been lately resumed by two young astronomers, of uncommon talents and resolution, (M. M. Biot and Arago) who are at present continuing it, and will complete it this winter (12).

The loss of Mechain, so deeply felt by all men of learning, left to his colleague alone the charge of all the calculations, and of arranging the work which was to contain all the illustrations and proofs. He has taken the greatest care in publishing the observations with the utmost fidelity, in stating all the formulæ of reduction, and in demonstrating them in an elementary manner. M. Legendre gave

* Surveying.

gave new solutions, and extremely curious theorem, for reducing to rectilinear triangles, the triangles very little curved which are formed on the surface of the earth. He has since demonstrated that the same theorem is applicable to spheroidic triangles. His new canons, and those of Mr. Delambre, for all the same problems, form the basis of the instruction published by the general Depôt of the War Department; they have been adopted by the astronomer Swanberg, who, in 1802, again measured the degree of Sweden. They have changed the face of this most important part of our knowledge.

These great operations have diffused through Europe a taste for geodesy. France is indebted to them for the map of its new departments; England for those of its southern provinces; Germany for several countries partly surveyed by French engineers; Switzerland for a description of several of its cantons. The use of the repeating circle has been extended to all the continent; and there is reason to hope, that shortly, all the surface of Europe will be covered with triangles, and that sovereigns will be better acquainted with their dominions, than private individuals with their estates.

The decimal division of the circle, so convenient for observers and calculators, required new trigonometrical tables. M. Prony caused them to be constructed with incredible celerity, by means entirely new, which enabled him to employ arithmeticians the least informed. A section of analysts, with M. Legendre at their head, prepared the work, and the other sections had only the additions to perform. Thus were obtained two copies of the tables totally independent of each other. This vast work, the greatest that has ever been executed or even conceived, has no fault but its immensity, which has hitherto delayed its publication. Borda, who was aware of the necessity of more portable tables, caused them to be calculated under his own inspection; but he could not finish the work. Delambre completed it, and gave in his preface methods different from those of MM. Prony and Legendre, which would have led with equal rapidity to the same end, and they have furnished very curious verifications.

MM. Hobert and Ideler also calculated, by other means, very accurate tables, and still more portable (20).

If from geometry we proceed to common algebra, we shall find advances less perceptible, but infinitely more difficult. The memoirs of M. Lagrange, on the complete resolution of literal equations, by reducing the problem to its lowest terms, show how difficult it still is. M. Ruffini undertook to prove that it is impossible. Lagrange endeavoured at least to facilitate the solution of numerical equations. His ingenious analysis has reduced the question to finding a quantity smaller than the smallest difference of the roots. He expressed a wish, that methods might be found within the reach of arithmeticians. Mr. Budan, doctor of medicine, has given one which employs additionally, a degree of simplicity which could not be expected, and will not be easily exceeded.

The lectures at the Normal school afforded our great geometricians an opportunity of illustrating the most obscure theories. M. Lagrange developed the analysis of the irreducible case; and M. Laplace *the demonstration of the theorem of d'Alembert on imaginary roots*. M. Gauss has since decomposed into factors of the second degree equations, the reduction of which appeared impossible; he gave the means of inscribing a circle without employing the rule and the polygonic compass. The number of the sides of which is expressed by a primary number (of the form $2^n + 1$.) M. Legendre demonstrated the particular case of the polygon of seventeen sides.

The analysis applied to geometry by M. Monge, presents the equations of lines of planes, of curves of the second degree, the theory of tangent planes; in short, the principal circumstances of the generation of curve surfaces expressed by partial differential equations, of which the author makes use, to integrate, in an elegant manner, a great number of equations, by following step by step the details of the geometrical description. As early as the year 1772 he shewed the connexion existing between the curves with a double curvature and the squarable surfaces. M. Laneret has shewn the ratio between the two curvatures, and transferred into space the imperfect squares of Reaumur.

MM. Hachette and Poisson have added elegant theorems and valuable illustrations to the work of M. Monge. M. Carnot included in symmetric and curious canons all the questions relative to any five points taken in space.

Fermat had suppressed the demonstrations of several remarkable theorems of

indeterminate analysis. Euler and M. Lagrange have found them. M. Legendre added to them several important propositions; and in his Essay on the Theory of Numbers, resumed the subject from its origin, and undertook profound researches to obtain the demonstration, then unknown, of the general theorem of Fermat. M. Gauss has treated this whole theory in a manner entirely new, in a singularly remarkable work, of which it is not in our power to convey an idea, because the whole of it is new, even the language and notation.

To this kind of analysis may be referred the theory of continual fractions, and that of the transformation of equations, so successfully treated of by M. Lagrange.

The differential and integral calculus occupied geometricians for a hundred years; and l'Hopital's *Infiniment Petits*, and Bougainville's Integral Calculus, were the only works which formed a system. Euler has since given more complete treatises, which he enriched by his discoveries; the rapid progress of analysis rendered them insufficient (39). M. Lacroix, who devoted himself to teaching, collected in one large treatise all the scattered methods, by connecting, and developing them; by adding his own ideas to theirs he has associated himself to the glory of the great geometricians whose discoveries he propagated.

M. Bossut, so well known by his tracts on all the parts of the mathematics, and by his Hydrodynamics, of which he has lately given a new edition, with ditions has published a History of Mathematics, which renders the continuation, promised by the author, very desirable. M. de Montucla rendered himself celebrated by a more detailed history, which he could not resume till towards the end of his life; he was not able even to complete it, and Lalande has filled up the chasms.

More attention was paid to the extension of the calculation of infinites than to the explanation of the metaphysical principles of it; the miraculous effects, the incontrovertible results, were seen, but the mind could not accustom itself to the fundamental suppositions. M. Lagrange, in a celebrated memoir, laid down one of those comprehensive ideas, which belong only to men of genius of the first order; he pointed out the means of reducing all the processes of the infinitesimal calculations to one merely algebraical, by carefully excluding all idea of infinity. Many geometricians, struck with this flash of light, sought for the illustrations, which none could supply so well as the inventor. M. Lagrange, having undertaken the functions of teacher at the polytechnic school, created there, in the presence of his auditors, all the parts of which he has since composed his Treatise on Analytical Functions, a classic work, which it would be superfluous at present to recommend; it is sufficient to have mentioned it. The same principles served to explain the metaphysical part of the calculation of the variations, which from the beginning of his career ranked him with inventive geometricians, and the use of which has lately been extended by Mr. Poisson, who shews an elegant and simple manner of obtaining the indeterminate equations resulting from this method.

The calculation of partial differences, respecting which Euler and D'Alembert did not agree, and the utility of which is equal to the innumerable difficulties which it presents, has given rise to the researches of all the eminent geometricians known. MM. Laplace and Condorcet thought of considering the equations containing at the same time differential co-efficients and differences, which M. Lacroix has distinguished by the name of equations with mixt differences. M. Biot has given some general principles for the solution of this species of integrals. MM. Poisson and Paoli have extended still farther this theory, which more than any other is impossible to be translated into ordinary language.

All the laws of mechanics have been reduced to general principles, of which we shall mention that of virtual velocities, the only basis of M. Lagrange's analytical mechanics, which he has been able, with the assistance of the doctrine of the variations, to apply to every case of equilibrium and motion.

M. Lagrange had first assumed this principle; he has since given a demonstration of it; another, by Laplace, is to be found in the Celestial Mechanics; and MM. Poinsot and Ampere have discovered others. There existed one more ancient in the treatise on equilibrium and motion, by M. Carnot. MM. Prony and Poisson, in their lectures at the polytechnic school, have had more than one opportunity of occupying themselves with analogous researches.

M. Laplace reduced to the same principle his numerous researches on the system of the world. He resumed the doctrine of mechanics from its first principles,

ciples, and rigorously demonstrated every part of the science. The law of areas led him to the consideration of a plane moving in a direction parallel to itself with the centre of the system, the position of which may be calculated for any particular instant. To a plane of this kind he refers the motions of the satellites of Jupiter, and thus he has been enabled to overcome the inextricable difficulties of this particular system, which is on a small scale a representation of the grand system of the universe, and which presents this advantage, that all the changes, all the revolutions, are completed in it in periods infinitely shorter, and consequently more favorable, to the present enquiries. He has deduced from observation the laws of Kepler, which serve him to prove the law of universal gravity.

The geometricians of the last century, by framing for themselves methods of approximation, have been enabled to reduce to calculation the effects of attraction. M. Lagrange had given new canons susceptible of still further illustrations. M. Laplace has made this problem the particular subject of his meditations; he discovered means for obtaining the secular equations, and for calculating separately the terms of all the orders to which it may be foreseen that integration may give a sensible value; means which have led him to the discovery of the equations for long periods, and to that of the secular equation of the moon.

We shall dwell no longer on the extract of the Celestial Mechanics; it will suffice to say, that in this work, every page of which displays the genius of analysis, the most fruitful of all in interesting applications, we everywhere meet with theories entirely belonging to the author, or which he has appropriated to himself by the new forms which he has given them.

The author has given a kind of translation of it into common language, under the title of *Exposition of the System of the World;* in which, without using any calculations, he unfolds, to a reader who has some knowledge of geometry, the spirit of the methods, and the progress of the inventor.

From these great problems of celestial physics, the author re-descends with equal success to phenomena, less imposing, but not less difficult: thus he explains the effects of capillary attraction, by two methods totally independent of each other, and which lead him to the same equations. M. Legendre was the first who demonstrated that the elliptic form alone could suit the equilibrium of a fluid mass impelled by a rotatory motion, all the molecules of which attract each other in the inverse ratio of the squares of the distances. By an equation, for which he was indebted to M. Laplace, he proved that the same figure also suits spheroids covered with fluid plates or layers, and of densities varying according to any law whatever. He has, in short, extended his researches as far as to heterogeneous spheroids which perform no revolution.

The same equation has led M. Biot, by a very simple process, to several theorems of great generality, which he afterwards particularly applies to elliptic spheroids.

Lastly, the same equation, in the hands of M. Legrange, has given the successive terms of the development of the perturbations, and this great geometrician has applied this method for the secular equations to that of the moon, the existence and greatness of which was first analytically ascertained by M. Laplace.

We have hitherto alluded only to rational mechanics: practical mechanics have however been honoured by useful inventions, which have revived our manufactures so as to be in future nearly independent on foreign industry. These valuable discoveries have not been described in any printed work within our knowledge, and we should have been fearful of disfiguring them by imperfect descriptions; but in our general report we have carefully collected all the information which we could procure: we can speak with more confidence of the watches for determining the longitude, which have obtained for Lewis Berthoud the prize of the Institute, and the praises of navigators; and mention the hydraulic ram of Montgolfier as a very ingenious invention, the success of which appears certain, when a very large body of water is not required. Finally, amongst the ideas approved of by the class of sciences, we shall name the pyriolophorus of MM. Lenieps, a new principle of motion which appears calculated to produce the greatest effects; and the looms for transparent net-work, by M. Bellemere, who, by rendering the movements of the English loom much lighter, has found the means of forming a machine less expensive by one half; the advantages of it have been already ascertained by two years' experience.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

NEW

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS WELLS'S (ERDINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE), *for an improved Method of maknig and constructing Barrel-cocks and Water-cocks, whereby Leakage, and the Stuckey or Setting-fast of the Key or Plug, are prevented.*

THE merits of this invention do not depend on the metal used in the construction of the cocks, but in the form of that part of the cock which contains the plug or key, and which is called the barrel, so that it cannot leak, nor suffer any liquor to pass through, except when the key is turned for the purpose. This is accomplished by grooves that are made in the inside of the barrel of about 1-8th of an inch in depth, and filling up these grooves with leather, hat, or any thing else of a similar nature, which will absorb the wet. The number or direction of the grooves is not material.

MR. RICHARD SCANTLEBURY'S (REDRUTH, CORNWALL), *for a Machine, by which he counterbalances the Weight of any Column of Water, to be lifted by any Steam or Water Engine, or other Machinery, either worked by Animals or Men.*

"My invention," says the patentee, "is founded on the principle of the inclined plane; that is, I make an inclined plane of wood, cast iron, or wrought iron, or of any other fit materials, and of a convenient length, breadth, and thickness; to the centre of which I fix pinions, that it may turn alternately, or incline at each end, as many degrees below its horizontal, or centre level, as the nature of the machine may require. On this plane I place a traveller or car, so called by me, which is about half the whole length of the plane, with a weight or weights fixed on one or both its ends, which weight or weights, when moved, rolled, or carried, by wheel-work, from the centre of the plane towards either end, will cause the plane to sink, or be depressed, to a certain degree of inclination below its centre level, and so *vice versâ*.

MR. WILLIAM PROCTOR'S (SHEFFIELD), *for improved Methods of raising or supplying Tubes or Lamps with Oil, so as to remove the Shade of the Vessel containing the Oil.*

Mr. Proctor takes a tube of brass, plated metal, or silver, or any other metal tube, drawn or bored; which tube shall be so true as to admit a plug, or piston of leather, cork, or any other elastic or tight-fitting substance, to contain the oil upon it as a piston, which shall be so constructed, as to either ascend the tube, called the candle part (or suffer the tube or candle part, to move, either up or down, over the said plug, or piston), for the purposes of raising or forcing the oil, so as to ascend to the upper part of the tube, or candle appearance of the machine. The machine, or candle-lamp, may be applied to one or more lights, in one instrument or machine, or to the working part of the machine, so as to lubricate it, or prevent wearing of the parts by friction. And the above machine for lights is intended to wear a similar appearance to common mould or wax candles, mounted or fitted in any kind of sticks. The body of the candlesticks may contain the screw of either male or female for the purposes of being attached to the candle part, or containing the oil; in such case the candle part must act as counter or contrary screw to that of the body of the stick, and they must fit each other, so as to give the mechanical motion, or if, without the spiral screw, the ascent of the piston, or descent of the candle passing up or down each other through plain tubes, vertically, or artificially spiral, either with or without springs or collars to steady their motion.—Observe to dress the lamp with oil and cotton, and unscrew the top of the candle.

MR. JOHN WARREN'S (POOLE), *for an Apparatus to prevent Chimneys from Smoking, and to extinguish Fires in Grates and Stoves, without making any Dust or Smoke, injurious to the Room or Furniture.*

This apparatus has two objects; first, to cause a continual current of the smoke until its exit in the air, and to disperse it without any return into the chimney; and, secondly, to extinguish fires in grates and stoves, &c. without making any dust or smoke, injurious to the room or furniture. It consists of two parts—First, A frame to be placed at the top of the chimney, which not only causes the smoke to pass into the open air without any lodgment, but excludes the weather from having any immediate access to the chimney. Secondly, A plate at the bottom of the chimney, to be fixed in a frame in the breast of the chimney, and to move in grooves from the mantle to the

the hearth; and which, by being let down in part will greatly assist in preventing chimnies from smoking; and by being let down entirely, will so exclude the current of air, as to extinguish the fire in the grate or stove, &c.

To this specification are annexed several drawings, which are good representations of the methods adopted by the inventor: thus we see a plan of the apparatus, which is to be fixed at the top of the chimney. This is to have two retort flues, and two or four dispersing flues. We have also plans and elevations of every part of the apparatus, with such descriptions as will enable a mechanic to make the whole for himself, when the patentee's right expires. In speaking of the screen, we are told, there must be a groove in the hearth-stone for the plate to fall in, one-fourth of an inch deep: there may be half a plate, merely for preventing the smoke only, but not for extinguishing the fire, to have four wheels, and work in a frame, to act either with or without weight or pullies; but if without, there must be two springs, one on each bottom corner near the edge.

Observations.—We have attentively considered many inventions, that have been devised for the cure of smoky chimnies, and for the prevention of those injuries to which the furniture of rooms is liable, from the dust and smoke occasioned in raking out fires at night. We have witnessed several schemes, which, in theory, have appeared well adapted to the purpose, either of preventing an evil, or of curing one that already exists; yet, when put to the test of experiment, they have been found perfectly inadequate to the purpose. On this account, we are unwilling to pass judgment on Mr. Warren's method. As far as our experience goes, we will venture to affirm, that the "Smoke Dispersers," so common in the metropolis, and other parts of the kingdom, will be more effectual in curing a smoky chimney, than any thing we have seen; yet these are not certain in their effects; they will do much, but cannot be relied on as infallible, and from the nature of the material, they must be liable to a speedy decay, from the depredations of the atmosphere. We shall be glad, if the invention, that we have now been considering, shall better answer the purpose than the "smoke dispersers." With regard to the other part of the invention, it does seem to us much inferior to that described in our last Number, page 66, invented by Mr. Younie,* to which we refer our readers, for a very useful, safe, and economical contrivance.

MR. JOSEPH ISLETT'S (STRATFORD), *for a Method of producing fast Greens on Cottons, and various other Articles.*

Mr. Islett's invention consists in combining a yellow mordant with indigo blue, and thereby producing fast greens on cottons, cambrics, linens, &c. He takes twelve quarts of muriatic acid, adding thereto, by degrees, one quart of nitrous acid, and the whole is to be saturated with grain tin. It is then to be boiled in a proper vessel till two-thirds are evaporated. He sometimes neutralizes the solution, by boiling a pound of fresh slacked lime, and the same quantity of pearl-ash, or soda, in a gallon of water, and keeping the clear solution, in bottles, from the action of the air. To prepare the indigo for mixing with the solution: he takes nine pounds of indigo, half a pound of orange orpiment, and grinds it in about four quarts of water; he then takes three pounds of gum senegal, and dissolves it in four quarts of water, mixes it well with the indigo, and grinds the whole in the usual way. The manner of mixing the solution of tin with the prepared indigo, to make it fit for printing, is thus: Take two gallons of the indigo prepared as above, then add to it, by degrees, or small quantities, one gallon of the evaporated or neutralized solution of tin, neutralized by adding as much caustic alkali, prepared as above, as can be added without precipitating the tin from the acids; keep it stirring all the time it is mixing, and it will be fit for use, and may be applied in the usual way of printing on cotton, &c. For a lighter shade of green less indigo will be necessary. After being printed, the goods are to be dipped in the usual way of dipping China blues, but they must not be allowed to drain, but must be moved from one back or vat to another, as quick as possible; then to be cleansed in the usual way, in a sour vat or back, in the proportion of about one hundred and fifty gallons of water to one gallon of oil of vitriol; then to be well washed in the usual method of goods for raising in decoctions of weld and other yellow-colouring drugs, then in the usual way to be branned or bleached till they become white.

* The reader is requested to alter, at the page referred to, the name James Young, to that of James "Younie."

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. MAVOR's great work of Voyages and Travels, in twenty-eight volumes, including all works of importance, from Columbus to Lord Valentia, will be ready in a few days.

Mr. RICHARD CUMBERLAND proposes to print by subscription, twelve of his hitherto unpublished Dramas, in a quarto volume, to be ready next spring.

Mr. WILLIAM LINLEY, brother in-law to Mr. Sheridan, has a novel in the press, under the title of Ralph Reybridge.

Mr. HEWLETT's magnificent Bible has advanced to the eighth Number.

The Statistical and Agricultural Survey of Surry, by Mr. STEVENSON, is far advanced at press, and will be published by the Board of Agriculture early in September.

The account given in our last, of Mr. FOSBROOKE's Dictionary of Antiquities, does not, it seems, convey a full idea of its design and utility to every class of readers. It contains the whole of the curious and valuable matter in the French Encyclopedia of Antiquities, and the famous Glossary of Ducange, besides C. Caylus, Winkelmann, Gough, Strutt, the Monkish Chroniclers, &c. &c. &c. It illustrates the Classics by the Marbles, and other remains: supplies the superficial accounts of Andrews, Henry, &c. by commencing with the classical æras, and earliest origins of manners, customs, &c. and the symbols and legends of coins, (omitted by Pinkerton;) explains the costumes of Greece, Rome, and England, in details and plates, as well as houses, temples, statues, arms, moveables, utensils, &c. &c. includes the ancient engravers' marks, &c. and thus is not only an elementary book to the lover of antiquities, but being combined with all the local antiquities, enables every Tourist and Dilettanti, to become, with correctness and ease, (the authorities being given) his own antiquary. The Local Antiquities contain regular abridgments of Gough's Camden, Grose's Antiquities, and Tanner's Notitia, besides large selections from other writers and travellers. It descends to the minutest articles, and, it is hoped, there being no work of the kind in England, and the French only extending to the classics, that it will be found of the very first utility, and cheaply and very easily augment the stock of valuable and elegant knowledge. It has all the important comments of works, not to be purchased under some hundred pounds.

Mr. PITT, author of an Essay on the Philosophy of Christianity, is preparing for the press his long-promised second part of that work, comprising an application of the preceding positions on power, and human preference, to the scripture doctrines of divine preference and inclination; human sin; gospel renovation; and a future state of our existence.

A new, and for the first time, an entire translation of the Life of Apollonius of Tyanea, from the Greek of Philostratus, has just been completed for publication, by the Rev. EDWARD BERWICK. Of this curious and interesting work, no English translation has been attempted since the year 1688, when Mr. Charles Blount presented the public with three of the eight books, of which the work is composed; but he never completed his undertaking.

Dr. CAREY has in the press a sequel to his "English Prosody and Versification," viz. "Poetic Reading made Easy," containing a selection of Poetry for Schools, with directions for the proper utterance of each line.

Mr. FAULKNER, of Chelsea, will put to press in November, an Historical, Topographical, and Statistical Description of Chelsea, and its Environs; under the patronage, and to be dedicated by permission, to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Winchester, to be published by subscription. This work will include every particular relative to the antiquities, topography, situation, boundaries, soil, air, agriculture, population, &c. of Chelsea, with a full description of all the monumental inscriptions in the church, accompanied by biographical notices of the noble and learned personages there interred, or recorded; likewise an historical description of the royal hospital, royal military asylum, Winchester palace, Ranelagh, physic gardens, and botanic gardens, and a catalogue of such paintings, works of art and sculpture, as are at present in Chelsea. Also anecdotes of eminent statesmen, literary characters, &c. who have resided in Chelsea during the three preceding

preceding centuries, including an interesting sketch of the lives of Sir Thomas More, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Hans Sloane, bart. and many other celebrated men. This work will be embellished with a series of engravings, by Messrs. Nisbett and Balow, from original drawings, made purposely for this work; and the antiquary will in it find a fac-simile engraving of the tomb and epitaph of Sir Thomas More, which has, as yet, never been correctly given.

Mr. Murphy, author of the Description of the Church at Batalha, is preparing for publication the Arabian Antiquities of Spain. The work will be printed in large folio, and consist of about one hundred plates, with descriptions of the different objects, and several interesting particulars, relating to the Arabs, and their establishments in Spain.

The Rev. E. Nares, is preparing some Remarks on the Unitarian Version of the New Testament.

Notwithstanding the numerous volumes published respecting China, we know but little of the literature of that empire. The public will consequently learn with satisfaction, that a work calculated to add to our knowledge of that interesting country, is in the press. This is a translation of the Penal Code of China, entitled in the original, Ta-Tsing-Leu-Lee. This body of penal laws, successively promulgated by the Chinese emperors of the reigning dynasty, and which is in full force, must be uncommonly interesting to the statesman, the legislator, and the philosopher. It will be illustrated with notes by the translator, and will appear early next spring.

Dr. Brewster, of Edinburgh, has invented a new gnomiometrical telescope, and microscope, for measuring the angles of crystals by reflection, and for ascertaining the inclination of strata, and the apparent magnitude of angles, when the eye is not placed at the vertex.

The same gentleman has also invented an instrument for determining distances at one station, without measuring a base, without a portable base being attached to the instrument, or without knowing the magnitude of the object, the distance of which is to be ascertained. A long base is actually created by the instrument, without measuring it; and the distance is obtained upon a principle, which, as far as is known, has never been employed in trigonometrical instruments.

A work of considerable interest is about to be published, under the title of Travels through Lower Canada, and the United States of North America, in the years 1806, 1807, and 1808. From the nature of his pursuits, the author possessed many advantages unattainable by others; and his great object has been, to delineate, without partiality or prejudice, the real state and condition of the countries in which he resided; the character of the people; their manners, customs, and amusements; arts, sciences, and literature; agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; laws, government, and religion. He has also stated many important facts, concerning the attempts that have been made to introduce the culture of hemp in Canada; from which it appears, that there has existed for several years, and still exists, a secret party, whose agents are actively employed in counteracting the measures of the Board of Trade, in their endeavours to render Great Britain independent of the Northern Powers for her supplies of hemp, and other naval stores.

The ninth Number (which completes the second volume) of the Mathematical Repository, containing solutions to thirty mathematical questions, and many other disquisitions in various branches of the mathematics, will be ready in a few days.

Mr. Bagster is printing the Chronicles of Robert of Gloucester, and Peter Langtoft, with Glossaries; he intends them as a specimen of the manner in which he proposes to publish the whole of the works of Antiquity, edited by Thomas Hearne. The above Chronicles will be followed by Hearne's other high-priced publications, as fast as particular attention to accuracy under the care of an able editor will permit. The number of copies will be limited; only fifty, above the number subscribed for, will be printed; and as soon as subscribers for two hundred and fifty, on demy paper, and one hundred on royal paper, are obtained, the works will proceed. Great attention has been paid to the Chronicles already in progress, by rendering the stile of printing, paper, &c. harmonious with the old editions.

Mr. Dennison, and Dr. Byam Dennison, will commence their course of Lectures at the Theatre, London Hospital, on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Monday, October 2d, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Dr. Buxton's autumnal course of Lectures, on the Theory and Practice of Medicine,

Medicine, will be commenced on the 2d of October, at the Medical Theatre, London Hospital.

Mr. Wilson will commence his Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, at the Theatre of Anatomy, Great Windmill-street, on Monday the 2d of October, at two o'clock as usual. A room is open for Practical Anatomy, under the direction of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Brodie, where demonstrations of the parts dissected, are given daily from one to two o'clock.

At the Theatre of Anatomy, Blenheim-street, Great Marlborough-street, Mr. Brookes will commence his autumnal course of Lectures on Anatomy, Chymistry, and Surgery, on Monday the 2d of October, at two o'clock.

Mr. Thomas's Lectures on the Principles and Operations of Surgery, will commence early in October, as usual. A Prospectus may be had at his house, Leicester-place, or at the Theatre of Anatomy, in Windmill-street.

Dr. Reid will re-commence his course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Wednesday the 4th of October, at nine o'clock in the morning, at his house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square. The subsequent Lectures will be delivered at the same place and hour, on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until the conclusion of the course.

Mr. Robertson will begin his next course of Lectures, on the Principles and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, at Mr. Bell's Anatomical Museum, No. 10, Leicester-street, Leicester-square, on Friday the 6th of October, at a quarter past ten in the morning.

Mr. Brodie will commence his Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, in the beginning of October.

FRANCE.

M. Malte Brun, has issued proposals for commencing a work, designed to contain a General Account of the Progress of Geographical Discovery. It will appear periodically, and consist of a selection of the most esteemed contemporary, or late voyages, translated from all the European languages, and unpublished accounts of voyages, both by natives of France, and foreigners. A subordinate department will contain a Bulletin of all new discoveries, researches, or enterprises, which may tend to accelerate the progress of the sciences, particularly of Geography. It will be illustrated by plates.

A few years since, Messrs. Fourcroy and Vauquelin remarked, that a concrete sugar, or manna, exuded from the receptacle of the flowers of the pontic dwarf rosebay (*Rhododendron ponticum*). M. Bosc has recently observed it afresh, and presented to the National Institute some grains of this substance, collected from the receptacle of the fruit, several of which were about $\frac{5}{10}$ of a line in diameter. Their taste and appearance do not differ perceptibly from the purest sugar-candy; but it is necessary to be upon our guard against this appearance, on account of the deleterious properties suspected in the plant. This manna, according to M. Bosc, is dissolved during the night by the moisture of the atmosphere, melted in the day by the heat of the sun, and does not exude from plants of a vigorous vegetation. These are the reasons why it is so seldom seen. Plants growing in pots, and sheltered from the dew, as well as from the sun, are most likely to furnish it. The grains above-mentioned, were collected from a plant, in which all these circumstances united.

To the methods that have been suggested for improving common alum, by freeing it from the iron which it contains, M. Seguin has added a new one, founded on the different solubility of pure alum, and alum mixed with iron. He dissolves sixteen parts of common alum in twenty-four of water, crystallizes, and thus obtains fourteen parts of alum, equal to the Roman, and two nearly equal to that of Liege. This process might be employed in the manufacture of alum, so as to obtain at first an alum worth one-third more than in its impure state.

The fourth part of Von Humboldt's and Bonpland's Travels, will contain, in two quarto volumes, the astronomical observations, trigonometrical operations, and barometrical measures. Mr. Von H. has thought that it would be most satisfactory to give the whole of the original observations, that it may be seen what degree of confidence the results deduced from them deserve. The calculations have been made by M. Oltmanns, from the best tables. The magnetical observations, with an examination of them, and of those of Cook, Vancouver, and other able astronomers, by Biot, will occupy the second volume. As such a number of figures must be a consider-

able

able time printing, the latitudes and longitudes of various places, deduced from astronomical observations, have been published in a separate tract in Latin.

M. Denis Santi, professor of architecture at Rome, has been invited to Paris by Cardinal Fesch, who is erecting a palace in the Rue du Mont Blanc. This edifice will be embellished with marble columns, wrought at Rome, as well as the beautiful statue representing the Immaculate Conception, which is to be placed in the chapel.

M. Botta, a member of the Legislative Body, already known by his *Flora Medicale di Corfu*, has just completed in Italian, the History of the American War. This work, which will form about six octavo volumes, is distinguished for perspicuity, fidelity, and impartiality. It likewise possesses the very rare merit of being written in the purest style, and forcibly reminding the lovers of the Italian language, of the beauties of the writers who flourished in the age of Leo X.

The Phelloplastic Cabinet of M. Stamaty has been for some time exhibited at Paris. It consists of representations in cork, of the most important and curious monuments of ancient Rome, and the south of France. Nothing is so favorable for representing ruins as cork; its colour and the inequality of its pores, heighten the illusion; but it is very difficult to cut, and works so delicate as M. Stamaty's require infinite patience. That artist has spent twenty years in executing the articles which he is now exhibiting. They exceed forty: among which the great Pantheon of Agrippa, now the Church of the Rotunda at Rome; the Tower of Pisa, with eight rows of columns, inclining 7½ fathoms; the Triumphal Arch of Septimius Severus: that of Constantine; the Pont du Gard, with three rows of arches; the Maison Carrée of Nismes, &c. &c. deserve particular notice.

At Nice, in the quarter of Cimiez, there is a Roman Amphitheatre, which constantly attracted the curiosity of travellers. This monument of antiquity, which was worthy of being preserved with the greatest care, had been so neglected, that most of the seats were covered with earth; and the whole exhibited only a shapeless mass of ancient buildings, mixed with others of modern construction. The present proprietor has determined to repair the errors of his predecessors, and has uncovered nearly the whole of the ancient edifice, which, in several parts, is in high preservation. He has pulled down what intercepted the view of other parts, and has inclosed the whole with a wall. The pains he has taken have already received part of the recompense which they deserve, in the great number of medals which he has found in making these alterations.

Some works, undertaken at the country-house of M. Trembley, at La Tronches, a village situated a little to the north-east of Grenoble, have brought to light the following antiquities:—1. Several fragments of a mosaic pavement, composed of irregular cubes, and arranged either in the form of a draught-board, with black and white squares, or in white and black parallel lines. The substance of the cubes is carbonated lime. 2. Several water-pipes of red clay, of a semi-elliptical figure, regularly fitted into each other, which served to conduct water into basins constructed in the form of the clubs on cards, and were bedded in a composition of broken tiles, lime, and ashes, without any exterior covering. 3. Hollow bricks in the form of a parallelepipedon. Their surfaces are ornamented with diagonal transverse bars; and two square holes, made about the middle of their length, correspond on either side. 4. A domestic lamp of red clay, without ornament, having underneath this inscription: Aprior. The spot on which these articles were found, contains to a considerable extent, ruins of Roman buildings, which were examined at some remote period. The situation and nature of these ruins, shew that the whole belonged to a Roman villa.

The female zebra, which was one of the principal ornaments of the Menagerie of the Garden of Plants, died suddenly, after an attack of the cholic of two hours. This loss, which it will be very difficult to repair, is the more to be regretted, as hopes were entertained that she would produce, in due time, the offspring of a new cross of her species, with a Lapland horse. The female mongrel, obtained from her former copulation with an Etrurian ass, continues lively, and promises the inquisitive naturalist a source of new observations.

M. Darcet, has proved by experiments, that soda, purified with alkohol, is not extremely pure, as has been supposed; and that the analyses, made under

this idea, are inaccurate. He prefers carbonates, to ascertain the relations of acids and bases in neutral salts.

A curious discovery has just been made in the archives of the office for foreign affairs. It is a manuscript history of Poland, written in 1764, by command of government, by FATHER GOUVERT DE MAUBERT, a capuchin. This history has been compared with that of the academician Rulhières; and to the astonishment of all, it has been found, that, except some trifling suppressions, or additions, he has copied a volume and a half of his work, verbatim, from Maubert.

GERMANY.

The art of printing from stone, continues to be practised with great success. At Stutgard, a printing-office has been established for the more extensive application of this invention. The engraving of music is the chief branch to which it has hitherto been directed.

M. DEGEN, a watchmaker of Vienna, has invented a machine, by which a person may rise into the air. It is formed of two parachutes, of taffeta, which may be folded up or extended at pleasure; and the person who moves them is placed in the centre. M. Degen has made several public experiments, and rose to the height of fifty four feet, flying in various directions, with the celerity of a bird. A subscription has been opened at Vienna, to enable the inventor to prosecute his discoveries.

BARON LUTGENDORF, well known for his travels, has invented a machine, by means of which a person may exist under water, without fear of being drowned. It is a kind of cuirass, which allows the body to assume every possible position, and which is expected to be extremely useful in saving persons in danger of being drowned. The police of Vienna have purchased a considerable number of these machines, with the view of assisting in bringing up drowned persons from the bottom of the Danube.

M. WOLTMANN has published a very interesting and able book, on the hydraulic works, in the territory of Hamburg. The author has introduced into it some new and curious ideas. It was he who directed the new works constructed in the port of Hamburg, and at the mouth of the Elbe.

The Observatory of Seeberg, near Gotha, has been placed under the direction of M. von Lindenau, who succeeds M. Von Zach; that illustrious astronomer having accompanied the Duchess Dowager of Gotha, to the south of Europe. The present duke, much to his credit, is endeavouring to restore that establishment to its former splendor, and applying the funds, assigned it by Duke Ernest, to the purpose for which they were originally intended. M. Schröter, a very able mechanician, has been directed to examine all the instruments. The numerous works relative to astronomy, which formed part of the library of the late duke, have been placed under the superintendence of M. Von Lindenau; among the rest is the library of Bernouilli, which has never been unpacked since it was purchased.

Messers. DOGEN, BUSCHING, and VAN DER HAGEN, propose to publish in numbers a Museum of the ancient Language, Literature, and Monuments of Germany. The interest of the subject, and the talents of the persons concerned in this work, promise a highly curious and instructive performance.

M. WIELAND has sent to the press, at Zurich, his Translation of Cicero's Letters, with a Commentary. This publication is accompanied with a preface, in which the translator developes the merit and interest of the Letters of the Latin orator, and the rules which he has followed in translating them.

M. BERNARD STARCK, of St. Emmeran, has recently found in a research, which he caused to be made near Ratisbon, vases, rings, coins, and a tomb, on which are four figures in relievo, with this inscription: *C. J. Donatus Eques.* The coins are chiefly of Antoninus, and the Empress Faustina.

Professor BREDOW, of Helmstädt, is engaged upon a new edition of the authors known by the appellation of *Geographi Minores*, of whom there is none but Hudson's English edition extant, and that is very scarce and dear. This new edition will comprehend all the works published by Hudson, collated with the best manuscripts. Thus the commentary of Eustathius on Dionysius Periegetes will appear, with very numerous corrections. The Periphrastes of Dionysius, will be for the first time published in a correct manner, from the manuscript in the imperial library; and M. Bredow has promised to subjoin to it, a great number of important illustrations, that have never yet appeared. He intends to include several geographers, not comprised in Hudson's collection; as Dicuilus, Nicephorus, Blemmydas, Gemisthius Pletho, Palladius, &c. Lastly, this edition will be

be accompanied with geographical maps, representing the ideas that have been successively formed of the world, from the times of Homer and Moses, to the discovery of America.

M. Hoffmansegg, is employed upon a splendid work, on the plants of Portugal and Brasil. It will be surpassed by few in elegance and expense. The author has devoted the sum of forty thousand crowns to the purposes of this publication; each copy of which will cost one hundred guineas; and yet the cost is said to be already nearly provided for by subscriptions. The Emperor of Russia has subscribed for sixteen copies.

An instrument maker, named Bennote, has discovered a process for preparing a mordant for rust; and a kind of paper for polishing wood and alabaster, which articles are said not to be inferior to those of English manufacture.

The literary world, who have so justly regretted the loss of the celebrated Adelung, at the moment when he was engaged in finishing his Mithridates, will doubtless learn with pleasure, that the fruit of his labours will not be lost. His plan was to give an analytical sketch of all languages, both ancient and modern, divided into classes and families. Death snatched him away, while the first volume, comprehending the Asiatic languages, was at press. Those who have read that astonishing performance, for which the author had engaged the assistance of one of the most learned oriental scholars of Germany, cannot forbear paying a just tribute of admiration, not only to the erudition which it displays, but also to the sagacity and discernment with which the author has arranged his materials. He there gives his opinions respecting the origin of the human race, the cradle of civilization, which he places in Upper Asia, the languages of the East, &c. The second volume is to contain all the European languages, divided into six principal families. All that relates to that which he denominates Celtico-Gallo-Cimbric, composing six sheets, was printed off before the author's death. He fortunately had time to chuse a worthy assistant to finish his work, in Professor Vater, of Halle, to whom Adelung's heirs have faithfully transmitted his manuscripts. Among the materials intended for the second volume, have been found all the particulars concerning the Gaelic language, with which Adelung was furnished by James Macdonald; others, relative to the Slavonian languages, supplied by the learned Dobrewzki; and others on the Hungarian language, by Professor Rumi. Upon the whole, there is a sufficiency of materials for the European languages, with the exception, perhaps, of the primitive Greek, on which Adelung's Researches have not thrown much more light, than those of his predecessors. The third and fourth volumes will be occupied with the languages of America, and the South Sea Islands. It is in this part, as may easily be conceived, that Adelung's manuscripts are most deficient; but the public will learn with so much the more pleasure, that M. Von Humboldt, in order to supply it as much as possible, has generously transmitted to his friend, Professor Vater, all his manuscripts relative to the languages of America.

Göthe, whose universal genius embraces the widely-extended empire both of nature and art, is assiduously engaged in a work on Optics, and will, it is hoped, soon publish the results of his ingenious researches.

M. Riem will speedily publish his new system of Pasigraphy, or Universal Writing. The only signs which he makes use of are, Arabic figures, and two lines, one perpendicular, and the other horizontal.

The Royal Academy of Sciences of Bavaria, has appointed a committee for the exclusive purpose of examining such antiquities, as have already been discovered, or may hereafter be found in that kingdom.

M. Goltlob Benjamin Robenstein, of the Royal Cabinet of Antiquities, at Dresden, has published an imitation of Lippert's Collection of Pastes, the impressions of which are not at all inferior in sharpness and elegance to the originals. It consists of three large folio volumes; the first containing one thousand and five mythological subjects, from antique gems; the second, one thousand and ninety-five historical; and the third, one thousand and forty-nine, partly of one, and partly of the other. The Pastes have yellow borders, gilt on the edges; and he furnishes the whole, package included, for fifty ducats, (about twenty-three pounds.) He has likewise copied Visconti's Collection in sulphur, consisting of one thousand two hundred and thirty-seven casts, which he sells for eighteen ducats, (eight pounds eight shillings.)

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested under COVER *to the Care of the Publisher.*

Statue of Francis, Duke of Bedford, erected in Russel-square, Bloomsbury, 1809. Designed and cast in Bronze, by Richard Westmacott, Associate of the Royal Academy of London, &c.

THE custom of erecting statues to eminent men has been prevalent in all ages, and from the earliest times; and its origin is to be attributed to the most laudable motives. A statue is intended to be a memorial, to recal to the mind of the spectator and posterity the services, and to record the actions, of a hero, or public benefactor. It is not sufficient, that such a statue is a perfect resemblance of the person it commemorates. It should also express, in those plain terms, that "those who run may read," the individual character of its prototype, and point out his principal trait. We should see immediately the point of veneration for which he was most distinguished, whether for a profound knowledge and support of his country's laws; for his intrepidity in the hour of danger; or any other elevated virtue, which determines a great character.

These are the characteristics of the statue now under consideration. A stranger, unacquainted with the knowledge to whom it is erected, sees at once, by the drapery, that it is the memorial of a man, who was a member of the highest department of the British legislature: by the plough on which he reclines his right arm; by the wheat ears grasped in his left hand; by the four seasons of the year, personified by infant genii; by the heads of oxen on the angles of the pedestal; by the bassi relievi of groupes of cattle in the frieze; by the pastoral bassi relievis on the flank of the pedestal; that he was also an agriculturist on the most extensive scale. The inscription tells him, it is "Francis, Duke of Bedford;" and the memorial of the benefactor of his country is complete.

This admirable groupe is executed in bronze. The principal figure of the statue of the Duke is habited in his ducal robes; and, in allusion to the attention his Grace paid to agriculture, he is represented with his right arm reclining on a plough. At the foot of this statue, the seasons personified are represented by genii, or children in playful attitudes.

This groupe surmounts a pedestal, composed of granite, the sides of which are embellished by bassi relievi of pastoral subjects. On the angles are bulls' heads; the intermediate friezes being occupied by bassi relievi, in bronze, of groupes of cattle.

The whole composition is about twenty-five feet in height. This work is worthy of the British school of the fine arts, and does honour to the talents of the sculptor, Westmacott, who has wisely and boldly thrown off the shackles of Roman costume for public statues, and not run into the other extreme of variable fashionable drapery, the failure of which is so strongly exemplified in the "effigies" of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, in Westminster Abbey, and the late Duke of Cumberland, in Cavendish-square.—Beckford, in Guildhall, is scarcely exempt from this charge, although his municipal robes, unalterable by fashion, might have better concealed the evanescent garb beneath. The Duke of Bedford, on the contrary, is in the habit of his order, and (with the omission of the cravat) as he often appeared; yet the ducal robes flow round him with a sufficiently antique air to gratify the connoisseur. The four Seasons of the Year are well designed, and, as attributes, are well chosen; Summer is particularly elegant. The other attributes of his Grace's character are appropriate, and the whole is well executed. The mouldings and whole form of the pedestal is both novel, and in a pure style; and the whole, with the exception of an appearance of shortness in the left leg, is one of the finest compositions in bronze, that has proceeded from the mould of modern foundery.

The New Building, called the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, London.

It is hardly possible to suppose, in the present advanced state of the fine arts in England, that a building, containing so many errors and faults in its façade, could have been designed in the nineteenth century, and in London; and yet it has been begun within the last twelvemonth. Surely it must have been found

in

in an old portfolio of Nic. Hawksmoon, Batty Langley, or John Benson, and used to save the expense of a new design. Ballusters cutting the shafts of columns, a mongrel species of the Ionic order, partly Greek, partly Roman. A Doric attached portico of three-quarter columns of the same description, are among the absurdities of this staring pile, which, it is wonderful, is not shrunk into nothingness, by its elegant and classical neighbour the Bank of England.

The Cotters' Saturday Night. Two Prints, 26 inches by 16. Engraved by Paton Thomson, London, from original Drawings, by the late David Allan, of Edingburgh; in the possession of John Mair, esq. Glasgow. Published by Boydell and Co. Cheapside; and Alex. Finlay, Glasgow.

The subjects of these two prints are taken from Burns' poem of the same name. To quote the passages of each is to describe each print, which the artist Allan, who was distinguished for the fidelity with which he painted the costume and character of the Scotch peasantry, has hit off with that humour and character, for which he was so esteemed in his own country.

The second print is the most interesting of the two for every reason; the figures, especially the countenances, are characteristic and pleasing. There is a certain delicacy and evenness of colour in the first print, much resembling the handling of the best Italian engravers, and for that reason it does not at first attract the eye that is used to more force in the lights and shadows. In the second there is more force and depth of colour, and delicacy of handling, and it seems to have been the engraver's favourite. The designs are highly characteristic of the people, the story well told, and are pleasing illustrations of the simplicity, piety, and literary cultivation, of the peasantry in the northern division of the kingdom.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c. IN SCOTLAND.

The second public Exhibition of Paintings, &c. in Scotland, by artists, closed on Saturday the 20th May. During the short period of six weeks, that the exhibition rooms were open to the public, nearly five hundred guineas were collected; and it is in the contemplation of the society to build apartments for the express purpose of exhibiting their works in future. This institution will afford a powerful stimulus to young artists, to exert themselves to the utmost, in obtaining a knowledge of their art, by shewing that merit and distinction will be constantly united, and that the most obscure individual will have an equal chance of public notice with the most celebrated. This, in times past, had been too little the case, and many a young artist of promising talents has had his efforts cramped, and the "genial current of the soul" frozen, by the languor and despondency which proceed from disappointed prospects, and ineffectual exertions. That the exhibition, if properly conducted, may remedy this evil, is obvious; and we hope, that before the end of another year, its good effects will appear from the vigour and spirit with which the artists will prosecute their studies.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Musical Grammar, in Four Parts—Notation, Melody, Harmony, and Rhythm. By Dr. Callcott. 10*s.* 6*d.*

OF the general and distinguished merits of this publication we spoke at its first appearance. We now, therefore, have only to announce its re-publication, and to acknowledge additions and amendations it has received from the ingenuity and science of Mr. S. Wesley and Mr. Horsley, who, in consequence of the author's indisposition, laudably undertook its revisal. The divisions of the work, as the publisher justly observes, were, in the former edition, not sufficiently broad and comprehensive, while many of the articles were less compressed, and perhaps less clear than at present. The examples of harmony, given before only by figured basses, are now illustrated by *notes*. Other important alterations occur, especially in the fourth part, on rhythm. On this part of his subject the author, it is but fairly stated, entered without sufficient deliberation. Mr. S. Wesley has in the present edition obviated the objections to which the exact comparison between

between musical metre and ancient prosody was liable; and his well-known science and literary attainments will not fail to bespeak the most favorable opinion of whatever his talents have contributed towards the improvement of a work so useful to the musical world, and so reputable to the respected author.

A Duet for the Harp and Piano-Forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Sarah Catherine, and Miss Urania Caroline Ward. By Francis Panormo. 4s.

Mr. Panormo has exhibited in this duet considerable talents for harp and piano-forte composition. The passages are not only flowing to the ear, but are conveniently disposed for the hand, while the parts are so adjusted as to blend with admirable effect. The piece comprises four movements; and the variety and relief they produce, greatly add to its general attraction.

"Auld Robin Gray," a favorite Scotch Air, as sung by Miss Parke, Messrs. Harrison, W. Knyvett, and Sale, jun. Harmonized for Four Voices by W. Knyvett. 2s.

We have scrutinized the adjustment of this harmonization "Auld Robin Gray," with much pleasure. A smoothness and a melody is preserved through the several *parts* that not only argue considerable natural taste, but prove a familiarity with the formation of harmonical construction, highly creditable to Mr. Knyvett's ingenuity and science.

Trois Duos pour Deux Violoncellos. Composés et dédiés à son Ami Frederick Rousseau par Barnard Romberg. 8s.

We have perused these duets not without pleasure, though we cannot say with the greatest warmth of admiration. The ideas are, for the most part, rather common place, and the combination is not always conducted with that contrivance and mastery so necessary to this species of composition. The general effect is, however, attractive and conciliating, and bespeaks much future excellence.

Divertimento Scozzese for the Piano-Forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Louisa Murray. By J. B. Cramer, esq. 3s.

This divertimento, in which Mr. Cramer has introduced the old favorite air of "Bonny Jean," is animated in its matter, and tasteful in its embellishments. The introductory movement is masterly in its arrangement, and the digressive passages in the air are analagous, though rapid and brilliant.

A Fifth Troop March. Inscribed to the Earl of Hardwicke. Composed by S. Suest, of Wisbeech. 3s.

This troop is published in *score* for clarinets, flutes, horns, trumpet, bassoons, serpent, side drums, and bass drum, with an adaption for the piano-forte. The style is spirited and truly martial, and the combination of the various instruments proves science, and a judgment cultivated by much observation of effect. The piano-forte part is judiciously arranged, and calculated to promote the circulation of the piece.

"Ye Banks and Braes of Bonnie Doon," a favorite Scotch Air. Arranged as a Duett for the Piano-Forte and Violoncello, by J. W. Crouch. 3s. 6d.

Mr. Crouch, in this duett, has so managed the combination of the violoncello with the piano-forte, as to have produced an effect with which every one must be pleased, who is capable of appreciating the talents necessary for so able an acquittal in so difficult a task. The two instruments converse with each other very agreeably, and are heard together to great advantage.

Minstrel Serenades. Composed for the Harp, or Piano-Forte: and inscribed to his Pupil, Miss Willan. By Edward Jones, Bard to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. 10s. 6d.

To those whose curiosity induces a love of the *ancient* and *rare* in musical melody, a great portion of the present collection will be highly acceptable; while the new airs, from the pen of Mr. Jones, will be found characteristic and pleasing. Among the compiled matter we meet with specimens of the talents of Morley, Barrett, and other old English masters, whose labours have contributed to our repute for expressive, simple, and natural melody.

Emma, a Canzonet. Composed by J. Ross, esq. 1s.

"Emma" is a very pleasing air, and not a little recommended by the truly characteristical simplicity of its style. The ideas, though not, perhaps, remarkable for their novelty, are natural and connected, and the general effects attractive and interesting.

La Fête Militaire, a Grand Divertissement for the Piano-Forte. Composed and dedicated to Lady Louisa Greville. By M. P. King, esq. 2s 6d.

Mr. King has thrown a great deal of fanciful

fanciful matter into this divertissiment. The passages are sprightly and poignant, and strike the ear in a manner at once peculiar and agreeable. With the subject of the *Finale* we are particularly pleased.

Twelve Rondos, for the Piano-Forte. By F. Zanza. 8*s.*

These rondos are published in two books, 4s. each. Their style is professedly new, and in imitation of waltzes. They possess considerable air, and are novel not only in their plan, but in the turn and cast of their passages.

Sonata para Piano-Forte. Composta e offreeida ao Illustrissimo Senhor Joa-o De Carvalhal, por Pedro Jobit. 3*s.*

The movements of this sonata are spirited and fanciful. The second is a polonaise, with an introduction in the *minor* of the original key, by Von Esch, and is novel in its subject, and pleasing in its process.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Passed in the 49th Year of the Reign of George III.

(Not Annual, or of an Official Nature.)

BY 49th Geo. III. c. 59, the importation of goods is allowed from the United States of America, in vessels of that country.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 60, the importation of goods from any part of Europe, or Africa, under the authority of any order in council, is allowed until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

By 49th, Geo. III. c. 62, whenever any ship, vessel, or boat, for which the owners are required to have a license, shall be found within four or eight leagues of the coasts of Great Britain or Ireland, or found in any part of the British or Irish Channel, or elsewhere on the high seas within one hundred leagues of any part of the said coasts; and any person on board shall, during the chase, or previous to its being taken possession of, unship or throw overboard any part of the cargo, every person on board, not being a passenger, shall forfeit one hundred pounds, and the vessel and goods on board, shall be forfeited; and may be seized as under the Hovering Acts; or every such person being a seaman, may be dealt with according to 47th Geo. III. sect. 2, c. 66. § 1.

The reward to the officers seizing spirits, sunk and concealed under water, within the said one hundred leagues, shall be one moiety of their value: any thing in 47th Geo. III. sect. 2, c. 66, to the contrary notwithstanding. § 2.

Persons liable to be detained under 45th Geo. III. c. 121, and the said act of 47th George III. who shall be found unfit to serve in the navy, shall forfeit one hundred pounds, and give bail before two justices, to appear and answer to any information, that may be filed against him; or in default of finding bail, he shall be committed to goal, until the penalty is paid. § 3.

Coals, culm, and cinders, unshipped without the presence of an officer, shall be forfeited, and prosecuted according to the law of customs. § 4.

Salt, pepper, and wine, may be exported from Guernsey, or Jersey, for the supply of the Island of Sark; not exceeding at one time, ten bushels of salt, fifty pounds of pepper, or ten dozen of wine; in boats not exceeding ten tons burthen. § 6.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 63, the duties on the materials used in making spread window-glass, and crown-glass, are repealed, and other duties granted in lieu thereof, and new provisions are made, for the better collection of the said duties.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 64, the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, may grant life-annuities under forty-eight, Geo. III. c. 142, upon a single life, or two lives, with the benefit of survivorship, not exceeding three thousand pounds per annum.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 65, fines incurred against the laws, relating to the customs not exceeding fifty pounds, may be recovered in a summary way, before two justices of the peace, who on non-payment, may levy the same by distress and sale, or, in default thereof, commit the offender to goal for the space of six [*lunar*] months; a summons left in the parties' house is sufficient; the justices may mitigate the penalties one half; after the expiration of the imprisonment, the party is absolved from the payment

payment of the penalties; and the information must be laid before the justices, before the expiration of six [*lunar*] months.

Uncustomable, and prohibited goods, seized under the public acts, are to be carried to the Custom-house warehouse; and goods seized, as feloniously stolen, are to be deposited at the Thames or other public office, to be produced at the trial of the offender: but notice of such stopping is to be given to the Custom-house; and after trial, the goods are to be carried to the Custom-house.

Goods not carried to the Custom-house, as directed by this act, may be seized, or reseized, by officers of the customs; and the party neglecting, shall forfeit twenty pounds.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 66, the only holidays that shall in future be observed at the Excise Office, shall be Christmas-day, Good-Friday, days of general fast and thanksgiving; the restoration of Car. II. the coronation of his Majesty, and the birth days of their Majesties, and the Prince of Wales; and the chief office shall be kept open from eight until three.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 67, the commissioners appointed under the great seal within eighteen months, from June 3, 1809, may direct the exoneration of the land-tax, charged on messuages belonging to small livings, and charitable institutions.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 68, if a single woman declares herself to be with child of a bastard, and on oath before a justice charge any person with getting it, he may grant his warrant to apprehend the person charged, and for bringing him before any justice, &c. who may commit him to goal, or the house of correction, unless he give security to indemnify the parish, or enter into recognizance with sureties, to appear at the next quarter-sessions, and perform such order as shall be made, pursuant to the statute 18 Eliz. c. 3. But unless two justices shall have certified in writing to the next, or when a woman shall not have been delivered, then to the immediately next sessions, that an order of filiation hath been already made on the person charged; or that such order was not then requisite to be made, on account of the death of the child, or for other sufficient reason, in each of such first cases, the sessions may respite the recognizance to the next sessions; and in either of the two last cases, wholly discharge the recognizance.

But now, by 49th Geo. III. c. 68. if the reputed father or mother, on whom any order of filiation or maintenance shall have been made, shall neglect, or refuse to pay, any justice, on complaint thereof by the woman, and proof thereof, may issue his warrant to apprehend the party; and unless some reasonable cause for the neglect be shewn, he may commit them to the house of correction, or common goal, to be kept to hard labour for three [*lunar*] months, unless the money shall be sooner paid. § 3.

The reputed fathers of bastard children shall be chargeable with the expences incident to the birth, with the costs of apprehending, and of the order of filiation not exceeding ten pounds, to be ascertained by the justices, or court of quarter sessions, who shall make the order of filiation. § 1, 4.

But persons aggrieved, may appeal to the quarter-sessions, on giving ten days notice to the justices, or one of them; and also to the church-wardens and overseers, and entering into a recognizance within three days after such notice, with sufficient surety to try the appeal, abide by the order of sessions, and pay the costs awarded. § 5.

And no appeal shall in future be allowed in any bastardy case, without like notice, and entering into a like recognizance. § 7.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 30, dealers in coffee, may roast their own coffee, on making entry at the next office of excise, and the penalty for not making entry is fifty pounds; but dealers receiving into their custody unroasted coffee, in less quantity than fifty pounds, shall not be permitted to roast coffee, on pain of fifty pounds.

Officers of excise may enter the premises of dealers, and may take samples of coffee, paying the usual price thereof; and the penalty for refusing samples, or obstructing the officers, is one hundred pounds.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 81, persons counterfeiting marks on paper, or having paper in their possession knowingly, with such counterfeited marks, shall be adjudged felons, and transported for seven years.

Utensils, in cases where vessels used in excise manufactories are subject to forfeiture, may be seized.

By

By 49th Geo. III. c. 82, no serjeant or non-commissioned officer, or drummer, or musician, in the local militia, shall be required to serve longer than the service required from privates, adjutants, quarter-masters, or serjeants, or non-commissioned officers of the local militia, are not to train men enrolled for the regular militia, unless ordered by the lieutenancy.

The qualifications which may be situated in other counties, than those to which the officers belong, (see vol. 27, No. 185, p. 497,) shall extend to the local militia only.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SPAIN.

Downing-street, August 15, 1809.

DISPATCHES of which the following are copies and extracts, were this day received at the Office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B. dated Talavera, 29th July 1809.

Talavera de la Reyna, July 29, 1809.

My Lord—General Cuesta followed the enemy's march with his army from the Alberché on the morning of the 24th, as far as Santa Olalla, and pushed forward his advanced guard as far as Torrijos. For the reasons stated to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 24th, I moved only two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry across the Alberché to Casalegos, under the command of Lieutenant General Sherbrooke, with a view to keep up the communication between General Cuesta and me, and with Sir R. Wilson's corps at Escalona. It appears that General Venegas had not carried into execution that part of the plan of operations which related to his corps, and that he was still at Damiel, in La Mancha; and the enemy, in the course of the 24th, 25th, and 26th, collected all his forces in this part of Spain, between Torrijos and Toledo, leaving but a small corps of two thousand men in that place. His united army thus consisted of the corps of Marshal Victor, of that of General Sebastiani, and of seven or eight thousand men, the guards of Joseph Buonaparte, and the garrison of Madrid; and it was commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, aided by Marshals Jourdan and Victor, and General Sebastiani.

On the 26th, General Cuesta's advanced guard was attacked near Torrijos, and obliged to fall back, and the General retired with his army on that day to the left bank of the Alberché, General Sherbrooke continuing at Casalegos, and the enemy at Santa Olalla. It was then obvious that the enemy intended to try the result of a general action, for which the best position appeared to be in the neighbourhood of Talavera; and General Cuesta having consented to take up this position on the morning of the 27th, I ordered General Sherbrooke to retire with his corps to its station in the line, leaving General Mackenzie with a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry as an advanced post in the wood, on the right of Alberché, which covered our left flank. The position taken up by the troops at Talavera, extended rather more than two miles; the ground was open upon the left, where the British army was stationed, and it was commanded by a height on which was in echellon, and in second line, a division of infantry, under the orders of Major-General Hill. There was a valley between this height, and a range of mountains still further upon the left, which valley was not at first occupied, as it was commanded by the height before-mentioned; and the range of mountains appeared too distant to have any influence upon the expected action.

The right, consisting of Spanish troops, extended immediately in front of the town of Talavera down to the Tagus. This part of the ground was covered by olive trees, and much intersected by banks and ditches. The high road leading from the bridge over the Alberché, was defended by a heavy battery in front of a church, which was occupied by Spanish infantry. All the avenues to the town were defended in a similar manner; the town was occupied, and the remainder of the Spanish infantry was formed in two lines behind the banks on the roads which led from the town and the right, to the left of our position. In the centre, between the two armies, there was a commanding spot of ground, on which we had commenced to construct a redoubt, with some open ground in its rear. Brigadier-General Alexander Campbell was posted at this spot with a division of infantry, supported in his rear by General Cotton's brigade of dragoons, and some Spanish cavalry. At about two o'clock on the 27th, the enemy appeared in strength on the left bank of the Alberché, and manifested an intention to attack General Mackenzie's division. The attack was made before they could be withdrawn; but the troops, consisting of General Mackenzie's and Colonel Donkin's brigades, and General Anson's brigade of cavalry, and supported by General Payne, with the other four regiments of cavalry, in the plain between Talavera and the wood, withdrew in good order, but with some loss, particularly by the 2d battalion,

87th regiment, and 2d battalion 31st regiment, in the wood. Upon this occasion the steadiness and discipline of the 45th regiment, and of the 5th battalion 60th regiment, were conspicuous; and I had particular reason for being satisfied with the manner in which Major-General Mackenzie withdrew his advanced guard.

As the day advanced, the enemy appeared in larger numbers on the right of the Alberché, and it was obvious that he was advancing to a general attack upon the combined army. General Mackenzie continued to fall back gradually upon the left of the position of the combined armies, where he was placed in the second line, in the rear of the guards, Colonel Donkin being placed in the same situation, further upon the left in the rear of the King's German Legion. The enemy immediately commenced his attack in the dusk of the evening, by a cannonade upon the left of our position, and by an attempt with his cavalry to overthrow the Spanish infantry, posted, as I have before stated, on the right. This attempt failed entirely. Early in the night he pushed a division along the valley on the left of the height occupied by General Hill, of which he gained a momentary possession, but Major-General Hill attacked it instantly with the bayonet, and regained it. This attack was repeated in the night, but failed, and again at day light in the morning of the 28th, by two divisions of infantry, and was repulsed by Major-General Hill. Major-General Hill has reported to me in a particular manner the conduct of the 29th regiment, and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment, in these different affairs, as well as that of Major-General Tilson, and Brigadier-General R. Stewart.

We have lost many brave officers and soldiers in the defence of this important point in our position; among others I cannot avoid to mention Brigade-Major Fordyce, and Brigade-Major Gardner; and Major-General Hill was himself wounded, but I am happy to say, but slightly.

The defeat of this attempt was followed about noon by a general attack with the enemy's whole force upon the whole of that part of the position occupied by the British army.

In consequence of the repeated attempts upon the height on our left by the valley, I had placed two brigades of British cavalry in that valley, supported in the rear by the Duc d'Albuquerque's division of Spanish cavalry. The enemy then placed light infantry in the range of mountains on the left of the valley, which were opposed by a division of Spanish infantry under Lieutenant-General De Bassecourt.

The general attack began by the march of several columns of infantry into the valley, with a view to attack the height occupied by Major-General Hill. These columns were immediately charged by the 1st German light dragoons, and 23d dragoons, under the command of General Anson, directed by Lieutenant-General Payne, and supported by General Fane's brigade of heavy cavalry; and although the 23d dragoons suffered considerable loss, the charge had the effect of preventing the execution of that part of the enemy's plan. At the same time he directed an attack upon Brigadier-General Alexander Campbell's position in the centre of the combined armies and on the right of the British.

This attack was most successfully repulsed by Brigadier-General Campbell, supported by the King's regiment of Spanish cavalry, and two battalions of Spanish infantry; and Brigadier-General Campbell took the enemy's cannon.

The Brigadier-General mentions particularly the conduct of the 97th, the 2d battalion 7th, and of the 2d battalion 53d regiments, and I was highly satisfied with the manner in which this part of the position was defended.

An attack was also made at the same time upon Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke's division, which was on the left and centre of the first line of the British army. This attack was most gallantly repulsed by a charge with bayonets, by the whole division; but the brigade of guards which were on the right, having advanced too far, they were exposed on their left flank to the fire of the enemy's battery, and of their retiring columns; and the division was obliged to retire towards the original position, under cover of the 2d line of General Cotton's brigade of cavalry, which I had moved from the centre, and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment. I had moved this regiment from its original position on the heights, as soon as I observed the advance of the guards, and it was formed in the plain, and advanced upon the enemy, and covered the formation of Lieutenant-General Sherbroke's division. Shortly after the repulse of this general attack, in which apparently all the enemy's troops were employed, he commenced his retreat across the Alberché, which was conducted in the most regular order, and was effected during the night, leaving in our hands twenty pieces of cannon, ammunition, tumbrils, and some prisoners.

Your Lordship will observe the great loss which we have sustained of valuable officers and soldiers in this long and hard-fought action, with more than double our numbers. That of the enemy has been much greater; I am informed that entire brigades of infantry have been destroyed, and indeed the battalions that retreated were much reduced in numbers. By all accounts, their loss is ten thousand men. Generals Lapisse and Marlot are killed; Generals Sebastiani and Boulet wounded. I have particularly to lament the loss of Major-General Mackenzie, who had distinguished himself on the 27th; and of Brigadier-General Langworth, of the King's German Legion; and of Brigade-Major Beckett, of the guards.

Your

Your Lordship will observe that the attacks of the enemy were principally, if not entirely, directed against the British troops. The Spanish Commander-in-Chief, his officers and troops, manifested every disposition to render us assistance, and those of them which were engaged did their duty; but the ground which they occupied was so important, and its front at the same time so difficult, that I did not think it proper to urge them to make any movement on the left of the enemy while he was engaged with us. I have reason to be satisfied with the conduct of all the officers and troops. I am much indebted to Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke for the assistance I received from him, and for the manner in which he led on his division to the charge with bayonets. To Lieutenant-General Payne and the cavalry, particularly General Anson's brigade; to Major-Generals Hill and Tilson, Brigadier-Generals Alexander Campbell, Richard Stewart, and Cameron; and to the divisions and brigades of infantry under their commands respectively, particularly the 29th regiment, commanded by Colonel White, the 1st battalion 48th, commanded by Colonel Donnellan, afterwards, when that officer was wounded, by Major Middlemore; the 2d battalion 7th, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Myers; the 2d battalion 53d, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham; the 97th, commanded by Colonel Lyon; the 1st battalion of detachments, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, and the 2d battalion 31st, commanded by Major Watson, and of the 45th, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Guard, and 5th battalion 60th, commanded by Major Davy, on the 27th.

The advance of the brigade of guards was most gallantly conducted by Brigadier-General Campbell, and, when necessary, that brigade retired, and formed again in the best order. The artillery under Brigadier-General Howorth was also, throughout these days, of the greatest service; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the Chief Engineer Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, the Adjutant-General Brigadier-General the Honourable C. Stewart, and the Quarter-Master-General, Colonel Murray, and the officers of those departments respectively, and from Colonel Bathurst, and the officers of my personal Staff. I also received much assistance from Colonel O'Lawlor, of the Spanish service, and from Brigadier-General Whittingham, who was wounded when bringing up the two Spanish battalions to the assistance of Brigadier-General Alexander Campbell.

I send this by Captain Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who will give your Lordship any further information, and whom I beg leave to recommend.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

HOLLAND.

Downing-street, August 19, 1809.

A Dispatch of which the following is a copy, was this day received at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, K.G. dated Head-quarters, Middleburgh, August 16, 1809.

Head-quarters, Middleburgh, Aug. 16, 1809.

MY LORD—I have the honour of acquainting your Lordship, that on the 13th instant, the batteries before Flushing being completed (and the frigates, bombs, and gun-vessels, having at the same time taken their stations) a fire was opened at about half-past one P.M. from fifty-two pieces of heavy ordnance, which was vigorously returned by the enemy. An additional battery of six twenty-four pounders was completed the same night, and the whole continued to play upon the town with little or no intermission till late on the following day.

On the morning of the 14th instant, about ten o'clock, the line-of-battle ships at anchor in the Durloo passage, led by Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, got under weigh, and ranging up along the sea line of defence, kept up, as they passed, a tremendous cannonnade on the town for several hours, with the greatest gallantry and effect. About four in the afternoon, perceiving that the fire of the enemy had entirely ceased, and the town presenting a most awful scene of destruction, being on fire in almost every quarter, I directed Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote to send in to summons the place; General Monnet returned for answer, that he would reply to the summons as soon as he had consulted a council of war; an hour had been allowed him for the purpose, but a considerable time beyond it having elapsed without any answer being received, hostilities were ordered to re-commence with the utmost vigour; and about eleven o'clock at night, one of the enemy's batteries, advanced upon the sea-dyke, in front of Lieutenant-General Fraser's position, was most gallantly carried at the point of the bayonet, by detachments from the 36th, 71st, and light battalions of the King's German legion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pack, opposed to great superiority of number; they took forty prisoners, and killed and wounded a great many of the enemy.

I must not omit to mention, that on the preceding evening an entrenchment in front of Major-General Graham's position, was also forced in a manner equally undaunted by the 14th regiment, and detachments of the King's German Legion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholls, who drove the enemy from it, and made a lodgment within musket-shot of the walls of the town, taking one gun and thirty prisoners.

About two in the morning, the enemy demanded

manded a suspension of arms for forty-eight hours, which was refused, and only two hours granted, when he agreed to surrender according to the summons sent in, on the basis of the garrison becoming prisoners of war.

I have now the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that these preliminaries being acceded to as soon as the Admiral landed in the morning, Colonel Long, Adjutant General, and Captain Cockburn, of the Royal Navy, were appointed to negociate the further articles of capitulation. They were ratified about three this morning, when detachments of the Royals on the right, and of his Majesty's 71st regiment on the left, took possession of the gates of the town. The garrison will march out to-morrow, and will be embarked as speedily as possible.

I may now congratulate your Lordship on the fall of a place so indispensably necessary to our future operations, as so large a proportion of our force being required to carry on the siege with that degree of vigour and dispatch which the means of defence the enemy possessed, and particularly his powers of inundation (which was rapidly spreading to an alarming extent) rendered absolutely necessary.

Having hoped, had circumstances permitted, to have proceeded up the river at an earlier period, I had committed to Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, the direction of the details of the siege, and of the operations before Flushing, and I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the unremitting zeal and exertion with which he has conducted the arduous service entrusted to him, in which he was ably assisted by Lieutenant-Colonels Walsh and Offery, attached to him as assistants in the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-Generals' department.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the judicious manner in which the General Officers have directed the several operations, as well as with the spirit and intelligence manifested by the commanding officers of corps, and the zeal and ardour of all ranks of officers.

It is with great pleasure, I can report the uniform good conduct of the troops, who have not only on all occasions shown the greatest intrepidity in presence of the enemy, but have sustained, with great pleasure and cheerfulness, the laborious duties they have had to perform.

The active and persevering exertions of the corps of royal engineers have been conducted with much skill and judgment by Colonel Fyers, aided by Lieutenant Colonel D'Arcy; and it is impossible for me to do sufficient justice to the distinguished conduct of the officers and men of the royal artillery, under the able direction and animating example of Brigadier-General M'Leod.

The seamen, whose labours had already been so useful to the army, sought their reward in a future opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and one of the batteries was accordingly entrusted to them, and which they served with admirable vigour and effect.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of July, to the 20th of August, 1809.

FEBRIS intermittens	7
Typhus	1
Hypochondriasis	3
Dyspepsia	2
Asthma	1
Vermes	1
Phthysis	4
Amenorrhœa	1
Menorrhagia	1
Epilepsia	2
Chorea	1
Paralysis	1
Scrophula	3

Intermittent fevers, under different modifications, have been remarkably more prevalent during the present summer, than at any period since the Reporter has had opportunities of professional observation; not in, or about the metropolis merely, but likewise in the more remote and secluded corners of our Island. Medical correspondents from the north and the south, and the west, have given the writer of this article accounts, that have correctly harmonized with his own experience, with regard to the late almost epidemic prevalence of this form of disease. An intelligent friend, in very extensive practice, observes, "I have met with more cases of ague, during the present year, than for ten years altogether."* The cause to which this well-ascertained fact is to be attributed, it would be difficult, or precarious, to conjecture. It may be something perhaps in the constitution of the atmosphere, which cannot be analyzed, or specifically ascertained. The still continued use of arsenic, in the treatment of this shape of fever, has tended to confirm, rather than to shake, a confidence in its almost invariable utility, and even in its ascendant merit over the

* Dr Winterbottom of South Shields.

Peruvian

Peruvian bark, in its most efficacious and eligible preparations. There are, however, occasionally, instances of constitutional peculiarity, in which the administration of arsenic is attended with inconvenient, and counteracting consequences; in such cases, the bark is, no doubt, the only alternative; and at any rate, after the violence of the fever, and the regularity of its paroxysms have been broken by the energy of the former medicine, the subsequent use, for a considerable period of the latter, is preferable for the purpose of re-establishing dilapidated strength, and restoring to their natural and accustomed vigour, the functions and appetites of health. But, to prolong a pharmaceutical course, for the sake merely of still further corroborating, after the desire for solid and wholesome food, with the faculty of digesting it, has returned, appears a practice contrary to common sense, although not altogether so to ordinary routine. Beefstake, or some article of diet equally substantial, should then be substituted for bark. It is only what nourishes, that permanently strengthens: all medicines are unnatural, although not intoxicating stimuli; and of course, they are not to be had recourse to, except in that state of the constitution in which it cannot be duly excited by the ordinary incentives to vital action. "Life is a forced state;" but we should employ no more force than is absolutely necessary, in the phrase of Dr. Cullen, "to counteract the tendency to death." It is in contradiction to culinary economy to use the bellows, except when the fire is near being extinguished, and then only with a gradual and carefully-adjusted application of its power.

The metropolis is, at this season of the year, in a great measure emptied of its more fashionable, or valetudinarian inhabitants. The grand tide of human existence is impelled towards the coast. Although the air of London, at least in the better parts of it, is in general sufficiently good for all practical purposes, the breezes of the ocean, bear healing under their wings, and are particularly adapted for restoring those convalescents, who have little other relief of disease, but the weakness or emaciation which it generally leaves behind. For this reduced and debilitated condition, the marine atmosphere seems to be a species of specific. It proves, when combined with gentle exercise, the best of all known corroborants; and often produces, in a very short time, effects the most astonishing, in filling up the exhausted form, and in giving nerve and muscle to a frame that has been attenuated, and almost dissolved, by long continued malady, medicine, and confinement. But the benefit of sea-air is often worse than counteracted, by indiscreet, and indiscriminate bathing. This practice, to which so much good is attributed, is far more frequently attended with positive and permanent evil. The shock of a sudden transition from the temperature of one element to that of another, can seldom be beneficial, and cannot always be safe to a very delicate and irritable invalid; more especially when there exists any visceral complaint, of the lungs for instance, a true and irretrievable consumption of which has, no doubt, often been produced by a remedy too generally prescribed, and adopted under a notion of its tonic and bracing influence upon the system. Simple ablution, without the perils, will produce all the advantages of immersion, provided that the former be not restricted to any particular part, but extended to the whole surface of the body. In the observance of cleanliness, a man should act as if he were, *all face*.

With regard to three young ladies of the same family, the Reporter has lately been consulted, in consequence of some symptoms that menaced pulmonary disorganization. It appeared from the account which they gave, that their complaints were to be ascribed principally, if not solely, to the confinement,* sedentary habits, and other circumstances, which make a part the austere and inauspicious discipline of a fashionable boarding-school. The representation which they gave, could not be doubted, although in itself scarcely credible, of the unwholesome regulations and habits

* The worst species of personal confinement, consists in the insufferable bondage of dress, in the ligatures, or unequal and unwholesome pressures, by which the important parts of the interior are crammed and crushed in such a manner as to preclude, or to impede at least, not merely the easy movements of health, but likewise the essential processes of vitality. The invisible deformity of the thus maltreated viscera, is ill compensated by those monstrous distortions of the external form, which are adopted in obedience to the iron despotism of fashion, and which, instead of exciting horror or disgust, are even regarded by modern degeneracy of taste, as features of elegance, and ingredients of corporeal beauty.

which

which were enjoined in some of those manufactories of infirmity and disease. Instead of mills for grinding old women young, we have in these seminaries, mills for grinding young women old; the natural functions are sacrificed to the attainment of artificial accomplishments; infinite pains are taken about the polish and gilding of the surface, but little or none in preserving the integrity and ordinate action of the internal machinery. If it but look well on the outside, it is a matter of little care how it *goes*. "In the name of common sense, let us understand, that the going of a clock depends neither upon the paint of its cover, nor on the brightness of its face; but upon the perfection of each part in the interior, and the nice correspondence in the movements of the whole.*

Far is the Reporter, from meaning to involve in one indiscriminate and unsparing censure, all the existing institutions which are dedicated to the early formation of the female character. There are happy, and in number, daily increasing exceptions, where a proportioned and prominent part of the plan of education, is made to consist, as it ought, in the cultivation of that physical well-being, which is the basis even of moral and intellectual merit, as well as of every other thing that is truly estimable, or permanently desireable in existence. There is no species of acquired knowledge, which can compensate an ignorance of health.

J. Reid.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, August 26, 1809.

* Beddoes,

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies and Dividends, *announced between the 20th of July, and the 20th of August, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

Affleck James, Kennington crofs, plumber. (Turner, Edward ftreet, Cavendifh fquare

Allfopp John, Winchefter, filk weaver. (Kernot, Thavies inn

Anderfon John, Cannon ftreet, merchant. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry

Andrus Friend, Brighton, victualler. (Colbatch, Brighton, and Barber, Chancery lane

Baker George, City Road, coachmaker. (Hudfon, Winkworth buildings, City road

Beck Solomon, St. Mary Axe, jeweller. (Collins and Waller, Spital fquare

Blackburn William, Aldergate ftreet, watch fpring maker. (Rund, Eaft India Chambers, Leadenhall ftreet

Browne Ebenezer, Bradford, Wilts, clothier. (Cliffold, Briftol, and Tarrant, Chancery lane

Bury Richard Clough, Salford, Lancafter, merchant. (Hewitt Manchefter, and Ellis, Chancery lane

Chorley John, Beer lane, London, merchant. (Walker, Old Jewry

Clarkfon Henry, Liverpool, porter dealer. (Blackftock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry, and Murrow, Liverpool

Collard Henry Richard, George ftreet, York buildings, coal merchant. (Bacon, Southampton ftreet, Covent garden

Collins William, Briftol, innkeeper. (Nethertole and Portal, Eflex ftreet, Strand, and Evil, Bath

Cooper Richard, Paradife ftreet, Mary le bone, plaifterer. (Upftone, Charles ftreet, Cavendifh fquare

Coward Henry, Leather lane, Holborn, warehouleman. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Cowley Edward, Threadneedle ftreet, merchant. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton ftreet

Cozins William, Buckingham, cabinet maker. (Sandys and Horton, Crane court, Fleet ftreet, and Miller, Buckingham

Curtes William, Hofier lane, Weft Smithfield, faleiman. (Lee, Carle ftreet, Holborn

Cuffins Samuel Thomas, Bifhopfgate ftreet, glover. (Barrow, Threadneedle ftreet

Dean James, Langley, Chefter, corn dealer. (Windle, John ftreet, Bedford row, and Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool

Dixon Thomas, Bath, chinaman. (Sheppard and Adlington, Bedford row, and Sheppard, Bath

Dumelow John, Hinckley, Leicefter, grocer. (Chapman, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Eldin George, Aldgate, jeweller. (M'Michael, Finch lane, Cornhill

Elfden John, Newmarket, Suffolk, carpenter. (Cooper, Cambridge

Fifher John, Prieftfield, York, clothier. (Stott Furnival's inn, and Wood, Leeds

Forrefter John, Lane end, Stafford, manufacturer of earthenware. (Weithall and Ward, Newcaftle under Lyne

Foxall William, Edmonton, coach maker. (Phillipfon and Brewer, Staples inn

Gill James Carver, Smallburgh, Norfolk, grocer. (Sampfon and Rackham, Norwich, and Winous, Son, and Holtaway, Chancery lane

Gledftanes George, Salisbury ftreet, Strand, wine merchant. (Hackett, Chancery lane

Gough John, Exeter, dealer. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn, and Pidfley, Exeter

Hall William Willfon, Henrietta ftreet, Hackney road, bookfeller. (Ruffon Wellclofe fquare

Hart Thomas, Briftol, wharfinger. (James, Gray's inn fquare, and Coke, Briftol

Hawkesley John, Arnold, Notts, merchant. (Seymour and Montriou, Margaret ftreet, Cavendifh fquare, and White, Grantham, Lincoln

Haywood James, Glouceiter, haberdafher. (Rawlinfon, Old South Sea Houfe

Holmes William, Ruthall, Stafford, malfter. (Hunt, Surrey ftreet, Strand, and Markley, Watthall

Hood Edward, Eaftbourne, coal merchant. (Langridge and Kell, Lewes

Horrocks James, Chorlton row, Manchefter, hawker. (Hewitt, Manchefter, and Ellis, Chancery lane

Horfley Richard, Elder ftreet, Spitalfields. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn Old fquare

Howard Thomas, Dean ftreet, Southwark, corn-factor. (Ellis, James ftreet, Buckingham gate

Hudfon William, Stapleton Glouceiter, maltfter. (James, Gray's inn fquare, and Martin, Briftol

Humphrey James, Wardour ftreet, boot and fhoe maker. (Wells, Vine ftreet, Piccadilly

Jamefon Samuel, Reading, dealer and chapman. (Biggs, Reading, and Eyre and Morton, Gray's inn

Jamefon Robert, William Brown, and James Main, Caftle court, Budge row, merchants. (Setree, St. Mary Axe

Jones Richard, Albion ftreet, Blackfriars road, and Eaft India Chambers, Leadenhall ftreet, merchant. (Turner, Edward ftreet, Cavendifh fquare

Jones Richard David, Cheltenham, linendraper. (Bennet, Dean's court, Doctor's Commons

Joyce Robert, Lamb's Conduit ftreet, tailor. (Williams, Staples inn

Landbeck George Wycherley, Old Bethlem broker. (Willfon, Devonfhire ftreet, Bifhopfgate

Levick Charles, High ftreet, Shadwell, Straw hat manufacturer. (Tucker, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn

Lolley William Martin, Liverpool, rectifier. (Willon, Liverpool

Maddock Edward and William Delamore, Liverpool, corn dealers. (Windle, John ftreet, Bedford row, and Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool

Mitchell Johns, New Seaford, Lincoln, grocer. (Cope, Boflon, and Willon, Greville ftreet, Hatton garden

Murray Thomas, Paternofter row, Spitalfields fhoe manufacturer. (White, Old fquare, Lincoln's inn

Newftead Thomas, and Joleph Oxley Cooke, Hull, foap manufacturers. (Stocker, Furnival's inn, and Good and Garland, Hull

Norman James, Stroud, Kent, ironmonger. (Globs, Rochefter, and Aubrey, York's court, Curfitor ftreet

Packer George, Northleach, Glouceiter, corn dealer. (Meredith and Robins, Lincoln's inn

Pocklington

Pocklington Roger, Winthorpe, Notts, and William Dickinson, Newark, bankers. (Handley, Sleaford, Godfrey or Allen, Newark, and Pearce and Son, St. Swithin's lane

Powell Edwin, Birmingham, Japanner (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Holborn court, Gray's inn, and Palmer, Birmingham

Purnell Cyrus, Lympham, Somerset, coal merchant. (Parker, Axbridge, and Blake, Cook's court, Cary street

Ratcliffe William, Exeter, baker. (William and Clarke, Prince's street, Bedford row

Riding Peter, Manchester, fustian dealer. (Fowlkes and Cresswell, Manchester, and Foulkes and Dingdill, Gray's inn

Roberts John, Nottingham, hosier. (Macdougall and Hunter, Lincoln's inn, and Middlemore and Percy, Nottingham

Russell John, Altham Mills, Blackburn, Lancashire. (Crump and Lodge, Liverpool, and Battye, Chancery lane

Sharpe Christopher, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, merchant. (Bell Yarmouth, and Anstice, Temple

Shaw John, Wapping Wall, provision merchant. (Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square

Simmons Benjamin, late of Newcastle street, Strand, shoemaker, but now in the King's Bench. (Jennings and Collier, Cary street

Stuart Charles Rotherhithe, apothecary. (Seward, Rotherhithe

Swan Robert, Liverpool, confectioner. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry, and Murrow, Liverpool

Teague James, Coalpit Bank, Wombridge, Salop, huckster. (Morris, Newport, Salop, and Benbow and Hope, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's inn

Towers John, Walsall, Stafford, whip-thong manufacturer. (Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury square, and Heeley, Walsall

Unwin Samuel, Disley, Chester, shopkeeper. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Higson, Manchester

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abrahams Samuel, Sandwich, linen draper, Sept. 16

Agnew John, Grosvenor square banker, Sept. 2

Aires William, Fenchurch street, buttonmaker, Aug. 26

Allen William, Chandos street, Middlesex, shoemaker, Aug. 22

Almond John, Pickett street, haberdasher, Oct. 21

Anderson Alexander, and David Robertson, Coleman street, merchant, Nov. 7

Anderson Robert, Guilford street, and Old Pay Office, Broad street, merchant, Nov. 14

Andrews Garret, Mark lane, ship broker, Aug. 5

Aiker James and William Wright, New bridge street, Blackfriars, straw-hat manufacturers, Oct. 24

Aughton Thomas, Chester, coach proprietor, Aug. 30

Oxford Edward Tie, Tothill street, Westminster, haberdasher, July 28

Bacon John, Sutton in Ashfield, Notts, cotton spinner, Aug. 16

Baker Samuel, Southwark, upholsterer, Aug. 19

Baker George, Tatfield, Durham, spirit merchant, Aug. 21

Bass John, Teignmouth, Devon, shipwright, Aug. 29

Beetson Henry Grundy, Gray's inn square, money scrivener, Sept. 9

Bedwick George, Portsmouth, tavern keeper, Sept. 14

Biggs Peter, Gloucester Terrace, Cannon street road, auctioneer, Sept. 2

Binns William, Wakefield, bricklayer, Sept. 5

Birchall John, Liverpool, butcher, Sept. 5

Bishop Mulliner, Robert and William, Cambridge, woollen drapers, Nov. 7

Bloxham William, New road, St. George's in the East, cooper, Nov. 11

Bogle Robert, sen. and Jun. and William Scott, Love lane, Eastcheap, merchants Aug. 29

Boldron John, Strand cheesemonger, Nov 7

Booth John, sen. Holcome Brook, Bury, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, Sept. 8

Bradshaw James, Hungerford, Wilts, maltster, Aug. 22

Brading James, Newport, Isle of Wight, carpenter, Sept. 16

Breakspear John, Oxford street, silversmith, Sept. 5

Brettit John, Alfreton, Derby, mercer, Aug. 15

Brooker James Charles, Poultry, haberdasher, Aug. 26

Bruce John, Hull, master mariner, Sept. 9

Bruce Richard, Bartholomew lane, insurance broker, Sept. 16

Bucknell John, Newcastle, Stafford, liquor merchant, Aug. 23

Bullock James, Scotts yard, Bush lane, wine merchant, Nov. 14

Bunigny Victor and James, Rothwell, Liverpool, merchants, Aug. 19

Butcher Henry, Hythe, Kent, saddler, Oct. 28

Capper William, Holborn hill, linen draper, Aug. 29

Cauffe John, Great Wakering, Essex, shopkeeper, Aug. 12

Chambers William, Lincoln, furrier, Aug. 17

Chinnery Francis, Cranbourne Passage, Leicester square, linen draper, Nov. 16

Christian Adam, High street, Mary-la-bonne, pawn-broker, Sept. 2

Cock Joseph Drivers and James Pitchers, Norwich, wine merchants, Aug. 21

Cockerill Mary, Curtain road, Shoreditch, chair-manufacturer, Sept. 9

Collins Anthony, Mile-end road, ship owner, Aug. 26

Connot Joseph and Coleman Levy Newton, Red Lion street, Spitalfields, dyers, Aug. 19

Corbon James, Mincing lane, merchant, Aug. 12

Cox Benjamin, Stourbridge, Worcester, timber merchant, Sept. 12

Croft Joseph, Great Trill, Axminster, Devon, horse dealer Oct. 8

Crossley James, Halifax, and King's street, London, merchant, Sept. 26

Crump Thomas, Westminster road, tinman, Oct. 31

Cuff William, Upper East Smithfield, cheesemonger, Sept. 2

Daman Thomas, Teddington, Middlesex, maister, Sept. 2

Dann William, Timewell Bentham, Bryan Bentham, and James Baikie, Chatham and Sheerness, bankers, Sept. 16

Darley William Hexton, Hertford, butcher, Sept. 16

Dawes James, Tottington, Bury, Lancaster, Sept. 8

Delahoyde Charles, Esher, Surry, and Haymarket, rectifying distiller, Aug. 29

Denison James, William Andrews Phelps, and George Williams, Friday street, warehousemen, Sept. 16

Denniston John, Queen street, Oxford street, carcase butcher, Aug. 19

De Prado Josue, Lime street, lead merchant, Aug. 8

Dickinson William, Hull, woollen draper, Sept. 12

Dodd James, Pall Mall, Aug. 26

Dodds Joseph, Commercial Chambers, Minories, ship-broker, Aug. 19

Dutton William, Liverpool, grocer, Sept. 6

Edgar John, New Sarum, Wilts, surgeon, Sept. 12

Edwards Edward, Liverpool, butcher, Aug. 26

Elliott John and John Thomas Dagnall, Upper East Smithfield, flax dressers, Sept. 23

Ewbank John, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, Oct. 31

Fail George and James Hutchinson, Tooley street, brewers, Sept. 16

Field Charles, Portsea, tailor, Nov. 4

Field George, Bath, hatter, Sept. 12

Fisher Frederic George, Brighton, bookseller, Nov. 16

Flack John, London road, St. George's fields, coach smith, Oct. 28

Fogg Robert, jun. New Bond street, chinaman, Sept. 26

Fry John, New Gouldstone street, Whitechapel, sugar refiner, Sept. 16

Gardner William, Luton, Bedford, hack manufacturer, Aug. 12

Gibbs John, Hailsham, Suffex, innkeeper, Sept. 26

Glazier Edward, Lea bridge, Middlesex, publican, Sept 16

Gois Thomas, Hackney road, apothecary, Nov. 14

Greenwood John and William Grimaldi, Old Bond street, auctioneers, Nov. 7

Griffin William, Great Sutton street, Clerkenwell, cabinet maker, Aug. 22

Grimaldi William, Old Bond street, auctioneer, Nov. 7

Grover Richard, Town Malling, Kent, grocer, Nov. 14

Ham William, Cow crofs, brass founder, Sept. 16

Ham William and William Auft. Cow crofs, brass founders, Sept. 16

Hamilton Archibald and David Haliburton, Oxford street, linen drapers, Sept. 26

Handlip William, Shadbrooke, Suffolk, tanner, Aug. 4

Harris John, Redman's row, Mile end, cooper, Aug. 26

Harrison George and John Watson, Nobis street, hoisiers, Nov. 11

Heslop William, Long-acre, man's mercer, Aug. 29

Heslop Robert, Chiswick street, painter, Sept. 9

Hobson Robert, Saulthorpe, Lincoln, dealer, Oct. 13

Hogg James and Edward Holmes, Sherborne lane, merchants, Oct. 31

Holder John, Painswick, Gloucester, butcher, Aug. 24

Holland John, Cheapside, haberdasher, Sept. 16

Horn William and Richard Jackson, Southwark, rectifying distiller,, Nov. 7

Houghton John, Fleet street, linen draper, Sept. 2

Howe James, Walcot, Somerset, grocer, Sept. 18

Hull Thomas, Bath carrier, Aug. 30

Humble John, South Shields, Durham, linen draper, Aug. 12

Humphreys Thomas, Cheltenham place, St. George's fields, horse dealer, Sept. 2

Hunter John, Great Newport street, haberdasher, Nov. 14

Hutton William jun. Fremington, Devon, lime burner, Aug. 24

Huxley Charles, late of Foster lane, but now a prisoner in the Fleet, wholesale glover, Aug. 31

Jefferies Henry, Melcombe Regis, Dorset, linen draper, Sept. 16

Jefferson Richard, Hull, woollen draper, Sept. 12

Jeyes John, Upper East Smithfield, oilman, Oct. 31

Johnson John, Clifton, Glocester, coach maker, Aug. 7

Jones Charles, Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 5

Keene David, Aldersgate street, cabinet maker, Aug. 5

Kenney Ann, Bristol, mailinger, Aug 26

Kidd David, Berwick upon Tweed, linen draper, Sept. 7

Knight William, Stonebreak, Saddleworth, York, clothier, Sept. 22

Knowlton Charles, Briftol, linen draper, Nov. 18

Lane Samuel Wentworth, Davies street, Berkeley square, coach maker, July 9

Lawrence Richard, New Windsor, bricklayer, Aug. 5

Les Joseph, Manchester, merchant Nov. 14

Levin Bendix Barnard, Great Alie street, merchant, Aug. 26

Lomas Henry Laton, Throgmorton street, insurance broker, Sept. 23

Lone Giles, Grange Road, Bermondsey, dryfalter, Sept. 16

Lowe William, Drury lane, cabinet maker, Aug. 12, Sept. 23

Luffman

Eastman John, Alfred buildings, Moorfields, printer, Sept. 16
Eastman Eastman Joseph, New-street, Bishopsgate, merchants, Oct. 28
Eund Charles Lewis, Old Jewry, factor, Sept. 26
Mabbutt William, jun. Nottingham, hosier, Aug. 16
Mackenzie Roderic, King's Arms yard, merchant, Aug. 26
Mann James, Warwick, grocer, Aug. 21
Marshall Thomas, Scarborough, victualler, Sept. 13
Martinant Peter, St. James's street, warehouseman, July 28
Mason William, Back street, Horselydown, victualler, Aug. 12
Mason William Henry, Hartley place, Kent road, paper hanger, Oct. 31
Mason Walter, Hartley place, Kent road, brandy merchant, Oct. 31
Matthews Richard and Thomas Jones, Aberystwith, Cardigan, Aug. 28
Mayor Thomas, Liverpool, stationer, Aug. 28
M'Carthy George Packer and Robert Walter Vaughan, Bristol, tailors, Aug. 26
Mead Frances Lee and Elizabeth Lewis, Holles street, Cavendish square, milliners, Nov. 11
Mercer Henry and Joseph Forshaw, Live pool, merchants, Sept. 7
Meredith Richard, Oxford street, linen draper, Aug. 29
Metcalf Joseph and John Jeyes, Upper East Smithfield, oilmen, Oct. 31
Miller Thomas, Ilford, Essex, dealer and chapman, Sept. 2
Millia Henry, Haymarket, umbrella maker, Sept. 2
Moffat Edward, Warminster, Wilts, grocer, Aug. 21
Moore John Hamilton, Little Tower Hill, chart seller, Aug. 22
Moore Drayton, Lenham, Kent, late purser of the Sir Stephen Luthington East Indiaman, Aug. 30
Morgan John, Enfield highway, farmer, Oct. 17
Morgan Thomas Stourbridge, Worcester, druggist, Aug. 19
Morgan Robert, Southmolton street, coal merchant, Sept. 19
Morris John, Greenwich, builder, Aug. 15
Moses Samuel, Brighton, linen draper, Nov. 16
M'Taggart Peter, Suffolk lane, merchant, Nov. 11
Muir Hutchinson Robert and William, Fenchurch street, merchants, Aug. 8
Myers David Thompson, Stamford, draper, Sept. 21
Noten George, Derby, shopkeeper, Sept. 30
Oakley Francis, Hereford, woollen draper, Nov. 15
Page John, Bishopsgate street, haberdasher, Nov. 28
Painter William, Mixbury, Oxford, farmer, Sept. 11
Parker John Clithero, Lancaster, cotton spinner, Sept 2
Parr John Owen and Thomas Chafe Patrick, Suffolk lane, Insurance brokers, Sept. 9
Parsons John, sen. and jun. Ludgate hill, booksellers, Sept. 9
Pater Thompson, Shadwell High street, surgeon, Aug. 22
Perry George, Liverpool, marble merchant, Sept. 11
Petrie John, Kempton Middlesex, and John Ward, Hanworth, Middlesex, dealers and chapmen, Nov. 13
Phillips Joseph, Bicester, Oxford, linen draper, Nov. 4
Pickwood George, Cloak lane, wine merchant, Aug. 22
Pinney Joel, Bury street, St. James's, tailor, Aug. 12
Powell James and William Darch, Ormond, Bristol, wine merchants, Aug. 14
Preston James, Barton upon Humber, tanner, Sept. 13
Purbrick William, Gloucester, linen draper, Oct. 24
Rands Thomas, Hampstead, builder, Sept 26
Reimer Henry, Catherine court, Tower hill, merchant, Sept. 16
Riddiough Robert, Liverpool, innkeeper, Sept. 4
Robinson Nicholas Effard, Bond court, Walbrook, merchant, Aug. 22
Rose William, Earl's court, Kensington, brewer, Aug. 22
Rowntree Robert, Drypool, Holderness, York, miller, Sept. 5
Russell Thomas Bengworth, Evesham, Worcester, saddler, Sept. 5
Russell Thomas, Pershore, Worcester, saddler, Sept. 5
Salter Thomas, Trinity square, Tower hill, merchant, Aug. 5
Sarqui Abraham Joseph, Bury street, merchant Sept. 16
Scotney William Valentine, Oxford street, linen draper, Sept. 16
Shepherd George, stanhope street, Clare market, wine merchant, Aug. 26
Sherwin Thomas Tower street, wine merchant, Nov. 4
Shevill William, Bury street, Wapping, dealer, July 29
Shiles Elizabeth, Dilford, Devon, miller, Aug. 29
Shoolbred John and William Williams, Mark lane, merchants, Nov. 11
Sissons John, Lombard street, banker, Sept. 5
Slater Gill, Liverpool, merchant Aug. 28
Smith William, Plymouth silversmith, Aug. 16
Smyth Henry and Thomas and John Lafcelles, Mill lane, Tooley street, coopers, Oct 17
Stubbs Richard Leek, Stafford, butcher, Aug. 25
Talbot Christopher, Edgware road Nov. 4
Taylor John, Pagham, Sussex, shopkeeper, Sept. 9
Tinney William, Cambridge, surgeon, Aug. 19
Tite John, Loughton, Bucks, farmer, Aug 16
Trotter Charles, Rathbone place, upholsterer, Nov. 4
Tucker William, jun. Exeter, ferge manufacturer, Nov. 7
Turner Thomas, Liverpool, cheesemonger, Sept. 15
Urquhart William, Sion College Gardens, London, merchant, Aug. 5
Wakefield John, Bouverie street, wine merchant, Nov. 4
Waybran Joseph and James Gerrerd, Swan street, Minories, cornfactors, Oct 17
White Thomas, Southwark, haberdasher, Nov. 7
Whitehead William shaw hall, Saddleworth, York, woollen manufacturer, Sept 2
Williamson David, Brokenhurst, Hants, shopkeeper, Aug. 29
Williams William, Oxford street, linen draper, Oct. 24
Williams William, Mark lane, merchant, Nov. 13
Woffington John, Brighton, grocer, Sept. 2
Wrangham William, Seething lane, money scrivener, Sept. 16
Wright Thomas, Cowper's row, Crutched Friars, broker, Oct. 28.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE grand agricultural bronze statue of the late Duke of Bedford, in Russell-square, is now exposed to public view. It is allowed, by all who have seen it, to be a striking likeness of the distinguished nobleman to whose memory it has been erected. It is the most magnificent work of the kind which was ever cast in England, and does great honor to the artist, Westmacott, and the country, of which it will remain a national ornament. The figure of the duke stands on a rock, with the right hand resting on a plough, and the left holding a quantity of corn. At the base of the rock, are four figures of boys in bronze, as large as life, representing the seasons: their attributes are elegantly classical. The cornice of the granite pedestal is highly enriched with figures of cattle; and at each corner are heads of oxen, also in bronze; on each side of the pedestal is a bas-relief in bronze, the subjects of which are the labours of the farm yard and harvest field. The inscription in front is:

FRANCIS,
DUKE OF BEDFORD,
Erected
MDCCCIX.

The figure of the duke is nine feet in height, and the pedestal sixteen. It certainly may be ranked as one of the most splendid objects of the Metropolis.

The following is the quantity of porter brewed by the first twelve houses in the London Porter Brewery, from the 5th of July, 1808, to the 5th of July, 1809:—

	BARRELS.
Barclay and Co.	205,328
Meux and Co.	150,105
Truman and Co.	130,846
Brown and Parry	114,001
Whitbread and Co.	100,275
F. Calvert and Co.	90,365
Combe and Co.	75,551
Goodwyn and Co.	60,233
Elliott and Co.	45,608
H. Meux and Co.	40,663
Taylor	40,007
J Calvert and Co.	39,155

The quantity of ale brewed in the London district by the six principal houses, between the 5th of July, 1808, and the 5th of July, 1809, is as follows:—

Stretton	23,125¾
Charrington	17,935¾
Begbie	12,519¼
Coding	11,158¼
Hale	9,106¼
Webb	8,247½

Qa

On Thursday, the 1st of August, a COURT of COMMON COUNCIL was held at Guildhall, at which the following resolutions were passed:—

"That this Court did, on the 6th of April last, express its thanks and gratitude to Gwyllym Lloyd Wardle, esq. for his conduct in bringing forward and substantiating serious charges against the late Commander in Chief, which, notwithstanding the majority in his favour in the House of Commons, compelled his resignation. That no circumstance has since transpired, which can, in any manner, lessen the importance of that investigation, impeach his motives, or affect the merits of the case. On the contrary, his unwearied exertions, perseverance, and fortitude, under unexampled threats and difficulties, have developed a scene of scandalous abuse and corruption, not only in the army, but in various departments of the state.

"That it has been discovered by the said investigation, that these abuses have extended, not only to the disposal of church and East India patronage, but also to the disposal of seats in the legislature, and charges have been brought forward, and proofs offered, implicating in such corrupt and illegal traffic, Lord Viscount Castlereagh, the Hon. Spencer Perceval, and the Hon. Henry Wellesley, all members of the House, and then and now holding ostensible situations in his Majesty's government, a traffic, which, in the language of the Speaker of the House of Commons, "WOULD BRING A GREATER SCANDAL UPON THE PARLIAMENT AND THE NATION THAN THIS COUNTRY HAS EVER KNOWN SINCE PARLIAMENT HAS HAD AN EXISTENCE."

"That the said investigation has also led to the discovery, that the said Lord Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, and late President of the Board of Controul, did, in flagrant breach of his duty as a minister, abuse of his patronage, and gross violation of the constitution, place a writership in the hands of Lord Clancarty, a member of the same Board, for the purpose of obtaining for him a seat in parliament; which fact, the said Lord Castlereagh has himself admitted, and, notwithstanding there appeared a smaller majority in his favour, than appeared in favour of the Duke of York, in manifest injustice to his Royal Highness, and gross insult to the nation, the said Lord Castlereagh still retains his official situation.

"That these attacks upon the vital principles of the constitution have been made without punishment or censure; and motions for inquiry into such practices have been rejected, upon the alledged frequency and notoriety of them; and parliament has thereby, as well as by passing a Bill to prevent the sale of seats in that house, recognized and acknowledged the corrupt influence under which it has been called together, and exercised its functions.

"That it was stated by Mr. Wardle, that there was an office publicly kept open for the sale of places under government, and although such statement, when made, only excited the derision of ministers, and the house, it has since appeared that the above statement was correct; and his Majesty's ministers have indicted and convicted several persons concerned therein, and such practices were declared in the said indictment, to have a tendency to degrade, vilify, and traduce, and bring into contempt, the administration of the country.

"That by various statements which Mr. Wardle has lately submitted to parliament, it appears, that, by a correction of the frauds, abuses, corruption, and peculation, which have been found to exist in every branch of the public expenditure, to which inquiry has extended, and a wise and honest application of our resources, the people might be relieved from heavy and oppressive burthens, if not wholly from that inquisitorial, and most grievous of all imposts, the tax upon income. That his conduct on this occasion seems to have drawn upon him, in a high degree, the malice and rancour of those who are interested in the continuance of these abuses.

"That in the opinion of this court, individuals who devote their exertions towards exposing and correcting public abuses, are at all times entitled to the support and protection of the country, particularly at the present moment, when there appears an unabating effort on the part of those notoriously under the influence of government, or who participate in the existing frauds, corruptions, and peculations, to cry down, vilify, and traduce every man who has courage and integrity to expose such practices, in order to mislead the public, and divert their attention from these great evils."

MARRIED.

At Mrs. Talbot's, Wimpole-street, Lord Boringdon, to Miss Talbot, of Wymondham, Norfolk.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, P. H. Earle, esq. eldest son of Sir James Earle, to Miss Kempe, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Serjeant K.—G. Powney, esq. to Mrs Masters, of Lower Grosvenor street.—Francis Cholmeley, esq. of Brandsby, Yorkshire, to Barbara, fourth daughter of H. Darell, esq. of Cale Hill, Kent.

At Mary-le-bonne, Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, bart. to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Hon. B. Bouverie.

At the Countess de Vandreuil's, in Park-lane, Amand de Froyer, son of the Count de Froyer de Leguille, to Miss Holamby, of Battersea.

At St. Giles's, C. Johnson, esq. of Compton-street, Clerkenwell, to Miss Mary White.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Bickford Heard, esq. to Miss Georgianna Nevill, youngest daughter of the late Thomas N. esq.

N. esq.—Lieutenant-adjutant Gilbert Douglas, Royal Military College, to Theresa, daughter of the late General Francis Jarry.—John Locker, esq. registrar to the Court of Vice-Admiralty at Malta, to Miss Jane Nicholson, youngest daughter of William N. esq. of Chatham dock yard.

At St. John's, Westminster, T. Daniel, esq. of Milbank-street, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late J. W. A. Wallinger, esq. of Hare Hall, Essex.

At St. Pancras, Charles Pott, esq. of Albion-place, to Anna, eldest daughter of Samuel Compton Cox, esq.

At St. James's, Henry Alexander, esq. of Nassau-street, to Miss Robinson, daughter of the late William R. esq. of Jamaica.

At St. Martin's, Captain T. Cochrane, to Miss S. S. Brownhill, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John B.—George Barnard, esq. of the Stable-yard, St. James's, to Maria, second daughter of the late Rev. Peter Murhwaite.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, the Rev. Robert Hesketh, to Emma, the youngest daughter of G. Daniell, esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

At the Savoy, the Rev. R. C. Caswall, of Wateley, Hants, to Mary, youngest daughter of John Burgess, esq. of Brook Farm, Hampshire.

At Ealing, Carew Smith, esq. son of the Rev. Dr. S. of Dublin, to Caroline, youngest daughter of William Knox, esq.—Redmond Barry, esq. paymaster of the 56th regiment of foot, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. James Foss, of Aiskew, Yorkshire.

At Kensington Church, William Kimpton, esq. of Michael's-grove, to Miss Treslove, daughter of Thomas T. esq. of Brompton.

At Woodford, T. Wildman Goodwyn, esq. of Blackheath, to Miss Elizabeth Flower, second daughter of the Lord Mayor.

At Battersea, Henry Pounsett, esq. of Upper Thames-street, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Richard Rothwell, esq. of Clapham Common.

At Stoke Newington, Thomas Nicholls, esq. of Broad-street-buildings, to Helen, third daughter of the late Mr. John Francis Rivaz, of Stoke Newington.

At St. George's, Southwark, R. Battley, esq. to Miss Churchyard, daughter of the late Thomas C. esq. of the Paragon.

At Clapham, Mr. Charlesworth, surgeon, to Elizabeth, daughter of S. Beddome, esq.

At Chigwell, John Peter Leigh, esq. of Homerton, to Miss Willans, daughter of William W. esq.

At Wimbledon, James Hoddinott, esq. to Miss Maria Brunn.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Charles Stevens, esq. to Miss Nixon.—Mr. Charles Graham, of Pall Mall, to Miss Eleanor Clipson, of Bridge-street, Westminster.

At Enfield, Lieutenant Ellis, of the 35th regiment, to Miss Kingsbury, of Ponder's End.

The Honorable and Reverend Littleton Powys, brother of Lord Lilford, to Miss Hatsell, daughter of John H. esq. late clerk of the House of Commons

Julius Schroder, esq. of College Hill, to Miss Taylor, of Union-road, Clapham-rise.

At the Quaker's Meeting-house, Peter's-court, St. Martin's-lane, Jasper Capper, jun. of Gracechurch street, to Mary Cawthorne, only daughter of William C. of Somer's-place, East, in the county of Middlesex.

DIED.

In Edward-street, Portman-square, *Mrs. Eliza Brookbank*, 78.

At Richmond-hill, *Lady Clarges*, relict of Sir Thomas C. bart.

At Newington-green, *Mrs. Crofts*, of Elton, Hants.

In Hill-street, Berkley-square, *Lady Hume*, wife of Sir Abraham H. and sister to the Earl of Bridgewater.

At Stanmore, *William*, youngest son of Mr. Andrews, surgeon, 20.

At Twickenham, *Mrs. Baldwin*, 80.

In Sloane-street, *Richard Clark, esq.* and four days afterwards, his widow, *Mrs. C.*

In Baker-street, *Mrs. Ougstan*, widow of Alexander O. esq. 71.

In Russell-square, *Wm. Archibald*, eldest son of W. Anderson, esq.—*Frederic*, son of Charles Thomson, esq.

At Little Ealing, *Lady Wright*, relict of Sir Sampson W. 78.

In Upper Brook-street, *Wm. Strode, esq.* of Northaw, Herts.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, *Mrs. Anne Williams*, widow of Robert W. esq. formerly of Charlestown, America.

In Argyle-street, *Mrs. Warren.*

At Harrow, *Charles*, the youngest son of the Rev. Mark Drury.

In Whitefriars, *Mrs. Hamerton*, wife of C. H. esq.

In Duncan-place, City-road, *Mr. Moses Magwood*, 45.

At Blackheath, *Mrs. Henry*, wife of Alexander H. esq. of Finsbury-square.

At Walthamstow, *Mrs. Gompertz*, widow of J. P. G. esq.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, *Mrs. George Talbot.*

In Chancery-lane, *Mary*, eldest daughter of Edmund Walker, esq.

In Upper Thames-street, *Mrs. Gunston.*

At Lisson-grove, *James Stephens, esq.* 74.

At Mile end, *Stephen Hall, esq.* of Fenchurch-street, banker, 82.

At Stockwell, *Wm. Money, esq.* who, for many years, held a high situation in the Secretary of State's Office, 70.

At Hackney, *Christopher James Hayes, esq.* 63.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AN Act of Parliament having been lately obtained to build a new court-house and gaol for the county of Northumberland, on the elevated piece of ground in Newcastle, called the Castle-garth, plans were some time advertised for, and many were in consequence presented. The various plans were submitted, in the assize week, to the grand jury of the county, for their decision, and one executed upon a grand principle by Mr. William Stokoe, of Newcastle, was finally approved of, and the building will be speedily commenced.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the county courts, &c. at Durham, took place on the 31st of July. It was performed by Sir H. V. Tempest, bart. assisted by R. J. Lambton, esq. and the officers and brethren of the provincial grand lodge of the county of Durham, in the presence of the Lord Bishop of Durham, the magistrates, clergy, and gentry of the county, and the corporation of the city.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Brown, of the town-clerk's office, to Miss Ann Williamson.—Mr. Edward Robson, to Miss Lucy Atkinson.—Mr. Thomas Willing, to Miss Elizabeth Robson.

At Whicham, Christopher Fenwick, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss Margaret Collingwood, daughter of Henry C. esq. of Lilburn Tower.

Mr. R. Burnett, surgeon, of Rothbury, to Miss Commons, of Thropton.

At Lamesley, Mr Coxon, of Brancepeth, to Miss Clare, of Kibblesworth.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Andrew Richardson, to Miss Ann Nanson.

At Hexham, Mr Joseph Wilkinson, to Miss Weatherel.

At Durham, Mr. Richard Shields, son of William S. esq. banker, to Miss Smith, of Greenwich.

Died.] At North Shields, deeply lamented by her friends, Miss Mary Reddam, daughter of Mrs. R. bookseller, 16.

At Monkwearmouth, Mrs. Sharp.

At Berwick, Mrs. Atkinson, relict of Dr. A.

At Poplar Row, near Stockton, Mr. John Stephen, well known to the gentlemen of the turf, 56.

At Stubb House, Barnardcastle, Mrs. Kipling, 61.

At Hexham, Mr. James Robson, 94.—Mrs. Wild.—Mr. Robert Ranney, 54.

At Chester-le Street, Mrs. Richardson, 53.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Wilson, 83.

At Stockton, Mr. Thomas Haswell, 18.

At Newcastle, Miss Ann Herdman, 18.—Mr. Michael Elsdon, 67.—Mr. Thomas Dobson, 51.—Mr. W. Dixon.—Mr. Michael Charlton, smith; a man of great ingenuity in that line.

At Durham, Mr. David Low, formerly proprietor of the Grand Hotel, Covent Garden, London.

At Redheugh, near Bellingham, Mrs. Dorothy Charlton, 70.

At Alnwick Grange, Mr. William Harbottle, 73.

At Chowdean Hall, Mr. Luke Wilkin, 50.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The Free Grammar School at St. Bees, near Whitehaven, founded by Archbishop Grindal, in the year 1597, has not undergone any material change since that period, until the present time. Occasional repairs were indeed found absolutely necessary, for the support of the buildings; but no improvement seems ever to have been attempted. Through the munificence of the Earl of Lonsdale, this long-respected seminary is now put into complete order, and made more suitable to the purpose intended by the pious founder, than it has been at any time since its erection. Exclusive of what has been done at the spacious school-room, the library is rendered more commodious. The master's house (which adjoins the school,) has been enlarged; some parts of it rebuilt; a good garden walled round; and the whole made a very comfortable and eligible residence.

A very ancient medal has been lately found on the ruins of old Carlisle, near Wigton. It is of copper, about the size of a penny-piece, and appears from the coinage to be that of the Roman Emperor Commodus, who reigned in the year 191. On one side is a bold Roman head, and on the reverse is a chariot and four horses; which precisely agrees with a print and description which Addison gives of it in his Dialogues on the Usefulness of Ancient Medals. The female and *cornucopia*, and wreath, representing the earth, are nearly defaced with rust; but the chariot and horses, as also the head of Commodus, are in tolerable preservation.

Married.]

Married.] At St. Bees, Anthony Walker, esq. to Miss Thompson, both of Whitehaven.

At Gargrove, Mr. Thomas Clarke, of Hollins, near Kendal, to Miss Fowness, of Middleton Hall.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Asken, to Miss Wearing.

At Carlisle, Mr. John Brayson, to Miss Margaret Cowan.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Thomas Lee, of Willaston, Cheshire, to Miss Hodgson, daughter of the late Captain H. of the ship Harris.

At Morresby, Mr. John Macartney, of Egremont, to Miss Mary Simpson.

At Whitehaven, J. H. Fryer, esq. of Shield Field, near Newcastle, to Miss James, second daughter of Thomas J. esq. of Hensingham House.

Died.] At Penrith, Mrs. Mary Harrison, 72.—Jane, wife of the Rev. Edmund Langhorne, of Whiteley Chapel.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Eliz. Carrick, 67.—Mr. John Irving, 66; and a few days afterwards, his wife Elizabeth, 53.

At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Thwaites, attorney.—Mrs. Ann Fisher, 66.—Miss Fisher, daughter of Mr. F. harbour-master.—Miss Dickinson.—Mrs. Barbara Lister, 82.

At Egremont, Mrs. Farrer, 90.—Mrs. Elizabeth Dixon.

At the Gill, near Kendal, Mrs. Atkinson, 93.

At Far Cross Bank, Miss Griffith, 19.

At Eaglesfield, Mrs. Elihu Robinson, 74.

At Birkett House, near Kendal, Mr. John Birkett, 83.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Joseph Thomson, 76.

At Snittlegarth, Mrs. Williamson, wife of Roger W. esq. 32.

At Sebergham, Mr. William Peele.

At Tarraby, Catharine Helen, daughter of Edward Jones, esq.

At Newtown, near Carlisle, Captain Silvo, late of the 38th regiment of foot, 65.

At Sizergh, Mrs. Margaret Ellison, 67.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Winter, 40.

YORKSHIRE.

The workmen employed in repairing the parish church in Leeds, have found a stone coffin, containing a complete skeleton, and the bones of two other human subjects, under the foundation of the church, near the entrance to the bell-chamber. This coffin has the appearance of having been cut out of a solid block about seven feet long, by a foot and a half deep; its interior dimensions are six feet three inches in length, about twelve inches deep, and of width sufficient to hold a tolerably large figure. From the situation in which it was found, it must have lain in that place ever since the church was erected, probably above 700 years; and so completely was the air excluded, that the bones remained as firm and entire as if they had been recently interred. A stone, supposed to be the cover, had been previously found, but no traces of an inscription any where appear.

It has often been remarked, that the public roads in the West-riding of Yorkshire, have been more improved within the last twenty years, than within any equal period in the recollection of the oldest man living. In pursuance of this system of improvement, a new road has been just cut, by way of Rastrick, through the manor and estates of Tho. Thornhill, esq. of Fixby, and principally at his expense, that will bring Manchester upwards of eight miles nearer Leeds, and consequently Hull that distance nearer Liverpool, than by the present mail-coach road.

On Friday the 30th June, a very melancholy circumstance occurred in the coal mines of Messrs. Lee, Watson, and Co. at East Ardsley, near Wakefield. As a number of men and boys were at work in the pits, they came in contact, it is supposed, with the tunnel of some old pits, lying near, and not now in use, the water from which rushed through an aperture with irresistible impetuosity, and almost instantly inundated the pit where the people were at work. Three lads, fortunately in a situation to take the bucket, were drawn up without injury; but eleven men and three boys were shut up in the subterraneous abode, for three days and nights, consigned, in the imagination of their families and friends, to the mansions of the dead. Every exertion was made by engines, &c. to drain the pit, in hopes that some lives might be saved; and the colliers from the neighbouring works were unremitting in their endeavours to rescue their unfortunate fellow-workmen. On Monday, voices were heard to ascend from the pits; imagine the anxiety of wives, mothers, fathers, and children, all standing at the mouth of the abyss—anxious to catch the sound of the well-known voice of some near and dear relative. Two men and two boys, J. Hudson, R. Kendrew, W. Broad, and J. Goodyear, were drawn up alive and in health, though they had remained for three days and nights without rest or sustenance, except a little bread which Kendrew happened to have in his pocket, and which, with unexampled generosity, he divided amongst his half-famished companions, supplying his own wants with a quid of tobacco. Nine men (most of them leaving families) and one boy perished.

At Addle, a village about five miles north of Leeds, is a Roman camp, until lately, very entire, being surrounded with a single ditch. The present occupier wishing to turn the ground to some profitable use, has begun to level it with the neighbouring fields, and has already turned up a considerable number of mill-stones, about half a yard in diameter, which from their size, must have been used for grinding corn by hand: stones, hollowed out in the form of bowls, large enough to receive these mill-stones, have also been dug up. This appears to have been a station

of

of some consequence when the Roman empire was in its most flourishing state, for a road may be traced through Cookridge to Ilkley, another station of the Romans, and the foundations of a city near the camp have been clearly ascertained, where a vast many fragments of urns, statues, and altars, have frequently been found, as well as several coins of Constantine, and various Roman emperors prior to his reign. About a quarter of a mile distant is the church, built of square stones; it had formerly a singular appearance; but a few years ago, when it was "repaired and beautified," one of the two towers that attracted notice was taken down; at the same time the inside was completely renewed, and it is now fitted up in a very neat manner. The fine Saxon gateway at the entrance, and a beautiful light ornamented arch within the church, fortunately escaped any alteration. In the vestry are placed two monumental stones or altars, lately brought from the Roman camp. On the whole, few places are more deserving the attention of the antiquary, or appear less to have attracted general observation.

Married.] At Halifax, Joseph Greenwood, esq. of Springhead, near Keighley, to Grace, second daughter of Henry Cockroft, esq. of Burlees, near Hemptonstall.

At Arksey, near Sheffield, Mr. Bryan Woodyear, of Hatfield, aged 81, to Miss Rachel Bradford, of Bentley, aged 16.

At York, Mr. Thomas Shore, of Wakefield, to Mrs. Underwood, of the Black Horse Inn, York.

At Selby, John Shilleto, esq. of Stainer Hall, to Miss H. Dobson, fourth daughter of Mr. D.

At Leeds, the Rev. Wm. Farmer, to Miss Hallewell, daughter of Mr. Joseph H.—Mr. Benjamin Robertshaw, of Hunslet, to Miss Elizabeth Dibbs.

At Whitby, Captain Fenton, of the West York militia, to Miss Jesse Cayley.

At Bradford, Mr. John Robinson, son of John R. esq. of Upper House, to Miss Thornton.

At Hemingbrow, John Reeves, esq. of Woodhall, near Selby, to Miss Wilson.

Died.] At Elmsall, near Sheffield, Mrs. Humphreys, 108.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Mary Elston, 75.—Mrs. Knowsley, 75.

At Cridling Park, near Ferrybridge, Mr. Daniel Vaux, engineer, of Poplar, near London.

At Sheffield, Mr. Henry Evans, 69.—Miss Dorothy Parker, daughter of Mr. P. of Chesterfield, 33.—Mrs. Gledhill, wife of Mr. Daniel G; and, a few days afterwards, one of her daughters, 18. They were both buried in one grave; and the same day, her last two children were baptized. She had had four double births in succession.—Of the small-pox, Mr. James Evanage, 66. During his illness he said he recollected being afflicted with the same disorder about thirty years ago.

At Leeds, Mrs. Dickenson, wife of Mr. D. surgeon, 30; and a few hours afterwards her infant daughter.—Lieut. Wm. Kershaw Gawthorp, 23.—Mrs. Wood.

At York, Mrs. Mary Cordley, relict of John C. Esq. 77.

At Heslington, Mr. W. Jefferson, 69.

At Killingbeck Hall, near Leeds, Mrs. Walker, wife of Wm. W. esq. 70.

At Otley Mills, Mr. Wm. Hartley.

The Rev. —— Goodair, vicar of Cawthorn and Penistone, 53.

At Slaighwaite, near Huddersfield, the Rev. Thomas Wilson.

At Burleywodd Head, Mr. John Rhodes, of Yeodon, 66.

At Elsternwick, in Holderness, John Bell, esq. 64.

At Settle, David Swale, esq.

At Hull, Mr. Daniel Macpherson, 66.—Mr. Samuel Burton, 27.—Mrs. Allison, 75.

At Harrowgate, John Caw, esq. of Perth.

At Shibden, near Halifax, Miss Lister, eldest daughter of the late Jeremiah L. esq.

At Leeds, Miss Ann Langdon, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas L.

Near Scarborough, Wm. Armitage, esq. of Upper Thorpe. Returning with his brother Henry, of Scarborough, from moor-game shooting, they imprudently attempted to cross, in a gig, a brook, which they had passed in the morning, but which had been in the mean time considerably swollen by the rain. The torrent proved strong; William in alarm, jumped out, and was carried down by the stream, nor was the body found till the following day. His brother remained in the gig, till the horse, by plunging, approached the bank, when he jumped out, and with much difficulty attained the shore. The horse was then hurried away by the stream, and perished.

LANCASHIRE.

A few weeks since, Mr. Roscoe, of Liverpool, received an anonymous letter, with information, that six black slaves had been thrown into prison by their owner, a Portuguese captain, upon alledged actions of debt, but in reality because he found they were free on their arrival in England, and had hit upon this expedient to detain them till his vessel was ready to sail. Having verified the fact, Mr. R. sent a person to bail all the actions. An order was accordingly given for the discharge of the prisoners, when it was discovered that the Portuguese captain had mustered about 100 of his countrymen to seize them by force, on their exit from prison. Application was instantly made to the magistrates, who took the captain into custody, and bound him to his good behaviour

viour, which put the poor blacks in the full enjoyment of their newly-acquired liberty.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. William Hensman, merchant, to Miss Conway.—Capt. Porteus, to Miss Bradshaw.

At Preston, James Pedder, esq. banker, to Miss Newsham, only daughter of Richard N. esq. banker.

At Childwall, J. Gaskell, esq. of Upholland, to Alice, youngest daughter of Mr. Baitson, of Wavertree.

At Warrington, Samuel Gaskell, jun. esq. to Miss Gaskell, daughter of John G. esq. And at the same time, Holbrook Gaskell, esq. to Miss Gaskell, daughter of Sam. G. esq.

At Rochdale, Robert Holt, esq. of Cropfield, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Thomas Royds, esq. of Green Hill.

At Liverpool, William Corrie, esq. to Miss Byrom, daughter of Ashton B. esq.

At Manchester, Edward Lloyd, esq. to Miss Taylor, daughter of the late Joseph T. esq. of Blackley.

Died.] At Grange, near Cartmel, Alice Thompson, 101.—Mr. Mounsey, 95.

At Redvale, near Bury, George Holt, esq.

At Breck House, Everton, Mrs. Harding, wife of Wm. H. esq. 61.

At Bolton le Moors, the Rev. John Whittle, 69.

At Hulme, Mr. David Broad.

At Barton Lodge, Mr. John Tetlon.

At Fishwick, near Preston, Mr. Richard Millery, 60.

At Manchester, Mr. Charles Walker.—Mr. John Stock Brown, upwards of 40 years market steward to the present and preceding lords of the manor.—Serjeant Nixon, of the 6th troop 7th dragoon guards, at present quartered in Manchester Barracks. He was, in February last, bitten on his thumb by his own dog, and entertaining no suspicion of its being mad, took no farther notice of it. Shortly afterwards the dog died suddenly. The serjeant was seized with the hydrophobia, which soon carried him off.—Mrs. Edge.

At Liverpool, Mr. Black, 27.—Mr. Makin Simmons.—Mr. John Gray, printer, 33.—Mrs. Eddlesten.—Mrs. Bereau, 55.—Miss Whittaker.—Mrs. Hannah Chalk, 50.—Mr. Robins Cook, 63.

At Wavertree, Mr. R. Edmunden.

At Preston, Mrs. Morgan, wife of the Rev. Mr. M.—Miss Cartwright.—Margaret, daughter of Thomas Wilson, esq. 16.

At King's Bridge, Oldham, Mrs. Butterworth.

At Lancaster, Mr. Daniel Wayne, 71.—Miss Tyrer.

At Flatt Hall, near Manchester, Thomas Carill Worsley, esq.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Thomas Garnett, esq. of Nantwich, to Harriet, second daughter of John Braband, esq. of Middlewich.

Richard Grocot, esq. to Mrs. Liverpool, relict of the Rev. Ambrose L. of Greenfield.

At Chester, Mr. Thomas Ritson, of Wold, to Miss Cummins.

At Sandbach, Mr. John Twemlowe, surgeon, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Richard Galley.

At Wallasey, Captain H. Langley, of the ship William Heathcote, of Liverpool, to Miss Ann Molyneux, second daughter of Mr. Joseph M.

At Astbury, Francis Johnson, esq. to Miss Whitfield, daughter of the late T. W. esq. of Congleton.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Clarke, of the Iron Bridge Tavern.—Mrs. Matthews.—Mrs. Jones.—Mr. George Bunce, printer, 34.—Mr. Robert Charles, 26.—Mr. Owen Evans, clerk in the registrar's office.

At Great Saughall, Mr. James Appleton, schoolmaster.

At Runcorn, Mr. Thomas Farral, 32.

At Knutsford, Spencer Steers, esq. of Liverpool.

At Park Gate, Mrs. Latham.

At Neston, Mr. William Coventry.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Barrow-upon-Trent, Mr. John Mather, of Leeds, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Bancroft, of Sinfin.

At Gresley, Mr. Luckman, of Lichfield, to Miss Mary Atkins.

At Glossop, Mr. Keats, of London, to Miss Thornely, of Hadfield.

At Derby, Mr. Robert Jenks, of Christ Church, Surry, to Mrs. Kirk, widow of Mr. Thomas Kirk.—Mr. Robert Radford, jun. to Miss Mary Thorpe.

At Smalley, Alexander, second son of John Radford, esq. to Augusta, only daughter of William Church Norcop, esq. of Betton Hall, Salop.

Died.] At Shawlaw, Mr. John Moorley, of Derby.

At Derby, Mrs. Ann Lowe, youngest daughter of the late John L. esq. of Park Hall, 70.—Mrs. Campion, wife of Mr. Richr. C.—Mr. Thomas Walton, 57.

At Wensley, Mrs Southern, 83.

At Chesterfield, Miss Dorothy Parker, 33.

At Nether Hall, near Leversage, Mr. John Wilcockson, 76.

At Wirksworth, Miss Blackwall, daughter of the late Rev. William B. rector of Mugginton.

At Spondon, Mr. William Hubball, 32.

At Langley, Mr. Samuel Ault, 85.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, the Rev. J. Storer, rector of Hawksworth, to Miss Charlotte Wylde, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. rector of St. Nicholas.—Mr. Thomas Lingford, to Miss Lucy Cartwright.—Mr. John Sykes, to Miss Elizabeth Meats.

At Retford, Mr. J. Roberts, of Rotherham, to Miss Maria Thornton.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Falkner, attorney, 59.—Mr. R. Price, 26.

At West Retford, Mrs. Mary Bonsor, 78.

At

At Newark, Miss Mary Cooper.

At Beeston, Miss Sarah Lacey, 27.

At Bingham, Mr. Pilgrim, many years master of the Royal Oak.

At Retford, John Bragge, gent. 70. The circumstances attending his death were rather extraordinary. The sister of Denis Frith, an attorney at East Retford, a young accomplished lady, felt or feigned a passion for Mr. Bragge, in consequence of which, she addressed several letters to him, in the loving style, which the gallant unfortunately never thought proper to answer. Denis Frith, enraged that his sister's affections should meet with no better return, and anxious to do away the disgrace, as he termed it, went to Mr. Bragge's house, and reproached him with the impropriety of his conduct. From words they fell to blows; when Frith repeatedly struck the old man over the head, breast, and legs, with a thick cane which he held in his hand. In consequence of the wounds Mr. Bragge received, he was confined to his bed, and languished for some days, when he expired. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of—*Died of mortal bruises given him by Frith.* The latter has since absconded.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to parliament in the ensuing session, for acts for enclosing the commons and waste-lands in the borough and parish of Boston, and in the parish of Fishtoft.

During a tremendous storm, in the night of Thursday, August 10th, about twelve o'clock, a cottage, and one or two other small buildings near Grimsby, were struck with the lightning, and consumed. The Dwina, Capt. Pigot, which arrived at Grimsby the preceding day, from Malta and Messina, with a cargo of currants and Spanish liquorice, was struck with lightning, and immediately the quarter deck was in a blaze. There were four or five men and a boy on board at the time, all of whom, excepting the boy, made their escape in time; but the poor lad was burnt. The fire continued to rage with great fury till the vessel was burnt to the water's edge. The whole cargo, which was consigned to Messrs. Todd and Popple, of Hull, was worth between 6 and 7000l. about a sixth part of which had been delivered. The ship, which carried about 300 tons, was worth at least 3000l. Fortunately there were no other vessels near the spot where the Dwina was moored, nor did the fire communicate to the contiguous warehouses; but owing to the extreme violence of the storm, the awful spectacle of the burning ship, and the near contiguity of the houses and other buildings on the wharf, the inhabitants of the marches were thrown into a state of consternation which may be better conceived than described.

Married.] At Boston, Richard Atkinson, esq. of Lincoln, to Miss Anne Sophia Topp.

At Gainsbro', Mr. William Marshall, of Brentford, Middlesex, to Sarah, third daughter of Mr. Henry Ward.

At Partney, Mr. Peter Pawson, of Louth, to Miss Hall.

At Lincoln, Mr. John Harwood, of Boston, druggist, to Miss Charlotte Young.

Died.] At Scotton, near Gainsbro', the Rev. Broxholme Brown, rector of that place, second son of Mr. Alderman B. of Lincoln, 49.

At Stow Park, Mr. John Wilcockson, 76.

At Barton-upon-Humber, Mr. Richard Kensington, of the Blue Bell Inn.—Mr. Thomas Brown, 75.

At Gainsbro', Mr. Storr, 53.—Mr. J. Hindley, 76.—Mrs. Jane West, 73.

At Burgh in-the-Marsh, Mrs. Patrick, 82.—Mr. Recton, 28.

At Partney, Miss Chapman, 22.

At Sutton, near Bingham, Mr. Newbray, 73.

At Saundby, Miss Sarah Whaley.

At Lincoln, Mr. George Brown, 28.

At Billingborough, John Johnson, shepherd to many respectable graziers in that neighbourhood. He was a trust-worthy industrious man, and fulfilled the several duties of life with integrity and credit. In the 22d year of his age, he acquired some celebrity by the feat, more dangerous, it must be admitted, than discreet, of climbing to the top of Grantham Church steeple; which he did, and descended, without help, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators.

At Louth, Mrs. Holmes, 59.—Mrs. Croft, 32.

At Willingham, Mrs. Lester, wife of Mr. L. druggist, of Gainsbro', 23.

At Boston, Mr. Shedworth Smith, 72.

At Stamford, Mrs. Ferrier, 64.

At Wainfleet All Saints, Mrs. Hewer, wife of Mr. Robert H. surgeon, of Alford.

At Horncastle, Mrs. Johnson.

At Welton-in-the-Marsh, Mrs. Mackinder, wife of Mr. John M.—William Mackinder, gent.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Donington, Sir William Rumbald, bart. to the Hon. Elizabeth Parkyns, sister to Lord Rancliffe.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Thomas Checketts, of Wayfield House, Warwickshire, to Miss Farnell, eldest daughter of Joseph F. esq. banker.

At Leicester, Mr. John Wilkins, to Miss Sarah Carver.

At Barkby, Mr. T. Adcock, of Syston, to Miss S. Sharples, of Barkby Thorp.

Died.] At Gumley, Mr. J. Holloway, steward to J. Cradock, esq.

At Market Bosworth, Mr. Tho. Hughes.

At Mountsorrel, Thomas Simpson, gent. son of the late Rev. Mr. S. vicar of Queneborough.

At Rearsby, Mr. Anthony Kilby, only son of the late Robert K. gent. 21.

At Leicester, Mrs. Whittingham, relict of the Rev. Mr. W. of Billesdon.

At

At Ulverscroft, W. R. Burgen, esq. of Shardlow, Derbyshire.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

That important line of canal, which is intended to connect the town of Uttoxeter, Rocester, and other places, on the banks of the Churnet river, with the Caldon branch of the Grand Trunk, or Trent and Mersey canal, is in great forwardness. In August, 1808, the canal and nine locks was completed, forming a communication from Frogall Wharf, in Kingsley parish, (the junction of the Caldon canal and Caldon railway) to Oak-moor bridge; since which, the same has been extended to Alveton, and was opened as far as that place in May last. The cutting of the canal and the bridges and locks on the remainder of the line to Uttoxeter, is in hand, and that town and neighbourhood may soon expect the advantage of water conveyance for lime, from Frogall Wharf, and coals from the neighbourhood of Kingsley, where they abound; but to the south-eastward of which, none have been discovered.

It is said to be in contemplation, to make a cut for conveying the waste, or flood waters of the Dane river, at the northern extremity of the county, into the stupendous reservoir in Rudyard Vale, which now presents so picturesque and fine a view from the new road, for near two miles on its skirts between Leek and Macclesfield, which was lately opened for avoiding the hills in passing over Gun Common. In this immense artificial lake, the flood-waters are preserved and let out in daily portions throughout the year, for the supply of the mills on the upper part of the Churnet, and the Caldon branch, and Uttoxeter canal above-mentioned.

At the late meeting of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society, the following premiums were adjudged:—

	£	s.	d.
To Mr. Baker, for the best shear hog ram	5	5	0
To do. for the best two shear ram	5	5	0
To Mr. Edward Blount, for the best two shear fat wether	3	3	0
To Mr. Dyott, for the two best theaves	3	3	0
To Lord Viscount Anson, for the best short wool two shear ram	5	5	0
To do. for the best short wool two shear wether	3	3	0
N. B. His lordship has declined accepting these premiums, having no competitor.			
To Mr. George Wright, for the best short wool ewe	3	3	0
To Mr. Williams (no competitor) for the best bull	5	5	0
To Mr. Dyott, for the best two year old heifer	3	3	0

Lord Anson's silver cup was adjudged to Mr. Green, of Burnhill Green, for having ploughed and prepared for sowing, 553 acres of land, with only two horses a-breast, and without the assistance of a driver, since the last meeting of this society.

Premiums to Shepherds, given by Lord Anson.

	£	s.	d.
To Daniel Taylor, shepherd to Mr. John Standley, for rearing, bringing up, and weaning 99 lambs from 66 ewes, between the 28th of Feb. and the 30th of June last	5	5	0
To Thomas Smith, shepherd to Richard Dyott, esq. for rearing, bringing up, and weaning 256 lambs, from 193 ewes, between the 27th of Feb. and the last day of June	3	3	0

Similar premiums are offered for the ensuing year, to be adjudged on the first Tuesday in August, 1810.

Married.] At Stoke, Mr. William Arrowsmith, of Liverpool, to Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Wolfe, esq.

At Shenstone, Mr. C. Jenkins, iron master, of Birmingham, to Eliza, daughter of Thomas Cook, esq. of Shenstone Hall.

At West Bromwich, Mr. Smith, to Miss Wall.

At Madely, Mr. Joseph Bangham, to Miss Fletcher, both of Coalbrook Dale.

Died.] At Hedford, Mr. James Lord, well known in the sporting world.

At Burslem, Mr. James Wright.

At Allstone, Mr. Bird, 67.

At Newcastle, in his 69th year, Thomas Barber, gent. one of the aldermen of that borough, and who served the office of mayor in 1792.

At Leobridge, in the Potteries, Mr. Thomas Godwin.

At Stafford, Mrs. Stubbs, 78.—Mr. Thomas Griffiths.

At Charley, Mrs. Elizabeth Breakel. She was carried to her grave by four of her sons, whom she had at two births.

At Tipton, Mrs. Mary Willetts.

At Tunstall, Mrs. Knight.

At Rowley, Mrs. Woolley.

At Tettenhall, Mrs. Ryley.

At Walsall, Mrs. Tissell.

At Soho, in his 81st year, Matthew Boulton, esq. Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, of the Economical Society of Petersburgh, and many foreign institutions. [*A further account will be given in our next.*]

WARWICKSHIRE.

The following is a statement of the capital employed by public Joint Stock Companies, in the town of Birmingham alone:—

	£
Mining Copper Company	100,000
Rose Copper ditto	100,000
Union Copper ditto	100,000
Crown Copper ditto	100,000
Birmingham Fire Office	300,000
Birmingham Life Office	500,000
Union Mill	10,500

	£
Smethwick Brass Company ..	12,600
Spon Lane ditto ditto.....	12,000
Metal ..... ditto.....	25,000
Timber..... ditto.....	30,000
Newhall Coal .. ditto.....	50,000

Married.] At Aston, Mr. William Rushton, of Spark Hill, to Miss Wilcox, of Birmingham.—Charles Henry Parry, M.D. of Cheltenham, eldest son of Dr. P. of Bath, to Emma Mary, eldest daughter of William Bedford, esq. of Birches Green.

At Edgbaston, Mr. Matthew Webb, surgeon, of Sneedshill, Salop, to Mrs. Lillington.

At Wolston, the Rev. Mr. Webb, of Sherbourn, to Miss Christian Wilcox, of Brandon.

At Welton, the Rev. Thomas Smith, rector of Clay Coton, and vicar of Lilbourn, Northamptonshire, to Helen Amelia, youngest daughter of the late John Clarke, esq. of Welton Place.

Died.] At Shuckburgh Hall, Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh, bart. 54. He was barrack-master at Canterbury, and at Silver Hill, in Sussex, till within a few years, when he succeeded to the baronetage by the death of the late Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn; and was father of the unfortunate young lady who was lately shot by Lieutenant Sharpe.

At Sutton Coldfield, H. Arden, esq.

At King's Norton, Mrs. Edwards, wife of the Rev. Mr. E.

At Truman's Heath, near Solihull, Miss Martha Cox, fifth daughter of Mr. William C. 16.

At Solihull, Mr. Barnett, 68.

At Camp Hill, Miss Hadley.

At Warwick, Mrs. Hawkes, of the Globe Inn.

At Edgbaston, Miss Louisa Pearce, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Samuel P. of Birmingham.

At Kenilworth, Mr. Joseph Bottrill, 85.

At Birmingham, Mr. John Smith.—Mrs. Wallis.—Mr. Henry Bragg, formerly a merchant at Whitehaven, 81.—Mr. W. Cartwright, 54.—Miss Sarah Holt, 16.—Mr. Thomas Teniswood.—Mrs. Tissel, 80.—Mrs. Broughall.

SHROPSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Drayton Agricultural Society, held on the 27th of July, the following premiums were adjudged:—

	£.	s.	d.
To Mr. Wm. Briscoe for the best long-horned bull not more than three years old.....	3	3	0
To Mr. Dicken for the best pair of two year old long-horned heifers, own breeding	2	2	0
To Mr. Wm. Jellicoe for the best short-horned ditto, ditto	2	2	0
To Mr. T. B. Harding, for the best new Leicester ram.....	2	2	0
To Sir W. W. Wynn, bart. for the best real Southdown ditto.....	2	2	0
To Mr. Smith, for the best ram of any other sort	2	2	0
To Sir W. W. Wynn, bart. for the best pen of Southdown ewes.....	2	2	0
To Mr. Smith, for the best of any other sort.....	2	2	0
To Mr. W. Briscoe, for the best boar pig, under 18 months old ...	1	1	0
To the Rev. Offley Crewe, for the best sow, ditto.....	1	1	0

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Major Ball, to Miss Millard.

At Oswestry, Mr. Minett, of the Sun Inn, to Miss Morris.

At Cheswardine, the Rev. H. J. Williames, vicar of Welsh Pool, Montgomeryshire, to Ann Emma, only daughter of L. Jervis, esq. of the Hill, in this county.

Died.] At Lacock Abbey, Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Shrewsbury, relict of George, the late Earl, and daughter of the late Lord Dormer, 85.

At Broome, Mr. Tunstall.

At Cherbury, Mrs. Phillips.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. John Hiles.—Mrs. Hams.—Mrs. Chester.—Mr. Owen.—Mr. Newling.—Mr. Weaver.—Pryce Edwards, esq. of Talgarth, Merionethshire.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Elizabeth Heighway, 78.—Mrs. Leake.

At Archam, Mr. Partridge, 85.

At Sutton Maddock, Mrs. Price.

At Byng Weston, Mrs. Broxton.

At Dorrington, Mr. George Hodges.

At Wem, Mr. Hallison. While walking in the street, apparently in good health, he fell down and expired.

At Bridgnorth, John Parker, esq. inspector of taxes.

At Westbury, Mrs. Geary, of the Lion Inn.

At Market Drayton, Mrs. Wood, 80.

At Newport, Mrs. Hayley, relict of Sedgeley H. gent.

At Belwardine, Miss Harriet Worrall.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Low Hill, near Worcester, Thomas Elrington, sen. esq. 87.

At Astwood, Feckenham, Mr. Hobidge.

At Dudley, Mrs. Maurice, wife of Mr. M. printer and bookseller.

At Bourne Heath, Bromsgrove, Mrs. Bradford.

At Kyrewood, near Tenbury, Mr. Ambrose Nicholls, 88.

At Worcester, Mrs. Whitehead.

At Sutton, near Tenbury, Mr. Thomas Noxon, late a lieutenant in the Tenbury Volunteers.

At Commerton, Mr. Thomas Allerton, jun. 28.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Capt. Sherrington Sparkes, of the Shropshire Militia, to

Helen, eldest daughter of the late G. Terry, esq. receiver-general for that county.

Died.] At Coddington, the Rev. Mr. Otty, rector of that place.

At Ross, Mrs. Pearson, relict of George P. of Southam Abbey, Warwickshire.

At Hereford, Mr. John Berrow.—Mr. Robert Brace.

The Rev. Hugh Morgan, D.D. canon residentiary of the cathedral of Hereford, vicar of Lugwardine, and a justice of the peace for the county.

At Street Court, John Joseph Atherton, esq. of Walton Hall, Lancashire, and late lieutenant-colonel in the second Lancashire regiment of fencible light dragoons.

At Oakfields, Landinabo, Mr. James James.

At Henner House, near Leominster, Jane, wife of Mr. Thomas Forty, 26.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Two schemes of Tontines for the benefit of survivors at the end of twenty-one years, have been projected at Cheltenham. By the first, it is proposed to erect six detached villas near Mr. Thomson's Spas, at the estimated expense of 15,000l. to be raised in shares of 100l. each, of which 25l. is to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder by three equal instalments as the buildings are carried on. The shares to be transferable. The second is for raising 30,000l. in shares of 100l. for building twelve handsome houses to form a continuation of the south-east side of Cambray-street.

If the price of land be any criterion of the degree of estimation in which a place is held, a late sale has furnished a strong presumption that Cheltenham has not yet attained its full size and consequence: Of three small orchards, one containing little more than an acre, and divided into two lots, was sold for 1863l. 10s.; another, about an acre and a half, for 1156l. 10s.; and the third, about two acres, for 1188l.: total, for four and a half acres, 4208l.! This very ground was sold, but a few years ago, at what was thought a high price, about 90l. an acre.

Married.] At Cheltenham, Colonel Osborne, son of Sir George O. to Miss Davies.

Died.] At Cheltenham, John Peyton, esq. rear-admiral of the red.—Mrs. Weaver, of the Dublin and Bath Hotel.

At Upton House, Richard Eccles, esq. 74.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Benjamin Bubb, 88.

At Charlton, Mr. Samuel Harward, bookseller. He was a man of uncommon activity and exertion, and in an early part of his life kept no fewer than five shops. He has left behind him a very considerable property, and a large and valuable collection of books.

At Glocester, in the 83d year of his age, Mr. Thomas Rudge, solicitor. He was secretary to three successive bishops of the diocese, and had held, for a longer period, the office of deputy registrar. His conduct through life was marked by the strictest integrity, and he died respected and esteemed.—Jessica, youngest daughter of Abraham Nordon, esq. 24.—Mrs. Gwinnett, wife of Mr. G. of the City Arms.—Mr. J. Drinkwater, of the New Bear Inn, 42.—Miss Bradley, 20.

At Elkstone, Mrs. Hooper, wife of the Rev. Thomas H. curate of that place, 39.

At Northleach, the Rev. John Allen, many years head master of the Grammar School, 63.

The Rev. George Clarke, rector of Maysey Hampton, and Rissington Wick, 62.

At Wortley House, near Wotton-under-Edge, Mrs. Yeats, wife of Osborne Y. esq.

At Wickwar, Mr. William Limbrick.—Mrs. Martha Wilts.

At Down Ampney, John Archer, gent. 79.

At Hanham Court, Mrs. Creswicke.

At Cambridge, Mr. Samuel Williams, 81.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Charney, Mr. T. Litchfield, of London, to Miss S. Bamford, of Kingston.

At Oxford, J. Deane, esq. of Towersey, to Miss Slatter.—Mr. John Mason, of Portsmouth, to Miss Ann Walker.

Died.] At Oxford, the Rev. Alexander Mackenzie, A.M. of Christ Church, 26.—Mrs. Mary Parsons.—Miss Charlotte Stockford, 20.—Mrs. Baxter, wife of Mr. B. printer.—Mr. John Williams, 62.

At Bisham, Charles Lewis Parker, esq. surgeon to the forces, and to the Royal Military College, at Great Marlow.

At Westall, Mrs. Ann Thomas, 64.

At Woodstock, Mr. Saunders Bennet.

At Henley-upon-Thames, Sarah, wife of Mr. Thomas Vanderzee.—William Ovey, esq.

At Great Rollright, Mr. Wm. Baughan, 44.

At Ensham, Mr. James Lord, 70.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Keep, of Newport Pagnell, to Miss Poulton, of Milton.

At Newport Pagnell, Mr. Wm. Meadows, to Miss Fanny Nicholls.

At Stony Stratford, Mr. J. T. Congreve, solicitor, to Miss Garrard.

Died.] At Wootton, Mr. Fessey.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wormley, G. G. Hewett, esq. of Ramsay, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Tace Atkins.

At Tring, S. R. Solly, esq. of Serge Hill, St. Albans, to Frances, daughter of W. Hammond, esq. of Queen-street, Bloomsbury.

Cholmeley Dering, esq. son of Sir Edward Dering, bart. to Miss Hale, daughter of W. Hale, esq. of King's Walden.

Died.] At Welwyn, Frederic Charles, son of Edward D'Oyly, esq. of Sion Hill, Yorkshire.

At Cheshunt, Mrs. Sarah French.

At Little Berkhamstead, Mr. Thomas Breach.

At Hertford, Mr. Wm. Cole.

At Hatfield, Mrs. Lucas, wife of Carr L. esq.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Tingrith, Andrew Sibbald, esq. to Henrietta Truman, second daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Aveling, rector of Milbrook, and vicar of Henslow.

Dr. Chapman, of Hitchin, Herts, to Miss Humberstone, of Biggleswade.

Died.] At Bedford, Mrs. Bedford, wife of Mr. B. printer and bookseller.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Daventry, Mr. John Bliss, of Stero, to Miss Mary Carey.

At Kilsby, Mr. J. Cowley, to Miss Thornton.

At Hardingstone, Mr. John Baker, to Miss Ann Parsons.

Died.] At Kettering, Mr. Benj. Cross, 91.

At Wood Newton, Mr. James Hales, late quarter-master in the Northamptonshire volunteers, 24.

At Horton, Mr. Caves.

At Barnwell, Mr. William Bayley.

At Wellingborough Mill, Mr. Samuel Robinson, 51.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] Mr. William Dalby, of the Royal Oak, at Santry, near Stilton. On his return from Cambridge assizes he was thrown from his horse, in consequence of the animal taking fright, and killed on the spot.

At Elton, Mrs. Crofts.

At King's Ripton, Mr. Swannell.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Normington, of the Cross Keys, St. Neots, to Miss Mary Nicholls.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Samuel Barker, keeper of Hobson's workhouse.—Mrs. Harlock, 90.

At Chatteris, Mr. John Bateman, jun.

At Wisbech South Brink, Mr. William Newsham.

At Haddingham, Mr. Stephen Isaacson, son of the late Rev. John I. of Lidgate.

NORFOLK.

At the Anniversary of the Norfolk agricultural society, the following premiums were ordered to be offered:

I. For the Promotion of Agriculture in Norfolk.

1. Two premiums of pieces of plate, the one of ten, the other of five pounds value, to those persons who shall convert the greatest number of acres, not less than 9 for the first premium, and 5 for the second, into water meadows, in the most complete and most beneficial manner, between July 1809, and July 1810.

2. Two premiums of pieces of plate, the one of ten, and the other of five pounds value, to those persons who shall make the greatest improvement in meadow or pasture land, between July 1809, and July 1811, upon not less than 15 acres for the first premium, and 5 for the second, in the cheapest and best manner, without ploughing, paring, or scarifying, by means of a crop of pulse, or pulse with corn, made into hay.

3. A piece of plate of ten pounds value, to any person who shall have growing, in the year 1810, the best piece of Lucerne, upon not less than 3 acres.

4. A piece of plate of ten pounds value, to any person who shall produce the greatest quantity of hemp, upon not less than one acre, in the year 1810.

5. A piece of plate of ten pounds value, to any person who shall shew, by satisfactory experiments, that he has adopted the best method of consuming the produce of not less than 5 acres of the Swedish turnips, grown in the year 1809.

6. A piece of plate of twenty pounds value, to any person who shall shew and certify to the satisfaction of the society, that he has, between the 20th of May, 1810, and the 20th of May, 1811, fed at least eight horses, used in husbandry, in the best and most economical manner, so as to have kept his horses in proper order for work, and to have produced a saving worthy the attention, and susceptible of the imitation, of the public in general.

II. For the Improvement of Feeding Stock in Norfolk.

1. To those persons who shall produce at the next general meetings in 1810, at Lynn, in February, or at Norwich, in April, the best bullocks, not more than 4 years old, fed by themselves, respect being had to early maturity, and to the quantity and quality of food, five pounds for the best in competition (or deemed meritorious without competition), and three pounds for the second best.

2. To those persons who shall produce, at the same times and places, the best pens of shearling wethers, fed with vegetable food only, of the Leicester, Southdown, Norfolk, or cross from the Merino, breeds, for each of the respective breeds being the best in competition (or deemed meritorious without competition) a piece of plate of seven pounds value; and for each second best a piece of plate of five pounds value.

III. For the Encouragement of Industry in Norfolk.

To be divided and disposed of by the Committee, according to their discretion.

1. Ten pounds to labourers in husbandry, who have served the same master, or worked on the same farm longest, and brought up the largest families, without being chargeable to their parishes, except in very particular instances, regard being had to the most deserving.

2. Ten pounds to dairy maids who have lived the longest in the same services above five years, regard being had to the most deserving, particularly in the care of cows, and the making of butter and cheese.

3. Ten pounds to cottagers growing the most potatoes, with other vegetables, in 1809, in proportion to the size of their ground.

4. Ten pounds to cottagers keeping bees, and

and producing from them the most honey and wax, in 1809, with preference to those who preserve the most bees.

The corporation of Lynn are said to have it in contemplation to erect a new bridge leading to St. German's, Wisbech, &c. on the site of that now called Long Bridge, crossing the river Nar, which has long been in a dangerous dilapidated state.

A very elegant marble monument has lately been erected in Lakenham church, with the following inscription:—

To the Memory of
James Crowe, Esq. F.L.S.
Sheriff of Norwich in 1771,
Mayor, in 1774 and 1797;
His excellent understanding and penetrating judgment,
formed in the world, and matured by frequent retirement,
were directed with peculiar success
to the study of nature, more especially of Botany;
whilst his scientific attainments were ever devoted to practical utility.
The same talents,
applied to the study of mankind and of history,
confirmed him in principles
truly worthy of a Briton and a man.
He died, most beloved and lamented
by those who knew him best,
on the 26th of January, 1807,
in the 57th year of his age.

On the 19th, and on the 21st of June, the annual sheep-shearing of T. W. Coke, esq. M.P. of Holkham, Norfolk, took place, and the first personages and patrons of Agriculture in the kingdom were present. The fleeces of the Merino rams which were let the second day, averaged 7lb. 8oz. and were worth three pounds a fleece. Mr. Coke recommended, as deserving particular attention, the cultivation of Cock's-foot grass, and a little Dutch clover with it. It had maintained in capital condition, ever since the turnips were consumed, seven sheep per acre, and would have carried more. The Cock's-foot grass, Mr. Coke most highly recommended as far preferable to Rye-grass, which was a much more exhausting crop, would not carry so much more stalk, and consequently the more tether, or manure, being thus put on the land, the corn crop was greater. As a proof of its strong vegetative power, a plant of Cock's-foot constantly cut down close for twenty-two days, grew every twenty-four hours an inch in height, and shooting most luxuriant branches, afforded more abundant food than the Rye-grass. Mr. Coke recommends of the Cock's-foot for seed, two bushels an acre, and eight pounds of Dutch clover. Among the implements which were exhibited, an improved drill to deposit oil-cake dust with turnip-seed, claimed peculiar attention:—it had three barrels; one for the rape dust, one for the turnip seed, and one to keep the others in such regular motion, that each of their contents could not mix, nor could the rape-dust clog up, as frequently had occurred, preventing a regular deposition; besides, a saving in the quantity of manure had thus been effected, and one ton of rape-dust was sufficient to manure six acres, and four pints of turnip-seed were sown with it. Mr. Overman shewed a capital plough, to break up the hardest roads. Although it worked with only two horses, it completely broke up the hard road in the Park, to the depth of sixteen or eighteen inches. Mr. Pasmore, of Doncaster, exhibited a chaff cutting machine. It is not the least liable to be put out of order, the knives being easily taken off to grind, and fixed on by any one. A lad can work it, and twenty-four bushels an hour are cut. Mr. Pasmore also shewed a small mill, to grind wheat, to which were affixed three dressing machines. The price six guineas. A lad can grind and dress four bushels of corn a day. It also will grind a bushel of malt in five minutes, and other grain in proportion. Mr. Lester shewed a threshing machine to work with the power of two men to twin, and one to feed it. It will thresh twenty coombs of barley in a day. The company also examined a newly-invented machine to drill horse-dung, depositing turnip-seed on it, and at the same time covering the whole with fresh earth. This machine drills from four to five (or, if required, more loads) of manure per acre, and will manure four acres a day. It worked so as to put in the dung and seed at any depth, and required only three men and two horses; whereas, on the general plan, it would take five horses, two carts, and five men, to fill, cart, and spread the manure; and thus there is a saving of the labour of three horses, and two men, besides that of four or five loads an acre of the manure, the spreading it, and sowing the turnip-seed. Mr. Paul's machine to take lice from off peas, was seen at work, and was well calculated for its intended purpose. In the year 1807, as many of those animals as weighed nine stone, were taken in five hours, from four acres of land. After dinner on the second day, Mr. Coke gave the toast, "Long leases to good tenants," which brought up Sir John Sebright, who said, that he considered this a subject of the greatest national importance; for where the system of giving leases did not prevail, no good cultivation of the soil could be expected. Sir John, in a concise, but energetic speech, pointed out the advantages derived, both to the landlord and the tenant, from long leases, and declared his determination always to grant them. Several of the company remained some days after at Holkham Hall. His Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Bradford, Mr. Coke, the Rev. Offley Crewe, &c. left Holkham on Friday morning, and inspected two farms, at Wellingham, and Weasenham,

senham, newly inclosed by Mr. Coke. From thence they proceeded to the seat of the Honourable Colonel Fitzroy, where they inspected his beautiful stock and farm, and partook of an elegant entertainment.

Married.] At Catton, Richard Rant, esq. to Mrs. Ives, widow of Chapman I. esq. of Coltishall.

Mr. George Sewell, to Miss Arnold, niece to R. A. esq. of Howe.

Died.] At Costessy Hall, Sir William Jerningham, bart. 73. In him his tenantry, both in this county and on his great estates in Staffordshire and Shropshire, have lost a liberal landlord, the poor a most charitable patron, and the numerous friends to whom his unbounded hospitality offered an ever open mansion, can never forget his frank and courteous manners, and the extraordinary suavity of his deportment. He was a great admirer of literature, and the *Album* at his seat at Costessy was abundantly supplied with poetical effusions left by the various guests whom his intelligent conversation drew near him. Descended from one of the most ancient families in the country, he added to the solid worth of the old English gentleman, the winning courtesy and gracefulness of modern refinement. Precluded by an adherence to the religious faith of his ancestors from parliamentary and most other civil duties, he employed his leisure hours in beautifying, on a great scale, the country around his venerable mansion. Of the taste displayed in the execution of his plans of improvement, the public have been enabled to judge for themselves, by the kind permission which he gave to all, to ride or walk about his extensive plantations. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son, George Jerningham, esq. of Haughley Park, near Bury.

At East Dereham, Mr. John Rivett, formerly master of the academy at Wymondham.—Mr. Robert Cooper.

At Thetford, Mr. J. Roberts.

At Diss, Mr. J. Rait, 71.

At Mattishall, Mr. John Carter, 32.

At Pockthorp, Mrs. Elizabeth Deary, 76.

At Fincham, Mrs. Barsham, 74.

At Roxham, Mr. Benjamin Simkin, 62.

At Norwich, Mr. James Adams, of London, 25.—Mr. J. Riseborough.—Mrs. Bell, 71.—Mrs. Annis.—Mrs. Sparrow, daughter of the Rev. Mr. S. formerly minister of St. Peter per Mountergate.—Mrs. Aditha Cotton, a maiden lady, 73.—Mrs. Beaton, 88. She was a native of Wales, and commonly called the *Freemason*, from the circumstance of her concealing herself one evening in the wainscotting of a lodge-room, where she learnt that secret, the knowledge of which thousands of her sex have in vain attempted to arrive at. It is said she was a very *singular* old woman, as the secret died with her.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Lucas, wife of Lieut. Lucas, R. N.—Mr. Brazell, merchant, 46.—The infant son of R. W. Tait, esq.—Mr. John Shelly, merchant, 72.

At Wiggenhall St. Mary, Mr. Spencer Cullen, 40.

At Hingham, Mr. J. Hartt, 49.

At Stoke Ferry, Mr. Roger Micklefield, attorney, 63.—Mr. John Flower, many years master of the Duke's Head.

At Upwell, James Lee, esq. He was an excellent landlord, letting his estates at easy rents, and though not in the habit of granting leases, it was an invariable rule with him to continue his tenants, they punctually paying their rents and managing their farms in a husbandmanlike manner; and by dividing his large property into small farms, he was the means of accommodating many of his neighbours to their considerable advantage. He was also in the habit, for the last fifty years of his life, of annually lending considerable sums of money on mortgage, and notwithstanding he was frequently accustomed to make purchases, still from his large income he was enabled to complete them without calling in his monies, which he was never known to do so long as the interest was punctually paid. Indeed, there are monies now out which he advanced fifty years ago. There are but few people in his sphere of life who have been able or willing thus to accommodate. He was always remarkable for easy access and pleasantry on business.

At Stockton, Robert Bond, esq. 58.

At Lytcham, Mr. Robert Gunton, 69.

At Lynn, Mr. Wm. Case, attorney, 63.

At Catfield, Catherine, daughter of George Cubitt, esq. 11.

At Palgrave, Edward Hawes, gent.

At Diss, Mr. Thomas Felcher, 49.

At Ingeworth, Mr. Clement Ives, 68.

At Shipdam, Mr. William Lacey, 69.

SUFFOLK.

At the anniversary of the Suffolk Humane Society, the life boat was launched, and every effort to sink her was attempted, but in vain; when she was filled with water she gave additional proof of her stiffness and security. Captain Manby's experiments were repeated, for securing a communication between the shore and a stranded vessel, with the greatest success. A shot was fired, with the rope attached to it, 190 yards, the wind on the side, the shot 24lb. with 8oz. of powder; another of the same weight, in the face of the wind, 180 yards distance, 10oz. of powder.

The following well-authenticated narrative was read before the society:—

Dec. 16th, 1808.—Edward Ellis and three other men were in a small boat searching for anchors, off Lowestoft. They saw a wreck on the home sand. They immediately rowed to her and found her lying on her side, with the sea breaking over her; nine persons were on the wreck, who had lashed themselves to her side; among these were two women, and a child about seven months old, who were nearly perished with cold and wet.

They were all brought to the shore by the assistance of the boat in which Ellis was and another, which came to their help. But the conduct which merits peculiar attention was that of Ellis. The boat could not go close to the wreck; the persons were therefore obliged to be dragged through the water from the wreck. The child was pulled through the water quite naked. As soon as it was in the boat, though it discovered no symptoms of life, Edward Ellis stripped off his own flannel waistcoat and a great coat, and put them upon the child, and with this covering carried her to the shore. As soon as they were landed, Jas. Farrer, jun. carried the child, apparently dead, to the house of Martha Longstaff, widow, who resides on the beach of Lowestoft. Having heard that warmth and rubbing were the most effectual methods for restoring those who seemed to be drowned, Martha Longstaff immediately stripped herself and placed the child close to her own body, in a warm bed. In three quarters of an hour the child breathed, and in a short time after was restored to her friends. She is the daughter of William and Anne Stephens, of Bridlington, Yorkshire. The vessel was completely lost.

Married.] Mr. William Gillett, son of John G. esq. of Mutford Hall, to Miss Alum, of Lowestoft.

Mr. James Scoulding, of Hoo, to Miss Mary-Anne Bredfield, of Welton.

Mr. E. Adams, of Brandiston, to Miss Collins, of Bucklesham.

Died.] At Rougham Parsonage, near Bury, Miss Henrietta Parsons, daughter of Edward P. esq. 21.

At Alpheton, Mrs. Bigsby.

At Great Welnetham, Mr. William Rollinson, 71.

At Hartest, Mrs. Lloyd, relict of the Rev. Thomas L. rector of Stanstead.

At Thorndon Hill, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr John E.

At Melford, Miss Bassett.

At Wissett, near Halesworth, Mrs. Aldred, 53.

At Wettingham, near Bungay, Prudence Cable, 103.

At Cowlinge, Miss Cator, 21.

At Ipswich, Mr. Benjamin Bolton, wine-merchant, partner in the firm of Toosey and Co.—Mrs. Hasell, wife of E. H. esq.—Mr. Clarke, of the Rampant Horse Inn.

At Needham, Miss Clark, niece to Mr. C. of the grammar school, 17.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Herbert.

At Bury, Mrs. Kirby.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Rochford, the Rev. John M. Sumner, of the Lawn, Southchurch, to Catherine, second daughter of the Rev. J. Wise.

At Romford, Mr. William Wood, to Miss Susan Marshall.

At Broomfield, David Pryer, esq. of London, to Mrs. Judd.

Died.] At Chichester Hall, Rawreth, Mrs. Theobald.

At Hockley, Mr. John Poole, 66.

At Moulsham, Mr. John Hawes.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Blatch.—Henry Menish, M. D. banker, 72.

At Ballingdon, Samuel Reymes, esq. 47.

At Harwich, Mrs. Harrolk, 73.

At Colchester, Hannah, second daughter of Mr. J. W. Ashwell, 17.—Mr. Thomas Stoneham, 64.—Mrs. Maria Carr, 78.

At Elmsted, Mrs Palmer.

At Witham, Mr. John Humphries.

At Romford, Mrs. Taverner, of the Windmill Inn.—Mrs. Beaslee.—Captain Michael Colville, of the Canadian fencibles, a few days after his arrival in this country from America, for the benefit of his health.

At Ovington, the Rev. George Downing, A. M. prebendary of Ely, and rector of Ovington and Tilbury, in this county.

At East Hanningfield, William Nicholas, only son of Mr. N. Webster, 22.

At Norton Hall, Mrs. Clark.

KENT.

Married.] At Upper Deal, Mr. Brown, secretary to Rear-admiral Sir R. Strachan, to Miss Jacob, daughter of Mr. John J. master shipwright, of Deal yard.

At Rochester, Mr. George Stephens, master of the academy in Maidstone, to Miss R. Brown, of Stroud.

At Deptford, Mr. T. M. Edwards, of Peckham, to Miss F. S. Layton, youngest daughter of Benjamin L. esq. of New Cross, Surry.

At Maidstone, Mr. T. Ridout, surveyor of the customs, to Mrs. Bourke.

At Minster, Isle of Sheppy, Wm. Edwards, esq. of the survey-office, Sheerness dock-yard, to Miss Martha May, second daughter of Mr. John M.

Died.] At Ramsgate, Captain John Gouger, 83.

At Foxgrove, Beckenham, Robert Hoggart, esq. 56.

At South End, near Bromley, Mrs. Fraser, wife of Lieutenant-colonel Charles F. 42.

At Hayes Place, Mrs. Dehany, wife of P. D. esq.

At Canterbury, Mr. Charles Collins.—Mrs. Marsh.—Mr. M'Callum, a dissenting preacher.—Mrs. Piddock.—Mr. John Philpot, 64.

At Hearn Bay, Mr. Thomas Sturgess, of Canterbury.

At Smarden, Mr. William Bingham.

At Tenterden, Mr. Thomas Burrage, 76.

At Broomfield, Mary, only daughter of Mr. John Collard, 17.

At Broadstairs, Mr. William Smart.

At Whitstable, Mrs. Gardner.

At Charing, Mr. Thomas Smith, jun. 22.

At Sheerness, Mr. Carpenter, foreman of the Dock-yard.—Mr. Gover, 64.

At

At Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Nockells, wife of Mr. N. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London.

At Ospringe, Mrs. Morgan.

At Dover, Mrs. Biggs, widow of Thomas B. esq. and daughter of Admiral Bazeley.

At Chatham, Miss Murton, daughter of R. M. esq. of his Majesty's dock-yard.

At Horsemonden, the Rev. Jas. Marriott, LL. D. rector of that place.

At Waldershare, the seat of the Earl of Guilford, Lord Henry Stuart, third son of the Marquis of Bute, 33.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Rye, Captain Betts, of the Lion, revenue cutter, to Miss E. Holt, second daughter of John H. gent.

At Tarring, Martin Tupper, esq. of New Burlington-street, London, to Miss Ellen Davis, of Devonshire Place.

Died.] At Warbledon, Mr. Frost, 76.

At Chiddingly Place, Mrs. Castleden, daughter of the above Mrs. F. 49.

At Rye, Miss Ann Frederick, eldest daughter of Major F. of the 55th regt. 12.

At Ichenor, within five minutes of each other, Mrs. Stroud, aged 40, wife of Captain Stroud, and Mrs. Beale, aged 20, wife of Captain Beal. They were mother and daughter, and both their deaths were owing to a gradual decline.

At South Mundham, W. Peachey, esq.

At Durnford, near Midhurst, Miss Berwood.

At Lewes, Mr. William Wheeler, one of the coroners for the county.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Warblington, near Havant, Mr. Clemence, attorney, to Miss Clemence, daughter of Mr. C. of Emsworth.

At Bishop's Waltham, the Rev. Charles Walters, jun. to Miss Undy, daughter of Mr. John U. of Romsey.

At Portsmouth, George Booth, esq. purser of H. M. S. Caledonia, to Miss Ayscough, sister of Captain Ayscough, R. N.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. J. Moody, merchant, 82.—Miss Rogers.—Mrs. Landy.

WILTSHIRE.

At the late sessions for this county, it was reported to the court that the expenses of rebuilding and repairing the county bridges at Melksham and Compton Chamberlaine would amount to upwards of 6000l; and an additional county rate was ordered for the purpose of defraying such expenses.

Married.] At Enford, Mr. John Cusse, of Salisbury, to Miss Stagg, of Chisenbury Farm.

At Wilton, Mr. John Adams, to Miss Ann Lampard.

Died.] At Devizes, Mrs. Sloper.

At Seend, Mr. Roger Hillier.

At Hillcott, Mrs. Hancock.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Mary Elliott, late matron of the Infirmary.

At Outmarsh Farm, Melksham, Mrs. Miles, 74.

At Chilmark, Mr. John Furnell, 83.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Thatcham, Mr. Golding, of Greenham, near Newbury, to Miss Hall, of the latter place.

At Windsor, James Church, esq. to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Wells.

At Reading, Mr. Slaughter, of Shinfield, to Miss L. Johnson.

At Hinton, Mr. Edw. Able, to Miss Sims.

Died.] At Newbury, Mrs. Bassett.

At South Moreton, Mr. Robert Turner.—Mr. John Sadgrove, 86.

At White Waltham, F. Blay, widow. She was born in 1698, and remembered the great frost in 1716, when a fair was held on the Thames. Her memory was very good till within a few days of her death.

At Bray, Mr. Vernon Wells, clerk of that parish, 67.

At Sonning, Mr. Richard Chapman, master of the free-school, 34.

At Reading, Mr. Vaughan, of the Wheat Sheaf Inn.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The flattering encouragement which the Batheaston coal and mining concern has lately experienced, will soon enable the proprietors to prosecute the works, and there is every well-founded reason to expect that their efforts will be crowned with success, and check the growing price of coal. The subscription has been considerably augmented in consequence of a new share of 25l. being declared to be equal to an original one of 50l.; and there is no doubt that this circumstance will be the means of speedily filling the subscription.

The recent improvement of the port of Bristol, by the formation of the most extensive docks in Europe, the float being two miles and a half in length, and covering 82 acres of ground, promises to be of very important advantage to the commercial interest, and eventually of great benefit to the land and house proprietors in the vicinity of the Wells. At all hours of the day ships and vessels can now pass from the dam-head to the quays of the city, and discharge their cargoes into warehouses while afloat, the mud (so offensive formerly in its appearance and smell, on which they used to ground) being no longer visible. The swamps near the works are also filled up in a judicious and uniform manner; so that in a few months that which resembled a barren waste, will be turned into useful culture, and bear the appearance of a rich lawn. Clifton already is influenced by the completion of these magnificent docks; most of the houses of the Upper and Lower Crescent, which had remained in a state of dilapidation several years, being now sold, and in the actual operation of fitting up. Indeed, from the picturesque natural scenery of the delightful hill of Clifton, combined with the salubrious effects of its waters, and the created

plain

plain of ground beneath, we conceive it bids fair to be the most favoured spot in England.

Married.] At Bath, Thomas Tunstall, esq. of Preston, Durham, to Mary Isabella, fourth daughter of the late Francis Trapps, esq. of Nidd Hall, Yorkshire.

At Bristol, William Ash, esq. of Ashville, county of Limerick, to Mrs. Griffiths.—Mr. Joseph Symes, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Josiah Hill, esq.—Walter Ellis, esq. to Mrs. Emerson, of Conham.

At Taunton, Mr. John Stubbs, jun. of London, to Miss Welch, daughter of J. W. esq.

At Winterbourne, the Rev. George Shute, to Anna, daughter of E. Ball, esq. of Frenchay.

At Bishop's Hall, near Taunton, Mr. Penton, of Bristol, to Miss Townsend, daughter of the late Rev. George T.

Died.] At Bath, William Ricketts, esq. formerly of the 32d regiment.—Sandiforth Streatfield, esq. 58.—Emma, only daughter of J. Symons, esq.—Mrs. Whitmash, relict of Henry W. esq. of Batt's Place.—Mrs. Fairfax, wife of John F. esq. of Newton Kyme, Yorkshire.

At Bristol, aged 19, John Dawes Worgan. He was a Hebrew, Greek, and Latin scholar; had added the acquirement of the French, Italian, and other modern languages; and was a poet of no mean order. He had been for some time domestic tutor to the sons of Dr. Jenner, who discovered his brilliant talents, but whose sagacity always predicted an early grave to this specimen of premature genius. He was a sincere christian, of amiable manners, and unimpeachable morals.—Mrs. Foster, wife of the Rev. Robert F. precentor of the cathedral.—Captain Swyer, of the 17th regiment of foot, third son of the late Robert S. esq. of Shaftesbury.

At Bath Easton, Sir George Colebrooke, bart. formerly a merchant and broker in London, of the first eminence and most extensive dealings; but his commercial concerns were ruined by an avaricious speculation in alum.

At Clifton, Mrs. Harriet Isted, second daughter of the late Ambrose I. esq. of Ecton, Northamptonshire.—In his 56th year, the Rev. William Sandford, vicar of Castlerea, in the county of Roscommon, in Ireland; highly respected for his learning and piety. Mr. S. was descended from an ancient family in that county; and was himself the next brother and presumptive heir to the title and estates of the present Lord Mount Sandford.

At Wells, Joseph Oldham, of Caynham Court, esq. who some years since served the office of high sheriff for the county of Salop.

At Taunton, John Norman, esq. 82.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Stockland, W. Hody Cox, esq. to Miss Cook, of Combe St. Nicholas, Somerset.

Died.] At Holstock, Mrs. Guppy, widow of Mr. Samuel G. 102.

At Winborn Minster, Mr. Wright, 70.—Miss Sarah Hussey, 21.

At Kingston, Mr. Richard Dean, 38.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Capt. Charles Stisted, of the 13th Light Dragoons, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Colonel Burn.—Mr. Allen, solicitor of Montgomery, to Miss Luxmore.

At Bideford, Mr. Webb, surgeon, to Mrs. S. Lillington of Birmingham.

At Parkham, the Rev. T. Melhuish, fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Richard Walter, rector of Parkham.

At Great Torington, Francis Kingdon, esq. to Miss Palmer, daughter of the Rev. Dean P.

At Stonehouse, Lieut. Payne, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Trent, daughter of Governor T.

Died.] At Ottery Barracks, Lieut-Col. Stapleton, of the south Devon militia.

At Teignmouth, Mr. Philip Wootton, son of Mr. W. of Ashburton.—Mr. John Hayman, 62.

At Exeter, Mrs. Trehane.—Mr. Thomas Brown.

At Plymouth, Mr. Peter Symons, sen. one of the oldest and most respectable merchants in that town.—Mrs. Mary Lyman, wife of Major L.—Mrs. Macey.

At Torr Down House, Swimbridge, James Natt, esq.

At Underwood, Mrs. P. Birdwood, wife of Mr B. of Plymouth.

At Langport, Mr. Robert Viney.

CORNWALL.

Married.] The Rev. W. Jones, of the Independent Chapel in St. Columb, to Miss Bassett, eldest daughter of John B. esq. of Cheytan.

At Kenwyn, Mr. L. Jaques, surgeon, of London, to Miss Lydia Tuck, daughter of Mr. T. of Turro.

Died.] At Falmouth, Edward Foxcroft Slade, esq. son of Robert S. esq. of Doctor's Commons, 25.—Mr. Peter Richards, king's cooper, 71. It is remarkable of him that he was born, always resided, and died, in the same house; that he never wore boots or gloves, but always a cocked hat, and that for the last thirty years, he never once wore a great coat.

At Liskeard, Mr. James Glencross, nephew of James G. esq. banker, of Plymouth.—Mr. Nicholas Lower, one of the aldermen of that borough.

At Chacewater, Mrs. Moyle, 91.

At Penryn, Mr. John Mallett.

At Truro, Mrs. Blight, wife of Mr. John B. of the Red Lion Tavern, 59.

At Launceston, Mr. Samuel Mortimer, 84.

At Bodmin, Miss Elizabeth Treverton, 20.

At Pengilley, Mr. Matthew Trevan.

At

At St. Columb, Mr. Peter Hawke, 87.

At St. Mary's, Scilly, Mr. Abraham Leggatt, surgeon, 70. Through life he was a most active man, and made the practice of his profession so regular a line of duty, by dispensing the best medicines, and by paying the same strict attention to the poor as to the rich, that he was lately heard to declare, that during a practice of 46 years, he knew not a single instance in which his conscience could upbraid him with having acted otherwise than with the strictest integrity towards every individual patient alike—both during and after sickness; and to imposition he was known to be an entire stranger. Whilst he practised at Cardiff, in Glamorganshire, and since at Scilly, he was very successful; but never attributed such success to greater knowledge, or superior abilities: those he held in himself of low estimation, as he did the pretensions of many others, allowing those who knew most to know but little.

WALES.

Married.] At Llanbadarn Church, near Aberystwith, William Cobb Gilbertson, esq. Major of the Upper Tivy Local Militia, to Miss Jane Hughes, of Morva, near Aberystwith.—William Hyde, esq. Lieutenant in the 81st regiment, to Miss Mary Anne Allen.

Died.] At Tredolphin, the Rev. W. Williams, rector of Llanrhyddlod, in the county of Anglesea.

At Llysmerchion, near Denbigh, John Chambres Jones, esq. eldest surviving son of the Rev. Edward Chambres Jones.

At Brecon, John Powell, esq. solicitor, of that town, treasurer of the county of Brecon, and a partner in the Clydach Iron-works. In his practice of the law, which was very extensive, he was considered a gentleman of great integrity; possessing a capacious mind and liberal heart, he was ever foremost in promoting those objects which had a tendency to the public benefit; and amongst these the Brecon and Abergavenny canal navigation may properly be instanced, of which undertaking he may be justly styled the father, and in the planning and conducting of which he took an active and leading part. In private life his character was amiable, and as his virtues were revered by all who knew him, his death is deservedly and sincerely lamented.

At Orielton, in the county of Pembroke, in the 27th year of his age, Sir Hugh Owen, bart. M P. for Pembroke. By his death his native country has been deprived of a steady and zealous friend to its prosperity, and will therefore deeply lament it. The friends of the ancient house of Orielton, who were acquainted with the real worth of his disposition, his intelligent mind, and his honourable principles, will very long deplore the severe loss which they have sustained. He is succeeded in his title and estates, by Mr. Lord, a barrister.

At Welch Poole, Jacob Humphreys, the parish clerk: he was found dead in his bed, to which he went the over-night in perfect health. It is a singular circumstance of this family, that they have been appointed to, and discharged the duties of, parish clerk of that town for more than 200 years past, and that every one of them was named Jacob Humphreys; and that Jacob Humphreys, the son of the last deceased, who is a sergeant in the Montgomeryshire militia, has well founded hopes of succeeding his father in that office.

NORTH BRITAIN.

It is in contemplation to establish in Edinburgh, a Bible Society, in aid of that universally-approved institution, the British and Foreign Bible Society, which was first established in London, in the year 1804, and which has since that period been productive of the most beneficial effects, in furnishing the scriptures to so many nations who were before unacquainted with them, and also in giving them general circulation in countries where they could not be purchased.

Robert Hamilton, esq. one of the commissioners of the Northern Lighthouses, accompanied by Mr. Stevenson, the engineer to the Board, have inspected the Isle of May, and the Carr Rock, with the view of erecting a beacon there. They also visited the Bell Rock, where the lighthouse is now building. This noble work, now well advanced, is twenty-five feet high; and as every difficulty has been overcome, there is no doubt that in two seasons more, it will be completely finished. It is built upon the principle of the Eddystone, but spreads more at the base, which is forty-two feet diameter, and will be one hundred and sixteen feet in height, which is twenty-three feet higher than the Eddystone.

Married.] At Edinburgh, William Mackenzie, esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Mary Mansfield, eldest daughter of James M. esq. of Midmar.—Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, of Pencarrow, in the county of Cornwall, bart. to Miss Brown, daughter of the late Patrick B. esq.

At Dunbar, Captain J. Laskey, of the 21st, or Kirkcudbright regiment of militia, to Miss Margaret Oliver.

Died.] At Dumbarton, Captain Robert Robertson,

At Inchmichael, Charles Kinnear, esq. of Kinnear.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Limerick, Chichester Fortescue, of Glyde-Farm, county Louth, esq. and lieutenant-colonel of the Louth militia, to Miss Hobson, daughter of Samuel Hobson, esq. chairman of the county of Cork.

At Garryroan, Samuel Penrose, esq. of Waterford, to Miss Sparrow, eldest daughter of Richard Sparrow, esq. of Oakland, county Tipperary.

[On Tuesday, May 9th, at his house in Merrion-square, Patrick Plunket, esq. M. D. In this excellent man and distinguished physician society has sustained a loss which will be widely felt and deeply lamented—long admired for his talents, and beloved for his virtues, he has passed through life with a respect to be equalled only by the sorrow which accompanies him to the grave. His endowments as a man, a gentleman, and a scholar, were such as conjointly have fallen to the lot of few; yet the even and unassuming port with which he carried himself, and the discretion and good sense which marked every particular of his conduct, were perhaps even still more rare. As an engaging and classical companion, he was unrivalled; cheerful in his temper, kind in his dispositions, and playful in his conversation, the effusions of his fancy never failed to exhilarate and to delight; whilst even in the liveliest sallies of his wit he was incapable of offending. In his friendship he was steady and unshaken; and in all the strong points of character, in probity, in public spirit, in the general discharge of duty, he was governed by principles which could not swerve; by the powerful impulse of an honourable sentiment, and by the strong sense of a moral and religious obligation, so that in his instance were to be found most happily, and uncommonly blended, the amiable and the entertaining, with the respectable and the serious. "*Cum tristibus severè cum remissis jucunde,*" was in him not the result of artificial accommodation, but the spontaneous growth of a benevolent sympathy. These are some of the features of this valuable man, which met the public eye. But it was in the retirement of domestic privacy, that all his estimable qualities were most fully unfolded; and the few who had the happiness of enjoying an intercourse with him, in those more secluded scenes, can alone sufficiently appreciate the rare assemblage of qualifications which adorned his character. Happy is it for those intimates and relatives whom he so tenderly loved, and by whom he must be so exquisitely mourned, that under privations such as these, the very circumstances which heighten regret, at the same time minister consolation. The contemplation of departed worth brings with it a softened sorrow; and from the reflection, that a beloved friend has lived and died without a stain, and is gone before to that place where uprightness shall meet its reward, and where all virtuous friends shall again be united, there springs up a melancholy pleasure, that can enable the mourner almost, whilst bending over the bier, to exclaim, in the noble triumph of a Christian over the selfishness of grief, "*O Death, where is thy sting? O Grave, where is thy Victory?*"

Lately, at Donaghmore, county of Donegal, Miss Spence, daughter to the Rev. N. Spence.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

" IN our last Report, we erroneously stated, that the Botanist's Repository had not been published for the two preceding months; our bookseller, not having received the usual supply, concluded this to be the case: but we are happy to find, that he was mistaken, and hasten to lay before our readers some account of the three last numbers.

No. 117 contains: Siparia *sphærica*, from a specimen which flowered at Fonthill. This is a very curious diadelphous shrub, and the more interesting, as it was from this species that Linnæus established the genus. We doubt, however, if any of those which have been since added, really belong to it.

Ceanothus *laniger*, native of New Holland, communicated by Mr. Lambert, from his collection at Boyton. Justicia *nitida*; from the same collection, to which it was introduced by Lord Seaforth, on his return from his government in the West Indies. Vahl remarks, that he did not observe the two sterile stamens in the bottom of the tube of the corolla, as described by Jacquin; nor is there any appearance of such in this drawing, prior to which, there was no tolerable figure of this plant extant.

Sida *patens*; a new species, communicated by Lord Valentia. It is a native of Abyssinia, and therefore a great curiosity, as the communication with that country from Europe is so very limited. Protea *saligna*. A valuable plate, as containing representations of both a male and female plant. No. 118 contains:

Magnolia *auriculata*; a species commonly known by the name of Fraser's Magnolia. As an account of this tree, with a sort of figure, was given in Walter's Flora Caroliniana, published in 1788, it is rather surprising, that no mention should be made of it in Martyn's edition of Miller's Dictionary. Two figures of this Magnolius have been lately published, the one in the Paradisus Londinensis, and the other in the Botanical Magazine; the latter drawn from the same tree as Mr. Andrews's figure, which has, however, the advantage of being taken at the time the stamens were in perfection.

Pultenæa *obcordata*; from the collection of Mr. Lambert. It is not improbable that this species may be sufficiently hardy to bear our winters sub dio, being a native of Van Diemen's Island. Martynia *diandra*; this species has been long ago figured by Ehret. and since by Jacquin in his Hortus Schoenbrunnensis. It was also communicated by Mr. Lambert.

Lithospermum

Lithospermum *tinctorium*; not of Willdenow and Vahl, but of the first edition of the Species Plantarum; Linnæus afterwards changed it to the genus Anchusa, which is shewn here to have been a mistake, though followed in every posterior edition. This is a more interesting article, as to the letter press, than usual: indeed we are happy to acknowledge, that we are much better satisfied with the manner in which this work has been conducted of late, than we formerly were; an alteration we are inclined to attribute to the frequent intercourse the author must necessarily have with the learned Mr Lambert, from whose communications a large proportion of the figures have latterly been drawn.

Protea *virgata*. A new species of this wonderful genus, from the collection of Mr. Knight, nurseryman, King's Road, Chelsea. In No. 119, we have:

Ægiphila *diffusa*, and *obovata*; supposed to be two new species, introduced from the West Indies by Lord Seaforth, and presented by him to Mr. Lambert. The last of these we suspect to be the same as Ægiphila *elata*, of Swartz, and the other is, perhaps, only a variety, with narrower leaves.

Cratægus *Azarolus*. The azarole is considered as an eatable fruit in Italy and the South of France. Scopoli says that it is a true Pyrus, having five cells just as in the common pear. No dissection of the germen is given, but two styles are rather obscurely seen in the figure; from which it would appear that the fruit of the tree here represented is only two-celled. The number of styles, however, in these genera, is so very uncertain, that Dr. Smith has found it necessary to disregard it altogether, and has reduced the four genera of Sorbus, Cratægus, Mespilus, and Pyrus, to two, dividing them according as the fruit is a pomum or a drupa, arranging all the former under Pyrus, the latter under Mespilus. John Bauhin describes the fruit of the Azarole, as containing three nuculi.

Mesembrianthemum *acinaciforme*. Bears the largest flowers of any in the genus, but unfortunately is very shy of producing them.

Salix *violacea*. From the account here given, this must be a very useful willow, putting forth, as is here asserted, shoots ten or twelve feet long in one season, and superior in tenacity to the common osier.

Protea *mellifera*; a variety, with large white flowers.

In the Botanical Magazine for last month, we have, Fritillaria *Imperialis β*. The yellow Crown-imperial. The common one had been before figured, but, contrary to the rule observed in the other figures, of a diminished size.

Fritillaria *racemosa* (α). From inspecting the herbarium of Pallas, now in the possession of Mr. Lambert, Mr. Gawler has discovered the place of nativity of this species, to be Mount Caucasus, the Crimea, and the banks of the Wolga.

Hæmanthus *toxicarius*. The bulb of this plant is said to furnish the poison with which the natives of the South of Africa imbue their arrows; and the leaves are said to prove fatal to cattle, who, nevertheless, eat them greedily. Mr. Gawler remarks, that, from the spathe having only two valves, it does not appear properly to belong to Hæmanthus; but, not having seen the fruit, he does not venture to decide as to its real genus. The bulb is in many collections, but has, in this country, been very rarely seen to flower. It came from the collection of the Bishop of Durham, at Mungewell, in Oxfordshire.

Hibbertia *grossulariæfolia*; a native of New Holland. This genus has been dedicated to George Hibbert, Esq. in commemoration of his zeal in cultivating scarce plants; many have been introduced by him into this country, especially from the Cape of Good Hope, to which part of the world he sent a collector, on purpose to supply his garden with the choicest products of a region where Flora reigns in all her glory.

Primula *intermedia*; native of Siberia, very like to, and perhaps no more than a variety of, Primula *farinosa*, which empurples many meadows in the northern counties of England.

Mesembrianthemum *dentatum*. Although not uncommon in our gardens, this must be deemed a rarity, since Mr. Haworth, a great cultivator of this genus, has not seen it in flower before for 21 years.

Aquilegia *hybrida*; a production, as Dr. Sims supposes, of Aq. *canadensis*, impregnated with the pollen of Aq. *vulgaris*. Such mixtures are imagined sometimes to give origin to permanent species. This is, however, at least doubtful; and we think the fact of its being capable of being reproduced from seed should have been ascertained, before it was dignified with the rank of a distinct species. In point of beauty, however, it may be considered as a valuable acquisition to the flower-garden. It came from the collection of Messrs. Whitley and Brame, nurserymen, Old Brompton.

The English Botany for the last month, except Lichens and Confervas, contains only three species of Carex, viz. *pulla*, *tomentosa*, and *rigida*; the first and last from the Scottish mountains; the second, first discovered to be a British plant, by Mr. Robert Deasdale, who found it flowering in June, in meadows near Merstone Measy, in Wiltshire. The Carex *tomentosa*, of Lightfoot and Hudson, is shewn by the learned Bishop of Carlisle, to be C. *filiformis* of Linnæus.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES.—Those of Manchester have, within the last few weeks, experienced a sort of renovation, owing to the immense number of American ships lying in the port of Liverpool, the owners of which are eager to freight them, as quickly as possible, with the most merchantables of British commodities.—On the same account, the trade of the potteries is become tolerably brisk, and several of the manufacturers have got rid of a great part of their dead stock. Birmingham is rather behind the two staples just mentioned; but the hopes of the manufacturers are supported by the probability of their being enabled to introduce the numerous and varied productions of their industry into Holland, Germany, &c. This they expect will be the result of the grand expedition.—Sheffield may be said to be in the same state with Birmingham, as far as regards foreign trade, but the demand on the part of the London dealers, &c. continues pretty steady.

EAST INDIES and CHINA.—The following is an account of the cargoes of the East India fleet, whose arrival we had the pleasure to announce in our last Report.—*Bengal Goods.* Muslins, viz. Abroaks 270, Alliballies 255, ditto stitched 40, Budduncas 40, Doreas 50, Mulmuls 763, ditto stitched 124, Muslin Handkerchiefs 130, Neckcloths 140, Nainsooks 140, ditto stitched 55, Raings 70, Seerbands 260, Seerbetties 185, Sircarralies 65, Seerhaudeannaes 365, Sublomes 210, Tanjeebs 845, ditto stitched 64. Terrindanes 410, ditto stitched 88 pieces.—Calicoes, viz. Baftoes 13, Gurrahs 4480 pieces.—*Madras Goods.* Calicoes, viz. Dotties white 600, Longcloth ordinary 5,650, ditto middling 600, Sallampores ordinary 600, ditto middling 2460 pieces.—*Prohibited* Brawls 1000, Byrampauts blue 398, Bejutapauts 1560, ditto red 1680, Chelloes blue 6298, Guinea stuffs 3400. Niccanees large 7557, ditto small 640, ditto coarse 1600, ditto large red 360, ditto small red 228, Neganepauts 2343, Tapseils large 720 pieces.—*Company's Drugs.* Sunn 7027, Saltpetre 66,354, Sugar 5559, Alkali 4351, Rice 4079 cwt.—Raw Silk 61,650, Indigo 248,550, Pepper 37,612, Opium 4007, Cotton 752,156 lbs. Hemp 463 cwt. Cinnamon 2012 bales.—*Privelege.* Indigo 4584, Sago 178 chests, Cotton 970, Piece Goods 22 bales, Safflower 83 bags, Castor Oil and Ginger 176 jars, Lac Lake 1 chest, Lac Colour 78, Gum Copal 7, and Shellack 26 chests; besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.—The prices of Tea are pretty steady, and the article goes off tolerably well, as appears from the Company's sale of the 11th inst. when 58 chests of Twankay sold at from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 4½d.; 59 chests of Hyson, from 4s. 2½d. to 4s. 10d. and 220 chests of Congou, from 2s. 9½d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.—Coffee is tolerably plenty, at the East India sales; but the moderate prices required for the West India Coffee rather tend to lessen the demand for the former article, notwithstanding its general superiority. East India Coffee sells at from 100s. 6d. to 119s. per cwt.; provided the quality be good. Some, in private trade, was sold, on the 11th, at from 72s. to 87s. The prices of East India Sugar vary from 3s. 1d. to 4s. 4d. and of Cotton from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. Of the Spices, disposed of at the late sales, Mace fetched 3ls. 6d.; Nutmegs, from 17s. to 19s.; Cloves, 6s.; Pepper Jalambee, 10d.; and Billapotam Pepper, 10½d. per lb.—The *Market Prices* of East India Sugar are from 3l. 1s. to 4l. 4s. At the sale, on the 11th, five chests of Sugar sold at 36s. 6d. and 130 baskets at prices from 40s. to 40s. 6d. per cwt. The market prices of other East India commodities are as follow:—Hemp from 85l. 10s. to 98l. per ton: Silk Chinese from 36s. to 40s; Bengal Silk, from 20s. 6d. to 30s.; Rice, from 18s to 1l 9s. per cwt.; Blue and Purple Indigo, from 7s. 8d. to 10s. 6d.; Copper and Purple ditto, from 4s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.; and Copper ditto, from 2s. 9d. to 4s. 9d. At the late sales, 10 bales, 1 bag, and 2 chests of aloes, sold at from 45s. to 72s.; 65 chests Anniseed, from 7l. 15s. to 8l. 2s; two chests Camphor, at 30l. 5s. six chests Cassia Buds, 107s. to 108s. per cwt.; two boxes vermillion, 2s. 9d. per lb. nine Elephants' Teeth, at 15l. 15s.; 55 pieces Ebony Wood, at 35s. per cwt.; and 17 casks Arrack (for exportation,) from 9s. 11d. to 12s. 7d. per gallon

WEST INDIES.—The Raw Sugar market is very brisk, and about 6000 hogsheads, being a ninth part of the last arrival, have been sold within a week. Considerable business has been done in Coffee, at 2s. to 4s per cwt. advance on late prices. The Cotton market is not so brisk as we could wish, but prices are rather higher than they have been for some time past, in consequence of a speculation having taken place in Liverpool, where, about a week prior to the writing of this report, 14,000 bags were disposed of, the demand increasing, but no such high prices required by the sellers there, as by those at London, consequently we have not had much buying.—Of Rum, considerable sales are made at improved prices, owing to the threat of an advance.—Jamaica Logwood rather dull.

NORTH AMERICA.—The Bill to amend, and continue in force, the Act to interdict the Commercial intercourse between the United States, Great Britain, and France, was read a third time on the 23d of June, and passed. Our merchants seem resolved upon profiting by the interval between the present period, and that when the above Act shall be put in force; and at Liverpool, in particular, every exertion is used in loading the numerous Americans, in that port, with manufactured goods. With respect to North American merchandise, it may be observed, that Ashes are in demand; Tobacco eagerly sought after, but the holders become more tenacious; Cotton more dull of sale than other American goods; and Flax Seed pretty fair, fetching from 4l. 5s. to 4l. 16s. per quarter. The latter article is most bought up by the Irish growers.

SOUTH

South America.—The Cotton market is much in the same state with the West Indian. Pernambuccos fetch from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.; Maranhams, from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. Some days ago, Mr. R. Taylor sold, by public auction, 5358 Buenos Ayres and Brazil Hides, at 2⅝d. and 4⅝d. and 42 ditto at 6¼d per lb. Good demand for Buenos Ayres Tallow, which sells from 4l. 12s. to 4l. 14s. per cwt.

Spain and Portugal.—Wines high, but a tolerably good stock on hand, as well of Port as of Sherry. The holders are shy of parting with what some months hence may fetch prices infinitely beyond the expectations of the most acute dealers. There have been some arrivals from Oporto, within the last month; but it is said, that the vessels brought home little better than green wines.

Levant, &c.—The Mocha Coffee, in point of sale, cannot cope with the West Indian, very little of the article at market, and large quantities of Java Coffee palmed upon the public, by retail dealers, in lieu of it. This imposture may readily be detected, by the following observation, namely, that the Java berry is invariably long and flat; the Mocha berry, on the contrary, round and small, and usually garbled or broken.—About 686 bags of Cotton have been imported into London within the last week. This article brings from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. Some few hundreds have been bought up for exportation at the latter price. It may not be improper to state, in this place, that the principal part of every species of cotton, bought up for exportation, is designed to be freighted on ships not British built, which pays a duty of 3d. per lb.; but if bonded, is exported without paying any duty. Italian Raw Silk is scarce, and prices high. Bologna Argol sells from 6l. 6s. to 7l. per cwt. Leghorn, from 5l. 15s. to 6l. 10s.

Baltic.—Very little of Baltic produce in the market, and prices looking up. In consequence of the embargo, the convoy for the Baltic, and other vessels bound to the northward, did not sail from Harwich till Saturday the 29th ultimo. Their return is eagerly looked for.

Africa.—The accounts from this quarter of the globe are by no means unpromising. Messrs. Anderson's plantations are said to be in a thriving state; and the Cotton and Coffee, of which a small quantity has been imported, are well spoken of by the brokers. They compare the Coffee to that of Java and the isles of France and Bourbon. The Cotton is pretty nearly on a par with the Cotton of Jamaica. We trust this dawning trade will ere long assume a more important aspect, and we look for some good commodities from Sierra Leone, as well as other settlements up the river.—Camwood brings from 37l. to 40l. per ton. No late importations of this article.—Ivory, pretty steady as to price, but not abundant. There have been some late importations of this article from the Cape of Good Hope.—Gum Senegal sells from 4l. 5s. to 5l. 5s. per cwt. Wax is scarce, yet its prices seldom exceed 11l. per cwt. the American Wax running as high as fifteen guineas.

Mr. Fawkner, Secretary of the Board of Trade, addressed a letter, on the 29th ultimo, in his official character, to the Commissioners of the Customs, in which he states, that, it having come to the knowledge of their Lordships, that serious abuses have been practised with respect to licences granted to neutral vessels, it is ordered, that all ships, which may henceforward enter the ports of the kingdom, under the sanction of licences, shall, before such ships be permitted to unload their cargoes, have the licences forwarded to the Treasury, for the purpose of being strictly examined.

Several Imperial decrees, relative to commerce, have been issued at Paris; they are mere echoes of former decrees, prohibiting the admission of colonial produce into France, through the medium of Holland and Spain, &c. &c.

A Jamaica fleet, consisting of about 100 sail, has entered our ports, within the last month. The cargoes of these vessels do not come to an indifferent market, as will be seen from our observations under the head of West Indies.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-Office, Water Works, &c. &c. 21st of August, 1809.—London Dock Stock, 120l. per cent. West India ditto, 180l. ditto. East India ditto, 130l. ditto. Commercial ditto, 175l. ditto. East Country ditto, 90l. per share. Grand Junction Canal Shares, 187l. ditto. Grand Surrey ditto, 80l. ditto. Grand Union ditto, 20l. per share premium. Thames and Medway ditto, 19l. ditto. Kennet and Avon ditto, 38l. per share. Globe Fire and Life Assurance Shares, 120l. ditto. Albion ditto, 58l. ditto. Imperial Fire Assurance, 60l. ditto. Kent ditto, 48l. ditto. Rock Life Assurance, 4s. to 5s. per share premium. Commercial Road Stock, 120l. per cent. London Institution, 34l. per share. South London Water Works, 135l. ditto, East London ditto, 190l. ditto. West Middlesex ditto, 12l. per share premium. Kent Water Works, 25l.—At the Office of Messrs. Lewis, Wolfe, and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock-Brokers, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in August, 1809, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, London.—The Monmouthshire Canal, 182l. to 816l. per share, ex dividend of 3l. per share for the last half year. Grand Junction, 186l. to 188l. Ellesmere, 73l. Wilts and Berks, 30l. Basingstoke, 20l. Kennet and Avon, 26l. to 44l. County Fire Office, 10l. premium. Provident Institution, 1l. 1s. ditto. Globe Assurance, 119l. 10s. per share. West India Dock, 180l. per cent. London Dock, 120l. Atlas Assurance, 4l. 15s. for 5l. paid. Rock Assurance, 5s. premium.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE Wheat crops, as we have already stated, are, in many places, found, on being reaped, to be thin on the ground, and, of course, on the whole, deficient in the quantity of produce. The bad showery weather has likewise been injurious to them, in the more low situations, where they are in many instances much affected with the mildew.

The Barley and Oat crops are in general tolerably good, especially the former, much of which has been already secured in the more southern parts of the Island, in a pretty good condition.

The Turnip, Cabbage, and other crops of a similar kind, are, in most districts, very promising.

The Beans, in some cases, are very full and good; but, in others, this is very far from being the case. And the Peas, from the too continued wetness of the season, are, in most places, affected with the mildew, and, consequently, not likely to be productive.

The Potatoes are, we believe, every where extremely promising.

Harvest work has been very greatly retarded, in most parts, by the continued wet, unfavourable state of the weather; in many instances hardly half the usual quantity of labour having been performed.

The after Grass crops, and the second crops of Clover, are in general pretty full, but the weather has hitherto, in a great measure, prevented their being cut.

The Hop crops are likewise said to be much in want of fine sunny weather, to bring them to the proper state of maturity.

From the great flush of Grass, produced by the continued moist weather, Live Stock, of most sorts, has gone on well, having mostly had a full bite.

The Grain market continues somewhat on the advance.

The average price of Wheat per quarter, throughout England and Wales, is 94s. 3d.; Barley, 46s.; Oats, 32s. 1d.

In Smithfield Market the prices were:—Beef, from 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, from 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; Veal, from 5s. to 6s. 6d.; and Pork, from 5s. to 6s. 6d.

In Smithfield Market, Hay fetches from 6l. to 6l. 6s. per load; Clover, from 7l. to 7l. 7s.; and Straw, from 1l. 16s. to 2l. 8s.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

JULY.

Fruiting Month.

Now swarms the village o'er the jovial mead.

IN the beginning of the month, the weather was cloudy, and unseasonably cold. On the 4th, the wind changed from south-west to north-west, and we had a strong gale. There was more or less rain almost every day till the 7th, when the wind varied round to the east. From about the 9th, to the 28th, the wind continued, with little intermission, betwixt north-east and north-west. On the 17th there was a heavy gale. The 23d was a hot day; and on the 25th there was some thunder, but it was distant. In the following day, the 26th, we had much rain. From the 28th, to the end of the month, the wind was chiefly in the south-west quarter.

July 3. The rye and oat crops are beginning to turn yellow. The hay-harvest is now commenced in all parts of this county; and the crops are, upon the whole, heavy and good.

July 8. Mackarel are still caught; but by no means in such quantities as towards the end of June.

Great numbers of voracious fishes have followed the mackarel; some of the smaller of these have been brought to shore by the fishermens' nets. I remarked amongst others, the common, and aculeated dog fish (*Squalus catulus*, and *Squalus acanthias* of Linnæus), a young porbeagle shark, and a long-tailed shark (*Squalus cornubicus* and *Squalus vulpes.*)

July 10. The satin moths (*bombyx salicinus* of Haworth), are beginning to issue from their chrycalids, and to fly in the evening about the willow trees. Their beautifully white colour renders them very conspicuous and pleasing objects. I took several of them home, and the females deposited their eggs in my boxes. These eggs are each about the size of a very small pin's head: this female deposits them in a little heap, covering them over with a satiny substance, which tends to conceal them from the sight of the insect-worous birds; as it nearly resembles in colour, the under sides of the leaves of the willow, where they are usually to be found. The larvæ is sued from the eggs in my room on the 30th, about nineteen days having been occupied in their hatching.

July 14th. This was a very fine day. The trees which were injured by the blighting winds in the beginning of June, have nearly recovered their verdure; of the limes and oaks, the leaves are more expanded than those of the elm and hawthorn. The shrivelled leaves are falling

falling off. With respect to the trees and shrubs, this is literally a second spring; and it proves most satisfactorily, that notwithstanding the fears of many persons respecting the great swarms of cock-chafers, which in some seasons threaten destruction to the verdure of our trees and hedges, these insects are in no other way really injurious, than by their grubs, which infest the corn-fields and meadows.

The song birds are now for the most part silent. I have not for several days past heard the cuckoo; I presume therefore that it has commenced its migration.

The bull-rush or reed mace (*typha latifolia*), purple-flowered money wort (*anagallis tenella*), great bindweed (*convolvulus sepium*), sea bindweed (*convolvulus soldanella*), buckwheat (*polygonum fagopyrum*), and yellow stonecrop (*sedum reflexum*), are in flower.

Flying ants, of the species which I take to be *formica ligniperda* of Latreille, appear.

July 16th. Young partridges are seen.

July 20th. Peas are cut.

Mushrooms begin to abound in the pastures.

July 28th. This evening saw, flying about, several individuals of the brown-tail moth (*bombyx phæorrhæa* of Haworth), the caterpillars of which, in the year 1782, caused so much alarm in the neighbourhood of London, that the poor people were employed to cut off and collect their webs, at the rate of a shilling per bushel; and at the first onset, no fewer than 80 bushels were collected in one day, in the parish of Clapham. These were burnt under the inspection of the church-wardens. The ferment caused by this alarm, was not allayed till Mr. Curtis published his excellent "History of the Brown-tail Moth," which proved, very satisfactorily, that no other injury would be experienced than the trees losing, for a time, their verdure.

Hampshire.

Erratum, in the last month's Report, for "*whizzing*" read "*whirring*."

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of July, to the 24th of August, 1809, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 29.64. several days.
Lowest, 29.05. Aug. 6. Wind W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 39 hundredths of an inch. { On the 6th inst. the mercury was as low as 29.05, and on the next day it had risen to 29.44.

Thermometer.

Highest, 78°. Wind S. E.
Lowest, 52°. several days.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 10°. { On the 5th the thermometer was not higher than 58°. but on the 6th it was 68°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month, is equal to 3.5 inches in depth.

We have had another cold and very wet month: rarely does it happen that so much rain falls in August, as we have at this time to record: on twenty days out of the thirty-one, there has been rain, and on many of these it continued for several hours without intermission. The low degree of temperature, is equally remarkable; once, as is seen above, the thermometer has been as high as 78°, and on one other day, it has been as high as 76°, and excepting these instances, the thermometer has never stood at summer heat. Notwithstanding the coldness of the weather, there have been several thunder storms; some of which, in different parts of the country, have been attended with very fatal effects.

The wind has blown chiefly from the westerly points of the heavens, nor can we expect any settled dry weather, till the wind settle in some other quarter.

ASTRONOMICAL ANTICIPATIONS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1809.

Several remarkable celestial phænomena will occur this month. The new planet Herschel, or Georgium Sidus, will scarcely be seen at all, as he sets so soon after the sun. On the evening of the 1st he will be in the horizon of London, at 31 minutes past eight; on the 11th, at 57 minutes past seven; on the 21st, at 23 minutes past seven; and on the 30th, at 13 minutes past six. In the course of the present month, he will advance through 29 minutes of a degree by a direct motion. Saturn may be seen in the evenings towards the S.W. for about two hours after sun set. On the afternoon of the 30th, he will enter the sign Sagittarius, being at that time only half a degree distant from the bright star in the Scorpion named β, of the second magnitude. Jupiter being in the opposite part of the heavens to that in which Saturn and the Georgium Sidus are, will, consequently, be up almost the whole night. Late in the evenings he will make a conspicuous figure in the eastern regions of the sky, and will be an interesting object for the telescope. His motion is retrograde with continued acce-

leration; and at the close of the month he will be within thirteen days of his opposition to the sun. There will be ten visible immersions and two visible emersions of his satellites. The immersions of the first satellite happen in the following order: on the night of the 2d, at 32 minutes 13 seconds past eleven; on the morning of the 10th, at 26 minutes 15 seconds past one; on the morning of the 17th, at 20 minutes 25 seconds past three; on the night of the 18th, at 48 minutes 56 seconds past nine; and on the night of the 25th, at 43 minutes 15 seconds past eleven. The immersions of the second satellite happen on the evening of the 13th, at 42 minutes 42 seconds past eight; on the night of the 20th, at 20 minutes 4 seconds past eleven; and on the morning of the 28th, at 57 minutes 24 seconds past one. The immersions and emersions of the third satellite take place in the following order: the first is an emersion at 24 minutes 54 seconds past ten of the night of the first; the second will be an immersion on the morning of the 9th, at 56 minutes 48 seconds before one: its subsequent emersion will also be visible on the same morning at 25 minutes 2 seconds past two. The last will be an immersion on the morning of the 16th, at 4 minutes 18 seconds past four. Mars, throughout the month, will be above our horizon only about two hours after sun-set. Notwithstanding this circumstance, the two planets Mars and Saturn may be seen very nearly in conjunction on the evening of the 10th, Saturn being 3° 13′ to the north, and Mars about one-third of a degree to the west. The beautiful planet Venus will be up in the mornings for several hours before sun-rise; and will make a very splendid appearance in the north-east and east. On the forenoon of the 29th she will pass close by that very remarkable star in the constellation of the Lion, of the first magnitude named the Lion's-heart, and by Bayer marked *a*. The nearest approach of the planet to this star will not be visible in Britain, but may be seen in America. These two celestial bodies will be apparently near enough on the morning of the 29th to merit the attention of the curious in Great Britain and Europe. At the time of their conjunction, they will be only one-thirtieth of a degree distant from each other, the planet being to the south. Mercury will not be seen at all by us this month, as he sets so soon after the sun; but in the Torrid Zone he will be visible in the evenings for the last fortnight. On the evening of the 28th will take place an occultation of two fixed stars by the moon, both of the fourth magnitude, named 1♉ and 2♉ of the Bull. The immersion of 1♉ will be at the bright edge of the moon at 32½ minutes past eight; and the immersion of 2♉ nineteen minutes and a quarter afterwards. The emersion of 1♉ will be at 8½ minutes past nine; and the emersion of 2♉ at 47½ minutes past nine. The former star will be 11¼, and the latter only 2¾ minutes of a degree to the north of the moon's centre. New moon will be on the evening of the 9th, at 58 minutes past seven; and full moon on the evening of the 23d, at 38 minutes past six.

To the EDITOR *from Mr.* LOFFT.

The appearance of the Herschelian planet about 6° west of the ☽ last night about half-past eight, was very interesting. It was perfectly distinct with my night-glass and two other telescopes, an achromatic of Dollond's, and a refractor, both with small powers. It is astonishing that with the ☽, within the field of the glass, so remote an object at the distance of near 2000 millions of miles, and subtending consequently, (as I compute, taking its diameter as ¾ of the Earth,) an angle of only about 3″, should be so distinct. It much resembled the Nucleus of the comet of 1807; only far less brilliant. ♄ I saw this evening about 20 minutes past eight, 1½° west of the ☽. With regard to the Herschel, surely it has some degree of inherent light, or a very great reflective power. But it has no coloured light; at least, last night it appeared of a very pure white. Its brightness and that of ♄ appear much greater than could be expected, considering their distance. May not the very quick rotation of ♃ and even of ♄ be the means of exciting electric light in an increased degree in their atmospheres.

I am not convinced that the ☾, ☉, ♂, ♄, and Herschel, all acting on the same side on our atmosphere, may not have had some share in producing the excessive rains and winds for more than a week past. The vast distance of two of these bodies, reduces their effect, singly considered, to very little; but, *vis unita fortior*, and small powers well combined and accumulated, in co-operation with greater, are to be regarded. No solar spots were seen this day; and, though repeatedly looking for them, I have scarcely seen any for these two years.

August 18, 1809. Your's &c. CAPEL LOFFT.

ERRATUM. In the Astronomical Anticipations for August, line 30, for, 10 36′, read 1° 36′

ERRATA. In the Memoir of Isaac Ambrose Eccles, esq. in our last Magazine, page 638, *for*, London, where he contrived to reside, *read*, London, where he continued to reside—and in page 639, second column, *for*, family who seems, *read*, family who seem.—It is supposed that the professor under whom Mr. Eccles studied Italian, at Florence, or Siena, was Giuseppe Torelli, who translated into Italian, Gray's Elegy in a Country Church Yard. This translation appears in a very rare little work by the eccentric Sherlock, entitled, *Consiglio ad un Giovane Poeta*.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction."—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Curious PARTICULARS *concerning the* OSAGES, *a* NATION *of* AMERICAN INDIANS, *living* SOUTH *of the* RIVER MISSOURI. *Addressed to* LINDLEY MURRAY, ESQ. *by* SAMUEL L. MITCHILL.

IT has been questioned, whether the natives of North America have any poetical taste. For a long time I was inclined to the opinion, that they had no compositions of this kind, or, at least, none beyond a single sentence or ejaculation. This was my belief, when, after the cession of Louisiana to the United States, the Osage Indians, from the regions far west of the Mississippi, made their first appearance on the shores of the Atlantic. A party of them had been sent from Washington in 1804, to see the maritime country, and had travelled as far as New York. Having repeatedly seen these strange visitors, and the gentleman who attended them during their stay in that city, I was much gratified by the answers made to many questions I asked concerning them. Among other information I received, was the fact, that the party had a poet among them. I endeavoured to procure a retired interview with this son of Song; but such was the press of company, and such was their incessant occupation, that I found it utterly impossible.

The next year, another party of these red men of the West, came to Washington, the seat of the American Government. I visited them, cultivated their acquaintance, and had repeated visits in return. I was both instructed and entertained with the geographical delineations they made of the regions they were acquainted with. They drew for me, with chalk, on the floor, a sketch of the rivers Arkansas, Missouri, and Mississippi; and of the Osage and Gasconade. They depicted the villages of the Great and Little Osages, and their route thence toward the city of Washington; and they marked the spot, where the vast Saline exists, to the westward and southward of their settlements.

Among other displays of their knowlege, they favoured me with concerts of vocal and instrumental music. Four or five performers stood up together in a row, and uttered, with measured tone and accent, several of their popular songs. A small basket, with stones in it, like a child's play-thing; a rattle-snake's tail tied to the extremity of a wild turkey's long feather; a sort of board to be beaten by the hand; and a flute, or rather whistle, made of native reed, were the instruments employed by this harmonious band.

Their concert was animated, and seemed to give the actors a great deal of pleasure. The spirit and satisfaction which they manifested, made me curious to know what were the words and sentiments of the songs. After various efforts, I succeeded in procuring several of these aboriginal pieces, by aid of their interpreter. He gave me the literal translation, and this I have thrown into English verse, with but small amplification or paraphrase. When I took the pen, ink, and paper, the chief musician, or poet, felt so much timidity, or embarrassment, that he could with difficulty be prevailed on to repeat the words. At length, however, on being told, "*that the red man kept his song in his mouth, but that I would show him the white man's method of putting it into his pocket,*" his scruples were overcome; for he laughed, and then slowly and distinctly uttered the words of several songs.

I give you, as specimens of their talent in this way, three different rhythmical compositions. These are on *Friendship*, *War*, and *Peace*, and afford striking illustrations of the manner of thinking, among those simple and unlettered people.

You will judge of the sagacity and quickness of wit, which they possess, by the following anecdote:—I observed to one of the chiefs, who visited me, "that, as the white men would soon begin to encroach upon them, the woods would be destroyed by fire, or cut down,

Then game would grow scarce; deer and bison would disappear; and the Osages would be obliged to retire, and dispossess their neighbours by force, or remain at home, and adopt the manners of the white men. I asked him, when food grew so scarce, what he and his countrymen would do? "Father," said he, in reply, "we hear, that the President of the United States is a very rich man, and has got a great quantity of money: we have been told, that the Secretary at War is exceedingly wealthy too, and keeps many bags of dollars; the Senator, from New York, likewise, Father, possesses a great estate, and has as much silver as he wants:—what will Mr Jefferson, Mr. Dearborn, and Mr. Mitchill, do when all their money is gone?"

I. OSAGE SONG OF FRIENDSHIP,

Composed on the arrival of a party of their Warriors at Washington, in December, 1805, and sung at Dr. Mitchill's, with their accompaniment of aboriginal musical instruments. The joy of this band was the greater, on having reached in safety the place of their destination, inasmuch as another band had been killed, on their journey, by the murderous Sioux. They also express singular delight, in having had an interview with the President of the United States, whom they call their "Great White Father."

My comrades brave, and friends of note!
Ye hither come from lands remote,
To see your grand exalted Sire,
And his sagacious words admire.

"The Master* of your Life and Breath"
Averted accidents and death;
That you might such a sight behold,
In spite of hunger, foes, and cold.

Ye Red-men! since ye here have been,
Your Great White Father ye have seen;
Who cheer'd his children with his voice,
And made their beating hearts rejoice.

Thou Chief Osage! fear not to come,
And leave awhile thy sylvan home;
The path we trod is clear and free,
And wide and smoother grows for thee.

When here to march thou feel'st inclin'd,
We'll arm a length'ning file behind;
And dauntless from our forests walk,
To hear our Great White Father's talk.

* The Great Spirit or Supreme Being is called, by the Osages, "The Master of Breath, or Master of Life."

II. OSAGE WAR-SONG.

Wanapasha, one of their Chiefs, encourages them to be intrepid in battle.

Say, warriors, why, when arms are sung,
And dwell on every native tongue,
Do thoughts of death intrude?
Why weep the common lot of all?
Why fancy you yourselves may fall,
Pursuing or pursu'd?

Doubt not your Wanapasha's* care,
To lead you forth, and shew you where
The enemy's conceal'd;
His single arm shall make th' attack,
And drive the sly invaders back,
Or stretch them on the field.

Proceeding with embodied force,
No nation can withstand our course,
Or check our bold career;
Though did they know my warlike fame,
The terrors of my form and name,
They'd quake, or die with fear.

III. OSAGE SONG OF PEACE;

On terminating the War with their Neighbours, the Kanzas.

Ye brave Osages! one and all
My friends and relatives I call!
Here smoke the calumet at ease;
The Kanzas come to talk of peace;
The same, whose warriors, babes, and wives,
Beneath your fury lost their lives;
As suppliants now your grace implore,
And sue for peace from door to door.
May Red-men form, for happiest ends,
A band of relatives and friends!

Ye brave Osages! one and all
My friends and relatives I call!
There, take the hands the Kanzas show;
Forget that they were once your foe;
Resentment check; be calm and mild,
Like men sincerely reconcil'd;
And recollect the temper good,
That joins them to your brotherhood.
May Red-men form, for noblest ends,
A band of relatives and friends!

Ye brave Osages! one and all
My friends and relatives I call!
Your Life's Great Master now adore,
That War's destructive rage is o'er;
He always views with equal eye
The children of his family.
May Peace unumber'd blessings bring,
And may we never cease to sing,
How Red-men form, for wisest ends,
A band of relatives and friends!

I hope the attention of gentlemen, who speculate upon the genius and intellect of the people called Savages, may be turned to this subject.

* Wanapasha died afterwards at Washington.

T.

For the Monthly Magazine.

What are the BEST MEANS *of promoting the* HEALTH, *increasing the* COMFORTS, *and bettering the* MORALS, *of those employed in* MANUFACTORIES. *By* W. YATE HONEYWOOD YATE, *esq. of* GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THE evils incident to manufactories, are evidently divided into those which respect their health and morals. As these questions are distinct, I shall of course discuss them separately.

It is noted by physicians, that action, air, and temperance, cannot be omitted for even so short a space as two or three years, without laying the foundation of diseases, which will endure till dissolution. Surely then, it is time that remedies be adopted for an evil so serious, and which is the parent of so much misery.

In establishing the means, I must beg the candour of the public in reference to omissions, which must proceed from ignorance of medical science; and I shall only premise, that the remedies I propose, are founded upon the most simple principles, and are studiously adapted to avoid two important objections, which may be made, and usually are, to all improvements which imply them—trouble and expense. The first remedy I shall suggest, is the construction of the manufactory at the distance of one mile at least from the habitations of the manufacturers. As most of the labour done in them is what is called piece-work, the workman is compelled to be diligently attentive, by the importance of time, and his health receives aid from the exercise of walking which he is obliged to take forward and backward, during the hours of going to work, and returning from it; and perhaps during meals. To effectuate this purpose, the doors of the manufactory should be closed, and permission refused to be upon the premises at times of cessation from labour; which caution would, in a great part of the year, be even superseded by the seasons themselves. An advantage would also result to the master, that it would render theft more difficult, by means of the more easy detection and greater danger of surreptitious conveyance.

A garden too should be uniformly annexed to their cottages.

Some remarks have been made by Dr. Percival on this subject, respecting the Manchester manufactories, in which he recommends, among other necessary improvements, white-washing, cleanliness, sprinkling the floor with acids, fumigation, and more especially ventilation. All these suggestions, though evidently judicious, and always expedient, would nevertheless probably never be adopted, on account of the trouble and expense, but at times when any epidemic disorder compelled resort to them. Ventilation, however, is not of this deterring character. It may be remarked, that in most modern manufactories, there are only glass windows, which, however, throw open, and admit a thorough air. Light too is in general indispensable: that this, however, is not in many situations sufficient, may be fairly assumed; if the smell or the sensation of a tainted atmosphere affect a stranger at entrance, more is evidently requisite. This *desideratum* could, I think, be supplied by *weather-boarding* (as breweries) part of the space, now occupied by wall, which would probably, in some places at least, be attended with less expense. In the cottages where looms are erected, consumptions are noted to be prevalent diseases; and this undoubtedly proceeds from the empyreuma of the oil, which is constantly exhaling from the wool, and can alone be prevented by weather-boarding the weaving-shop, or some adequate contrivance. In manufactories, where a water-wheel is used, a very simple expedient may be adopted, if it do not interfere with the work, viz. that of annexing a wheel, which should circulate constantly, of a kind similar to a winnowing engine, which would operate in the nature of a fan; and at the same time, not impede the action or powers of the water-wheel. Such expedients for ventilation upon the roofs of buildings, and acting either by the current of foul air escaping from beneath, or the wind, are not so uncommon as to be rare.

Cleanliness is another very important requisite. Industrious persons are almost uniformly cleanly, because the love of order is supersedeable only by indolence. There are various degrees of perspiration attached to different kinds of labour; and wherever there is a constitutional predisposition to any particular disease, catarrh (or cold, as I believe we erroneously term it) calls this disease into action. The materials too of certain manufactures, operate with considerable power upon the human frame: with reference therefore to these evils,

evils, particular attention should be paid to the facility of washing by stone reservoirs and net-towels; and also to the dress and habit worn by the workman during his hours of labour. The shirt is certainly very improperly exposed, as being a garment worn for days. Baths, and an entire change of dress, when leaving work, here naturally suggest themselves; but it would be useless to urge what it would be vain to expect.

It is obvious, that there are scarcely any modes of employment, however little action they imply, which can be performed in an erect attitude, without compelling much more motion in the whole body, than when executed in a sedentary posture. In many employments, the latter position is unavoidable; but where it is not so, it should be denied.

So much for exercise and cleanliness, according to the principles of this essay, which exclude both trouble and expense; and I shall now consider that of food. The regulations adopted in the navy, are worthy of consideration; but as they imply coercion, and refer to particular situations, useful hints can only be derived from them. On this head, various useful works have been published by Dr. Trotter, and others. It is evidently unfortunate that the wages of the manufacturer are commonly expended upon tea, showy articles of dress, and liquors, instead of more substantial nutriment. That useful root, potatoes, is alone an exception to the melancholy picture; and has, besides, the good effect of promoting a more wholesome exercise at times, in the cultivation of it. So much of health depends upon regimen and diet, that no point can be more urgently impressed, and no one can be less expected to be successful. It is plain, that according to the nature of the work, and quality of the materials, ought the diet of the workman to be regulated; and that both the kinds and the quantities should be established by these and other circumstances of a similar kind. It would therefore be adviseable, that in every manufactory a skilful physician should be consulted, who should form a code of rules, upon these and similar points, which should be printed and given to each of the workmen, in order that the influence of the wife may assist; and that the master should give encouragement to those who observe them, which is all, that, strictly speaking, is, or even can be, in his power. What this diet ought to be, cannot of course be specified, because it must evidently depend upon those articles, which have a tendency to counteract any baneful operations of the labour or the materials upon the human frame, and must of course be varied. In a white-lead, a clothing, and a glass manufactory, the effects upon health act in various ways, and therefore skilful medical knowledge is requisite to direct the food, and controul the results of circumstances. Upon this point may also be pressed the periodical use of particular medicines, founded upon the same authorities of medical eminence, with which, it is to be hoped, the pressure of the motive, and the necessity of the case, would induce the workman to comply.

As this Essay professes to treat of nothing, but what is plainly, and indeed easily feasible, I shall omit what might be further urged upon this head, in order to proceed to that of morals, which, of course, includes much of what might be said upon the former topic.

Of all the kinds of knowledge, one of the most difficult and tardy acquisition, though evidently of the utmost importance, is the proper use of money; which, as Adam Smith justly observes, is always valued in proportion to the ease or difficulty with which it is acquired. Under the influence of passion or restraint from indulgences, the difficulty of using it properly is still greater; for both reason and prospect must first operate. The vices of manufacturers are drunkenness and debauchery, the consequences of which sometimes induce others more closely affecting the interests of society.

With respect to habitual intoxication, it is indeed a dreadful vice, and rarely to be overcome: but that arising from the spirit of conviviality, is much more frequent. To prevent this utterly, would be as impracticable, as to presume upon the eradication of any propensity, stimulated by nature or feeling. It may, however, be moderated. The social principle cannot be supported without exhilarations, nature not affording otherwise a sufficient flow of spirits; and union depending upon the excitation of the soul to benevolent affections, and the exclusion of selfish considerations. Introversion of mind, so far therefore as concerns domestic relations, should be inculcated; and the impressions of the claims of a wife and children upon the conscience, and the charms of happiness at home, should be inculcated in the education of the lower orders, and subjects,

jects, peculiarly adapted to this end, be treated in Spelling-books, Primers, and such elementary works, as most usually fall into the hands of persons in this rank of life. It is further seen, that a certain degree of indulgence in all sensual or rather natural wants, is requisite to pall the appetite: if therefore it would be impracticable for the manufacturer to pay his workmen in goods, at least chiefly so, as I fear it would, still it is probable that the objection would not be valid in respect to malt, and that this would be esteemed an accommodation, rather than a grievance: and be the parent of greater temperance, except where persons were habitually addicted to liquor. He who bestows at his own expense, has that restriction always operating in check of irregular appetite.

To another guilty indulgence, little restriction can be given, otherwise than by resources drawn from religion and morals. A wide field is however opened to licentiousness, by what may be styled indiscretion in the master. It is to be hoped, that naval and military schools will at some time be established to an extent, which may throw much additional employment into the female branches of society. Females watch each other very minutely; and the prevention of promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, and their separation during the hours of business, might do much towards the amelioration of this evil: at least from an attention to virtue on the part of the master, from a table of rules on this head, so worded and managed, as not to excite ridicule; and above all, the inculcation of vigilance in the parents, might contribute to greater care on this head. But as this is an evil, which, except under circumstances, principled girls, prudent girls, or girls carefully watched, do not incur, the remedy lies in resources not so much within the scope of the master, or society, as of parents. It is observable, that in the inferior ranks of society, those are found most virtuous, who are either strongly imbued with religious principles, or are frugal and prospective in their habits, or possess both qualities. This implies the necessity of an education to that effect: in village-schools, the mere mechanical acquisition of the process of reading is usually taught, but this is evidently insufficient; wherever the necessities of society press, to that point ought instruction to be uniformly directed, and the result of education ought to be the formation of character, according to the duties required. In servants, sobriety, honesty, and cleanliness, are expected, and generally speaking, are observed. Surely in all village-schools, there ought to be books more appropriately and exclusively inculcating the duties of the labourer and the artificer, upon the plans, or at least of a similar description to the publications of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, and Dr. Franklin.

There is no support of morals equal to vigilance, and the esteem or disapprobation of the world. To be either above or below reputation, is equally injurious to virtue; and the reason why most attention is paid to morals in the middling ranks of society, is, because they are obliged to attend to character. Unfortunately, manufacturers consider the execution of their tasks, provided they be honest, the utmost they expect of their workmen. Many of them would deem it extremely inconvenient, to concern themselves any further; but surely, when they consider that their means of subsistence and their wealth cannot be obtained, without certain ill effects upon the morals and happiness of society, they ought to entertain an awful and conscientious impression, that it is their duty to counteract the evils they occasion. This they can only do by removing every incentive to vice; by insisting upon character to the utmost possible extent; by encouraging a proper direction of education in the village and Sunday schools; by attaching promotion and confidence to industry, sobriety, and frugality, and enforcing attendance upon places of worship.

The female character is rarely deficient in the endearing qualities of conjugal and parental regards; but the sensibilities of women are more acute, and the enjoyments of domestic life in a cottage seldom advance beyond sense. A domestic man is rarely an evil man; and it will, generally speaking, be found that most licentiousness and debauchery prevails among the unmarried: marriage, and its consequences, are in all ranks very considerable checks upon the levities and passions of youth: with the change of situation, a change of character usually commences; and there cannot be a doubt, that marriage induces much self-command, and many important virtues in all ranks, and more especially in the inferior. The duties of the conjugal state, especially with relation to influence over the affections of the

the male sex, should be appropriately inculcated in the village-schools, and marriage encouraged: as perhaps, of *Malthusian* evils, it is far the least of the two: that is, bastardy or marriage.

Among other leading encouragements to virtue, one of the chief is the desire of bettering one's condition. Saving habits are rarely found in immoral persons: to encourage the one, as introductory to the other, clubs should be formed upon the principle of Tontines, or at least upon plans which accelerate accumulation, by means of simple and compound interest, to be expended either in a capital to set up business, as it is colloquially termed, or in the purchase of a cottage or piece of ground.

Thus have I specified my ideas upon this important subject, in propositions, which are drawn from actual observation, and expressly declining risk, project, trouble, or expense. Health, nothing can preserve but personal care: morals, nothing but principles. In the former, the apprehension of disease may stimulate; in the latter, fear of detriment may alarm. In manufactories, it requires little more than conscientiousness in the master, especially if he cultivate necessary popularity, to effect the greatest amelioration of the evils he occasions, because he possesses that power universally, which others can only have individually, and from much less efficient motives.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE leave, through the medium of your widely-circulated Magazine, to present myself, an unwilling witness before the public, of the malice and unfounded assertions of a 'reviewer of the fine arts,' in a work which it will not be necessary to name in this place; because, were I to announce it to the public at large, I should thereby gratify the wishes and object of the writer, and lay myself under the necessity of apologizing to you, and to your readers, for dragging his obscure production into notice;—it being a maxim with such authors, to seek celebrity for their publications, by provoking opposition, and public controversy, for the purpose of extorting replies in more respectable works, to advertise their own. But my professional as well as moral character has been so maliciously and falsely traduced, and calumniated, in a recent Magazine, which is circulated among my immediate friends, with so much industry and perseverance; and I am so continually hunted with the individual spite of an unknown enemy; that I can no longer forbear replying, without seeming to acknowledge the truth of his false insinuations. I shall therefore, with your permission, seek that redress in your impartial pages, which I have been denied from the author of the calumny of which I complain. The circumstances are as follows:—In that number of this "scandalous chronicle," which appeared on the 1st of June last, there are two articles in the "Review of Works of Art," devoted to the examination of two of my designs, which were submitted to public inspection in the last exhibition of the Royal Academy, at Somerset-house. To take the words of a writer, in this very work and number, against which I complain, they say, "We cannot help thinking that the plain and obvious duty of a critic is, to consider the work without reference to its author." And in a paper which is called the "organized plan of the work," is promised a "liberal and impartial review of painting, sculpture, *and* the fine arts!" Who ever before heard of painting and sculpture, *not* being fine arts? I shall therefore consider this axiom as a canon of criticism, and, (united with the promise,) as a test to discover the base metal, that composes the alloy of this combination, and reduces it so much below the standard of the periodical reviews of the present day. Upon my first design, as it stands in the academy's catalogue, he says, this is "by Mr. J. Elmes, who calls himself Vice-President of the London Architectural Society," insinuating, with an ambiguity perfectly in character with the usual practice of the critic, that it is a falsehood. Unused to such ungentlemanly insinuations, I shall pass by this, as a complete failure of a cowardly attempt to brand me with a certain character, by a scandalous insinuation, that the writer dared not assert, for fear of its reverting with all its consequences on himself. Upon reading this, I was convinced, as I think every reasonable person must be, that it was a personal attack upon the author, rather than a liberal and impartial "consideration of his work."

On the next article, from the singularly inventive talent that it displays, and the personal spite that it manifests, I shall take leave to be more diffuse. "His other design, (continues this Review,) is

Number

Number 798. A perspective view of one of a series of designs, for the improvement of Westminster, now before the honourable the commissioners for the said purpose, being a design for a triumphal arch, &c. at the end of Great George-street, in the situation of the present Storey's gate. It would not perhaps be easy to write a more ironical account of this design, than the following, which has been sent to us for serious insertion." Then follows, between inverted commas, as a quotation, a long panegyric on this performance of mine, and at the conclusion the following apostrophe from the "liberal and impartial" reviewer.—"Bravo, now let St. Paul's Cathedral, and Westminster Abbey, hide their diminished heads.—The truth is, that this design is neither an elevation, nor a perspective view, but a confused and incoherent jumble of both, calculated only to impose on the ignorant;" and so on, in a strain completely in opposition to the pretendedly-quoted critique, finishing with, "On the whole this is a poor performance, very unfit, in our estimation, to be now before the honourable commissioners for improving Westminster, or before the public."

Who does not conclude from the prelude to the favorable critique, that I wrote it; sent it to this "liberal and impartial" review for insertion; but the conductor of the department of "painting, sculpture, *and* the fine arts!" was too honest to accept ready-made critiques by authors on their own works, without exposing such mal-practices to the deserved indignation of his readers? Such I confess was the only impression the paragraph made on me; but I shuddered at the falsehood, and could not at first conceive whom I could have so mortally offended, as to draw down upon myself such unlawful weapons, such poisoned arrows. Whom could I have so violently enraged, as to turn a professed "liberal and impartial" critic into a Mohock, to enable himself to be a match for me? In plain hard truth, no one, Sir. I reflected, and laid my hand seriously on my heart, and could not call up the remembrance of a person that I was at enmity with, or that I even suspected could be so with me. A similar conclusion was drawn from these false insinuations, by all that I have known to read them. I have been taxed with the meanness of such conduct, and by some was told I was rightly served. But I am happy in stating that, upon simply denying the fact, I was instantly believed, as I trust I always shall be, till I am convicted of a falsehood.

My suspicions, however, from my knowledge of past facts of "liberal and impartial reviews of works of art," immediately fixed themselves upon a restless self-tormented engraver, whom the public have long known and discouraged, as an envious calumniator of rival merit; who commenced and failed in a "quarterly review of works of art;" afterwards contributed to a lady-like production of Mr. Ackerman's; and is at present the John Dennis in art of this "liberal and impartial review of painting, sculpture, *and* the fine arts." I think the author of this new plastic classification deserves as much honour for his new arrangement, as Linnæus ever received for his excellent system of botany.

I enquired, and was informed, of the fact answering my suspicions. Still I could not account for his attacking me, being unknown to him; I had never seen him, heard him, corresponded with him, or ever in my life come in contact with him; whom I purposely shunned for his unamiable qualities. I therefore directed a letter to his private residence, not for his acknowledgement of the fact, being thoroughly convinced of his being the author, and altogether the inventor of the tale (for such it really is), but to procure justice for myself. My letter commenced with a recital of my suspicions, and subsequent conviction, requiring his answers to the following questions, as I wished only to satisfy my friends, and not to obtrude myself before the public. First,—*whether he did not know it at present, as well as at the time of his writing the article, that his assertion of its being sent him for insertion was false, and that it neither came from me, or with my knowledge, or wish?* Next, *whether he did or did not mean to justify me in his next Number?* Also, *was it not written by himself, by his desire, or by one of those who wrote for him.* My reason for this last question arose from a knowledge that two gentlemen were employed by him, to go round the rooms of the Royal Academy, and mark catalogues with their opinions, as he was fearful of being seen engaged in the task himself; and I had reason to think that it was to the fair opinion of one of those, that he twisted and applied the story of its being sent him, for the purpose of calumniating me. One of these gentlemen, I farther informed

informed him, (the only one whose name I had then learnt) as a man of veracity, and therefore incapable of being the author of this falsehood, I never doubted; yet to be certain, I put the question to him, and received, as I expected, an answer in the negative, a condemnation of such an insinuation, and an explanation of the passages which he had written for that review. To prevent misunderstanding, or misrepresentation, I farther mentioned the name of the person alluded to. I also threatened him, in the case of justice being refused me, to take proper measures to justify myself, acquainting him with my knowledge of the whole of his critical life and labours, which he vainly and studiously endeavours to keep secret. I asked him (not from mere suspicion) if he had never written criticisms on his own works, and requested anonymously their insertion: for I continued, "I think you must be acquainted with the practice, or you would not so readily invent such an accusation against one who can, if required, deny it upon oath." I concluded with a few lines, explanatory of the reason of the slight manner of finishing my largest drawing, and sent it superscribed: JOHN LANDSEER, esq. *Queen Anne-street, East, dated June* 7, 1809; and signed with my name and address."

Instead of an answer, I received the following ambiguous note:

"*Queen Anne-street East, June* 8, 1809.

SIR,

"I have just received from you such a letter, as you have no right to expect an answer to. Yet there is one passage in it which disposes me to recommend to your consideration, the propriety of addressing yourself to the editor of the publication, of which you complain.

"Your's, &c. J. LANDSEER.

"JAMES ELMES, Esq."

Is this, Sir, the answer of an innocent person, to an unjust accusation? Does it not immediately, without farther proof, fix the fabricated tale on the man; and does it not also prove incapacity of defence? I immediately rejoined, that, had I not been well convinced of his being the author of the calumny of which I complained, I should not have written to him individually; that I had no wish for a dispute with any man; but unless I had farther assurances of justice being rendered me, than his letter afforded, I should certainly act in my own defence, in the manner I first stated. I therefore desired he would excuse me from following his recommendation. These remarks produced a reply from him to the following effect:—that "from the manner of my letter, I had no right to expect from him an answer." Then why did he answer me? Instead of denying my accusation, or answering any of my questions, the right of demanding which I will leave on issue with any reasonable man; he continues his unaccountable inveteracy against me, by unclosing the yet green wounds sustained by the recently afflicting loss of a most amiable and accomplished wife; by hypocritically insinuating, that my recent loss had perhaps rendered my mind irritable, while it may have blunted my reasoning faculties. Good God! is this the conduct, the behaviour of a true critic, in a liberal and impartial review; a man of feeling; or a gentleman? Reflect, continues this expert equivocator, "that if you should hereafter find yourself in the wrong, what cause of repentance you will have been heaping on your own head. Think, if I should be able to falsify, what you have the temerity to insinuate"—(This I deny, for I do not, like him insinuate; on the contrary, I boldly charged and accused him of what he does not, and cannot deny,) "how little right you have to expect favours from me, and how much less to demand them in the imperious tone which you have assumed." So, in this modest gentleman's opinion, to demand justice, is to solicit favors: and to expect favours from him, of whom one of his present friends, a very few days since observed to me, that when some critics dipt their pens in gall, Mr. Landseer dipt his in aqua-fortis.

I should have followed up my intentions of self-justification immediately; but I heard that he promised verbally, (what I erroneously hoped he did not like to commit to paper,) that it should be rectified the next month; and in full confidence I waited the result. And what is it? He proves himself the most perfect adept in equivocation and ambiguity that ever I met with. Not having already sufficiently injured and insulted me, he devotes a whole page, at the beginning of the Magazine, to the following article.

"*To the Public.*

"A person has called upon one of the gentlemen concerned in this work, to assure him that the Critique on Mr. Elmes's Architectural drawing, which we conceived

conceived to be, and therefore represented as having been, sent to us for serious insertion, was not written by Mr. Elmes, but by the gentleman who gave us this information; and he further requested, that we would state this to the public. We certainly should not have thought our insertion of this Critique, or our observations upon it, required any such explanation; but as our sentiments are rather strengthened than altered, and as they seem to have been confirmed by the approbation of the public, we have complied with this gentleman's request, and do, therefore state, that such an intimation has been conveyed to us."

What is the meaning of this, I really do not know; and after the illiberal behaviour he has proved himself capable of, I shall not concern myself any more with him, as an individual. What does he mean by "Our sentiments are rather strengthened than altered?" Does he mean of my being the author, or his sentiments of disapprobation? If he means the former, I will close the dispute by asserting, in the most positive manner, that it did not come from me, or from any influence of mine, and that I never saw it, or knew of it, till in print: and that by his not denying the accusation, I have a right to infer that it originated in one of the modes of which I have accused him, and which he admits by silence.

If, on the contrary, he means his sentiments of disapprobation are confirmed, and that in his opinion the drawing was not fit to appear before the public, I shall repeat, that I do not value his architectural knowledge sufficiently to bow before him; that the committee of Royal Academicians, who honoured me with their approval of its fitness to appear before the public, by suffering it (as well as every other design I ever sent) to be exhibited, stand far higher in my estimation as artists of invention, and judges of inventive genius, than Mr. Landseer, whom as an engraver, and consequently a copier and multiplier of other men's designs, I refuse to acknowledge as a juror in the court of taste, especially in the cause of architecture; at the same time recommending to his attention the observation of Pliny, as being even more strongly applicable to architecture, (which is both a fine art and a science,) than even to painting, sculpture, or fiction, (in which latter article he is certainly a wholesale dealer): "*De pictore, sculptore, fictore, nisi artifex judicare non potest.*

I shall make a few observations on his criticism, and briefly take my leave, apologizing to you, and to your readers, for occupying so much space on such a trifling subject; but if I had passed it over in silence, I should have acquiesced in the charge against myself. He says, "it is neither an elevation, nor a perspective view, but a confused and incoherent jumble of both." This, I am sure, is an incoherent jumble of language, and completely exposes the ignorance of its author, in the art he pretends to criticize.

What are the visible parts of the houses on each side of the street in the drawing, but elevations? They are so, or nothing; they certainly are not geometrical elevations, and this has been the stumbling-block of the critic. He has heard something of elevation, which technically always implies a geometrical elevation; and because my perspective view is not a geometrical elevation, forsooth it is not an elevation at all. What again is the arch in the distance? An elevation, but not a geometrical one; but being placed parallel with the picture, is, according to his account, that portion of elevation (geometrical is understood) that makes the jumble with the perspective.

Every line in the drawing, parallel, and inclined, is in perspective, and not described geometrically, therefore cannot be a jumble of both. Had I, in compliance with his observations, made a geometrical elevation in perspective! I might (perhaps) have pleased him. What a happy consummation would it have been to my labours! But seriously, Sir, I should never have complained of his critiques, in this "liberal and impartial review of painting, sculpture, and the fine arts," or in any other work, had it been free from false insinuations, and divested of personal illiberality. For the truly judicious, whom alone I am ambitious of pleasing, would have judged candidly between me and my critic, and the faulty alone would have suffered in his estimation. False praise, or undeserved reproach, could please, or move, none but a weak and imbecile mind—

Falsus honor juvat, et mendax infamia terret,
Quem, nisi mendosum et mendacem?

Hor.

Your's, &c. JAMES ELMES.

19, *College-Hill, Queen-street, Cheapside, July* 2, 1809.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY *of* PLANS *for* REFORM *in the* REPRESENTATION *of the* COMMONS *in* PARLIAMENT, *chronologically arranged.* No. I.

THAT the merits of the several Plans of Reform in the Representation may be known, it is requisite that they be compared. I have therefore resolved to draw up a history of them, in the order of time in which they were proposed. I believe this can scarcely be done so extensively as in your Magazine.

I mean hereafter to offer my remarks on each plan. But it appears to me fairest and most convenient for the investigation, to state in the subject, simply and historically, the plan itself, without any of the reasons for or against it.

The first was proposed by John Cartwright, esq. Major in the Nottinghamshire Militia; I take it from his "Legislative Rights of the Commonalty Vindicated."*

Sketch of Provisions to be made by Parliament, for securing an equal Representation, and an annual Parliament for all times to come.

Art. I. Divide each county in exact proportions to the number of males of the age of 18.

Art. II. The city of London to be considered as a county.

Art. III. Every other city and town to be allowed, out of the number of Members returnable by the county of which it made a part, to elect its own proportion; which, supposing the population to be 6,000,000, and 1,500,000 of these to be competent to vote, would be 2,924 to one Representative. All fractions beyond to be in favour of the county.

Art. IV. Any city or town to attain or lose its privilege of electing separately, by an increase or diminution of its inhabitants.

Art. V. In every parish throughout each county, there should be kept, by proper parish-officers, under the cheque of the Minister, a correct roll of the names of all the men competent to vote.

This roll to be completed afresh, before the 1st day of May in every year.

Each person to be entitled to a certificate of his enrollment. The right to vote in the parish to be determined by these rolls and certificates.

Art. VI. From these rolls the Sheriff to make out a county roll, completing it annually before the 1st day of June.

Art. VII. The whole House of Commons to be chosen the 1st day of June in every year; except when it happens on a Saturday or Sunday; and then on the Monday following.

Art. VIII. The votes to be taken by parishes; but which might, where too small, be consolidated.

Art. IX. The parish returns to be delivered to the Sheriff of the county, assisted by a Bench of Justices, not fewer than five, at such day and place, within the county, as the Sheriff should appoint, not later than the last day of June.

Art. X. From the parish returns, the Sheriff to make out his general county return; not only distinguishing those candidates who appeared to be duly elected, but the names and number of lawful votes for the other candidates.

Art. XI. In cities and towns, the Chief Magistrate to act as Sheriff, assisted by other Magistrates.

Art. XII. All the general returns to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Crown, on or before the 14th of July.

Art. XIII. Each candidate to signify his intention, after a prescribed form in writing, of becoming such, a month before the election; at the same time transmitting an affidavit of his qualification; which, for counties, might be 400l. per ann.; or 12,000l. personal property for London; for other cities and towns, 300l. per ann. or 9000l. personal property. If the payment of wages to Members, by their constituents, should be revived, perhaps all qualifications of property would be unnecessary and improper.

Art. XIV. The names of the Candidates to be published, by the Sheriff and Chief Magistrates, in all their districts; and a list also to be delivered to the constable of every parish, on or before the 20th of May.

Art. XV. The poll to be taken by ballot. Three vessels to be inscribed in large and fair characters—1. A white, "Candidate to be elected."—2. Red, "Non-elected."—3. Black, "Rejected." The names and suffrages in the white and red lists to be read audibly to the electors; those in the black to be burnt unopened.

Art. XVI. The Sheriffs and Chief Magistrates to make their Reports of the Non-elected Candidates, and the number of votes in favour of each.

Art.

* London, 1777. Almon. 2d. edit.

Art. XVII. That there be no re-election within the year; but, in case of a vacancy, the next in number of suffrages of the non-elected Candidates in the respective lists to be summoned.

Art. XVIII. If there should ever be a deficiency of Candidates, providing also for succession in the proportion of one non-elected to every three Members, the electors to be at liberty to choose additional names of their own selection, resident within the county, and free from the disqualifications specified; such Representatives to be paid two guineas per day, during their parliamentary attendance, and one shilling per mile travelling expenses.

Art. XIX. When the number of suffrages should be equal for any two Candidates, the decision to be made by lot.

Art. XX. No man to be entitled to vote for more places than one; nor to enroll himself in a new place without certificate of his name being erased from a former roll.

Art. XXI. Regulation with the view of preventing votes of occasional residents in their own parish, and temporary residence.

Art. XXII. In London, and other populous cities and towns, parishes, where too large, to be subdivided, so as to admit of elections being every where begun and completed on the same day.

Art. XXIII. The Parliament to meet on a fixed day, without summons, unless earlier assembled by the King.

Art. XXIV. The parish rolls to be well and truly kept, and regularly numbered, and no alteration to be made in their numerical order, till after the expiration of seven years. At the commencement of every eighth year a new roll to be made out.

Art. XXV. All rolls to be made on paper of a fixed size, printed in a form prescribed by law.

Art. XXVI. All placemen, and all military men (except of the militia), to be ineligible to sit as Representatives of the Commons; but a certain number of the Civil Department, and of the Navy and Army, to be allowed a Seat in the House, and freedom of speech, *without vote*. Your's, &c.

Troston, near Bury, CAPEL LOFFT.
Aug. 24, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS, through the medium of one of your last Numbers, I dared to make a profane attack on Shenstone's famous ballad, an effort of the Pastoral Muse exquisitely delectable to all the love-stricken swains and damsels throughout the United Kingdom, I now beg leave, by your permission, to give your inamorate readers, of both sexes, the full opportunity of retort by unmercifully criticising the following Pastoral in the Shenstonian strain, which I adventured to indite, one-and-twenty years ago, in the Bay of Honduras, as well as the notes I have now added, illustrative of the Natural History, &c. of that country.* Your's, &c.

JAMES BANNANTINE.
Temple-street, St. George's Fields,
May 15, 1809.

THE BANKS OF BELIZE (1),

A PASTORAL BALLAD.

While songsters their rivers to carol combine,
Their Arnos and Panas, their Tweeds and their Dees;
To the Fair (2) of Honduras the pleasure be mine
To sing the more beautiful Banks of Belize.

Hark! the nymphs and the swains in their dories (3) a-singing,
While Echo the music resounds through the trees (4);
And the fishes around them are jumping and springing,
Their joy to express, in the crystal Belize (5). Here

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* A brief account of the British settlement in the Bay of Honduras, by the same author, is to be found in the Monthly Magazine, for 1799. EDITOR.

(1) Belize is the principal river in Honduras, a most inhospitable clime, and about as much adapted for pastoral as Newgate, which Gay intended to have made the scene of a burlesque on this species of poetry, but which idea he happily transmuted to the Beggar's Opera.—The Belize is a deep sluggish river, navigable above 20 miles from the mouth for craft, and at least 80 for small canoes. There are also three other navigable rivers in the settlement, Sibun, the New River, and Rio Hondo.

(2) The *Fair*, here alluded to, are, for the most part, either *black* or *brown!*

(3) Dories are a sort of canoes used in travelling up and down the rivers (the only highways in the country), in paddling which both the *nymphs* and the *swains* are very dexterous.

(4) The banks are nearly every where covered with wood, and the margin of the waters fringed with the aquatic bush, the mangrove, to which (where growing towards the mouth of the rivers) adhere clusters of small but delicate oysters.

(5) Fishes are in great variety and abundance

Here young alligators (6) are playfully sporting;
Here innocent tygers (7), and gentle warees (8);
All frisking, like lambkins, and wantonly courting,
On the pastoral banks of sweet-winding Belize.

No proud marble domes, upon these rural plains,
Nor lofty pilasters, the traveller sees;
But a charming simplicity ev'ry where reigns
In the wood-cutters' huts, on the banks of Belize (9).

Let those who delight in fresh fish and fresh air,
A-gamboling go to Honduras' fam'd Keys (10);
More delighted the bard, when attending the fair (11)
On the gay flow'ry banks of pellucid Belize.

Ye Aldermen, who on rich turtle (12) would feast,
Or wish to indulge in more rare manatees (13),
Leave the city awhile, in perfection to taste
These delicate bits on the banks of Belize.

With guanas (14) and monkeys (15) your board shall be crown'd,
Ducks (16), curassoes (17), pigeons (18), and nice hicatees (19);

Wild

---

ance at Honduras, both in the sea and the rivers, insomuch that the Baymen assert it to be common for them to leap into the passing dories; but truth obliges me to say, I never saw such a circumstance, during a four years' residence.

(6, 7, 8) No sheep or lamb at Honduras browses the verdant mead, yet these are no less indispensable to a pastoral, than are preternatural agents to an epic poem: therefore, as the epic poet forms his machinery from the coinage of his brain, so here the pastoral songster, by a no less pardonable poetic licence, *pecorizes* the actual natives of the country, by way of substitutes.

Alligators are very common, and may be daily seen (perhaps 20 feet in length), basking asleep on the rivers' banks, and appearing like trunks of old trees, or swimming in the water. I have heard of them occasionally seizing cattle coming to drink, but they never attempt to attack the people passing. On the contrary, when they see a boat or canoe coming along, they seldom fail to take the water, either dashing down at once, or more frequently walking in at leisure. From the strength of their scales it is very difficult to shoot them. They may be often discovered from the strong musky perfume they emit. Naturalists having formed erroneous conjectures as to the seat of this musk, some alleging it to be in the head, and others in the testicles, I think it proper to state, that, on dissecting a young one, caught alive by some negroes fishing, I found the musk contained in a vesicle under each arm-pit. This animal, though not above eighteen inches long, was completely vicious, biting at every thing held near it. The eggs, from which these monsters are hatched by the sun, when deposited by the mother on the beach, are not larger than a goose's egg.

Tygers are neither numerous nor formidable. They are much inferior, both in size and ferocity, to their brethren of Asia and Africa.

The Waree is an animal of a very different description from either of the above, being innocent, but wild and shy. They are called wild hogs, having some similarity to the sow, although of a different genus; their flesh also eats more like pork than any other. They are gregarious, and range the woods in large herds.

(9) This stanza is literally true, except the epithet "charming," which is *poetical*.

(10) The Keys are little barren islands scattered along the coast, whither the inhabitants occasionally repair, on parties of pleasure, or during the rainy season, to enjoy a somewhat less insalubrious and oppressive climate. One of them, St. George's Key, is regularly inhabited.

(11) See note 2.

(12) Turtle are here plentiful and cheap. The price of a green turtle, of from one to four hundred weight, is (or at least was, when the pastoral was written) regularly four dollars. It forms the principal food of the inhabitants. It is also an excellent, nutritious, and wholesome provision, for the numerous ship's companies trading here; but it is not, as in England, dressed with such high seasoning and rich sauces as to overpower its natural flavour. The hawksbill turtle, so valuable for its shell, but much inferior for food, is not found on this part of the coast; it is frequent on the Mosquito shore.

(13) The Manatee, or sea-cow, is an amphibious animal, formed somewhat like a seal, but weighing a ton or upwards. It, as well as the turtle, feeds on a submarine plant. Its flesh is a great delicacy, and it has also a very thick and tough skin, with which, when cut into straps, the backs of the negro slaves are familiar.

(14) The Guana, or Iguana, is a large species of lizard, about two feet long, inoffensive, but of a very forbidding figure, having the appearance of a small alligator. Their flesh, however, is equal to that of the most delicate fowl. They feed on the leaves of the trees growing on the banks of the rivers, and are amphibious.

(15) Monkeys are plentiful, but have not yet been introduced at the tables of the whites. They are, however, deemed a

bonne

Wild turkeys (20), picaries (21), and ven'-
son (22) abound,
To form your repasts on the banks of Be-
lize.

The songs of mosquitoes (23) will lull you
to sleep,
Songs sweet as the pastoral hum of the
bees (24);
While doctors (25) and sand-flies (26) their
vigils still keep,
To suck your rich blood on the banks of
Belize.

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bonne bouche by the Negroes, who, at the same time, will not eat baboons, believing them of their own race, but too cunning to speak, lest the *buckaras* should make them work.—Having thus mentioned the opinion of the Blacks, respecting the taciturnity of baboons, it will not be going far from the subject, to add their idea of the loquacity of parrots, which, when in a domestic state, they think, are kept by their masters, as spies on their conduct, to tell when they don't work, or are guilty of any misdemeanor. A *letter* is also another dangerous companion, that will inform of any improper act of its bearer.—"*Paper speak*," is the common remark.

(16) There are here various sorts of wild ducks, particularly teal, which are to be got in great quantities on some of the Keys.

(17) The Curasso (so called from its being a native of that island) is a handsome bird, with black plumage, and a yellow comb, apparently of the pheasant kind, but nearly as large and as palatable as a common turkey. A species, called the King Curasso, is eminently beautiful.

(18) On some of the Keys, particularly one called Pigeon-key, pigeons are to be found in incredible multitudes, but they are no great delicacy.

(19) The Hiccatee is a species of fresh water turtle, very small; the flesh much like that of the guana.

(20) Wild Turkeys are not often to be met with; they are very large and good; their plumage is admirable.

(21) The Picary is nearly similar to the Waree in appearance and habits, and is probably only a variety.

(22) The venison of Honduras, it must be confessed, is far inferior to that on which the Aldermen feed at home.

(23) The mosquitoes are in myriads, and terribly torment the inhabitants.

(24) "My banks they are furnish'd with
bees,
Whose murmur invites one to sleep."
SHENSTONE.

(25) The Doctor is a large beautiful fly, the wound of whose proboscis is almost as painful as the sting of a bee. A little poetical licence has been here used, as these medical gentlemen never keep vigils, but perform their operations in the height of noon-day.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE very often been highly gratified with the perusal, in your interesting Magazine, of the humane remarks of one of your correspondents on the subject of "Cruelty to Animals;" but there is an act of cruelty in daily practice among coachmen, grooms, and stable-keepers, towards that noble animal the horse, which equals, in my opinion, any thing that has hitherto been stated by that amiable writer. I allude to the well-known connivance of these wretches, to cheat him of his corn. Sir, it is not one gentleman in an hundred, who knows, or notices, when his horses are in condition, or when they are not; they are called upon in cold and rain, early and late, to do the most laborious work, and by the coat and appearance discover how unequal the feed is to the labour they undergo. It is a very true saying, that the coachman often drinks, what the horse ought to eat; and this practice has become so general, that unless the stable-keeper is known among servants, to allow something handsome to the coachman, or groom, the latter will persuade his master not to use the stables. It is very customary at watering places, to stand what is called private; that is, to hire the stable (and none are to be hired except of livery-stable keepers) and find your own corn, &c. but in this case, you must consent to buy the hay and corn of the stable-keeper, or he will not let you the stable. The prices charged this year at this place are as follows:—I mean the one where I stood, and I find, on inquiry, others charge the same.

Hay 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton, or 3*s.* 9*d.* per truss.—Corn 2*l.* 16*s.* per quarter.—Straw

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Their attacks are happily "single-handed," and the Baymen have a clever knack of catching them on their way to the assault.

(26) Of all the torments in this infernal country, the sandflies are the most intolerable. Although these insects be so minute as to appear like a grain of sand, and their shape be imperceptible without a microscope, or at least a magnifier, yet as they come in perfect clouds, and their bite is pungent, it is almost impossible to live for them when the weather is calm.

There remain unsung various other teazing flies, as well as venomous insects, such as scorpions, centipedes, spiders like small crabs, and several species of snakes, of which, however, that commonly called the whip-cord, is, I believe, the only one that is dangerous.

3l. 3s. per ton.—Beans 4l. 4s. per quarter.—Standing for each horse, 2s. 6d. per week.—Ditto for carriage, 2s. 6d. per week.—Oil and grease, 2s. per week; which amounts, allowing a peck a-day to each horse, to 2l. 8s. per week; whereas the customary charge at livery, is never more than 1l. 4s. for four feeds, and by a proper agreement, than 1l. 1s.; and as to the benefit the horse derives, I verily believe he is better off at livery, than in such private stables; for I understand the stable-keeper pleads, that he does not get, and therefore cannot afford to allow so much in the one case, as the other. I hope it is the difficulty to prove this cheat, that is the cause of its continuance; but I would particularly recommend to gentlemen who have not much leisure, or will not give themselves the trouble to look to the condition of their horses, to job them; and if they are not then in proper condition, to change the man of whom they are jobbed; you are then not open to impositions of this kind; but I hope, for the sake of the horse, there is not a gentleman in the kingdom who would not prosecute both coachman and stable-keeper, if he could prove the fact. Your's, &c.

Brighton, A CONSTANT READER.
October 15, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

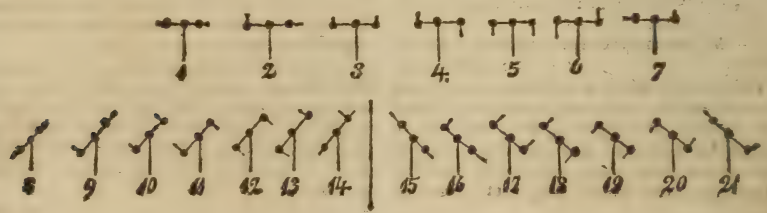
SIR,

IN fulfilment of my promise, I send you a few thoughts, &c. occasioned by the numerous conflagrations that have so seriously alarmed the inhabitants of London, and so heavily affected the various fire-offices; trusting they may, in some measure, tend to the greater safety of the Metropolis.

The importance of Insurance Companies for the protection of property from the ravages of that destructive element, fire; cannot be too highly appreciated in a commercial country like ours. Their vast increase in numbers and consequence, from their first commencement in the early part of the last century, to the numerous well-appointed offices of the present day, sufficiently prove their worth and utility. The superior construction of the fire-extinguishing engine, as at present generally used, and the additional space allowed them; the alacrity, activity, and undaunted boldness of the firemen in facing all dangers; and the attendance of the volunteers, which, in a considerable degree, prevents the plundering of the unfortunate sufferers' goods; have materially lessened the calamities of a conflagration. Yet a few words in illustration of a small deviation from, or addition to, the present system, if found to afford earlier assistance, and by so doing, prevent the spreading of a fire, will not, I hope, be reckoned ill-timed.

The plan here proposed is, that a sufficient number of fire-stations, or beacons, should be erected, of an appropriate plan and elevation; the design, if elegance were consulted, might be a Grecian Doric column, raised on a substructure of a cross-like form, that contained stables, engine-houses, and a dwelling-room; the abacus surmounted with an iron gallery, ascended to by a circular staircase, and the signal-machinery hereafter described. These stations should be within the range of a night telescope, and embrace in their circle the whole of the metropolis, and most populous suburbs. Two or three men should constantly be on duty to relieve each other; one on the abacus of the column, on the look-out, as at his Majesty's telegraphs.

The machine for exhibiting the signals, is not of my invention, but I believe has not been applied to any such purpose in England. It is in form somewhat like the roman letter T, with the extremities moveable upwards and downwards, and the centre on itself diagonally, by internal machinery, constructed in the perpendicular part, or shaft, to adapt itself instantaneously to any of the forms that it can accommodate itself to, which are sufficiently numerous for this purpose, being twenty-one distinct signals, viz.



The

The fire-man on duty at each station, who should be an intelligent man of some education, should be furnished with a large good map of the metropolis and suburbs, divided accurately into as many divisions as there are signals, either of geometrical squares drawn across, or (which may be better) into as many irregular islands of houses, and streets, bounded by some principal street, differently coloured and numbered, tallying with its signal. The fire-patroles should be directed immediately on a fire being discovered, to give information to the nearest station; the men there on duty, should immediately set the machine on the abacus, to the number of the district corresponding in his signal-book. A rendezvous should also be appointed in the most public street for each district, where the engine-driver is then ordered to drive to; and a patrole who is there to be stationary, informs each successive engine that arrives, of the particular street, or lane, he is to drive to; as for instance:—

A fire breaks out in Duchess-street, St. Mary-le-bone; a patrole flies to the nearest signal-column, and they set the machine to a number whose rendezvous is fixed for the corner of Princes-street, Oxford-street, whither he immediately returns, and waits the arrival of the engines. Each driver has been told from his station, to drive to Princes-street, Oxford-street, for farther directions, which he instantly receives, to the very street and house where the fire lies.

Such is my plan, let it speak for itself: yet let me observe, what increased beauty the metropolis would receive from such buildings, and what an increased sense of security would pervade all its inhabitants. Your's, &c.

19, *College Hill*, JAMES ELMES.
Queen-street, Cheapside,

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY, No. XVII.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* "HISTORIA REGNUM ANGLIÆ" *by* ROUS.

IT was the observation of Lord Orford, that the generality of historians have proved themselves so incompetent for the province they have undertaken, that it is almost a question, whether, if the dead of past ages could revive, they would be able to recognize the events of their own times, as transmitted to us by ignorance and misrepresentation? The remark will be found, at the opening of the preface to his Lordship's "Historic Doubts;" and the careful reader, who compares the testimonies of historians, not only with each other, but with original records, will find it as applicable to almost every reign of British history, as to that of Richard the Third. My intention in the present letter, is to point out a few errors in the work of one writer, whose labours have hitherto been considered as forming an accurate source of information. John Rosse, or *Rous*, says Bishop Nicolson, was "a man of tolerable parts, and singular industry. He was born at Warwick, and bred at Oxford. He travelled over the greatest part of England; and, having made large collections out of the libraries where he came, relating to the history and antiquities of this kingdom, he at last retired to Guy's Cliff, about a mile from Warwick, on the banks of Avon, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died, A. D. 1491. His History of our Kings is still extant, wherein are many collections, illustrating the antiquities of our Universities. Hereupon he is frequently quoted by our Oxford antiquary, who, nevertheless, will not allow, that his judgment equalled his pains."*

Bryan Twyne, Pits, and more especially Leland, speak of him in a higher strain:

"Inter cætera tamen incredibili usus est diligentia legendis autoribus, qui de rebus nostris scripserunt. Unde *tam exactam, tam variam, tam denique luculentam Britannicæ Antiquitatis cognitionem sibi comparavit*, ut multos ex nostris longo, inquam, longo præcesserit intervallo.†

The "Historia Regum Angliæ" was originally edited by Hearne, at Oxford, in 1716; and again, in a more enlarged form, in 17**. It begins with the expulsion of our first parents from Eden; relates how naturally they must have discovered the necessity of building an habitation; mentions Cain's murder of his brother, and his building the city of Enoch; observing that, though Moses is silent upon the foundation of any other cities before the deluge, *eight more are mentioned* by that excellent man, Bernard de Breydenbach, *who visited the Holy Land*, in 1483. In short, as far as very early history is concerned, Rous's judgment might fairly have been called in question by Wood, since the testimo-

* Engl. Hist. Libr. p. 57.
† Leland de Script. Brit. p. 473.

nies

nies of Moses and Giraldus Cambrensis, the "Fasciculus Temporum," and Isidorus, are quoted for the relation of the same chain of facts. Geoffrey of Monmouth also, and Sir John Mandeville, appear not to have been among the meanest of his authorities. Brutus is mentioned as a contemporary King with David; and Leyll, who founded Carlisle, with Solomon.

Relations of this kind, however, appear to have been as much the fault of learning and the times, as of the historians by whom they were adopted; and we may probably forgive Rous, as well as other chroniclers, for the confused, or even contradictory, statements of many facts, at an earlier period than the ninth century.

From the Conquest, onward to the reign of Henry the Seventh, greater accuracy might be expected, though even in this interval it may be proved, that Rous took but small pains to ascertain the correctness of his information.

Leland's compliments will probably be allowed to have been ill bestowed upon such anecdotes as are detailed in the following quotations:

Speaking of the Conqueror's Survey, edit. 1716, p. 108, he says,

"Et redacta est dicta descriptio *in unum volumen, ut sæpius vidi*, et posita est in archivis regiis. Nomen libri est DOMESDAY."

Yet, all who have seen this work are well aware, that it is in *two* volumes, of different sizes: the first, containing the description of thirty-one counties; the second, the smaller volume, containing only those of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

A passage, almost immediately following, informs us—

"Iste rex JUDÆOS *a Rothomago in Angliam transtulit moraturos.*"

But that the Jews were fixed here, and in a state of peculiar vassalage, at an earlier period, is evident from the Laws of the Confessor; one of which expressly says, "Sciendum quoque quod omnes Judæi, ubicunque in regno sunt, sub tutela & defensione Regis ligea debent esse, nec quilibet eorum alicui diviti se potest subdere sine Regis licentia. JUDÆI ENIM & OMNIA SUA REGIS SUNT. *Quod si quispiam detinuerit eos, vel pecunium eorum, perquirat Rex, si vult tanquam suum proprium.**

* Lambard's Archaionomia, 145-129.

Another passage states,

"Ipse etiam usum LONGORUM ARCUUM et sagittarum in Angliam primus inducebat, cum eis Angliam conquestione vincens. Nam in exortatione sua ante bellum vocabat Anglicos homines *sagittis* carentes."—"Et sic percussus est per oculum in cerebrum rex Anglorum Haroldus, & sic *sagittæ* erant causa victoriæ Normannorum."

But it requires very little knowledge of history to understand, that, by *Sagittæ*, the quarrels, or arrows, of the CROSS-BOWS, are intended; while no absolute traces of the *long-bow*, properly so named, can be discovered in the works of any of our historians, previous to the reign of Edward the First.

At p. 121. The division of the kingdom into SHIRES is stated to have been the work of the Saxons, at their *first* arrival; while the subdivision into *hundreds* only is ascribed to ALFRED.

"Item Saxones *in suo primo adventu* in regnum, devictis Britonibus, secundum Chronicas, *diviserunt regnum in comitatus, quos Anglice vocamus* SHIRES. Et diu post Rex Aluderus, aliter Alfredus, divisit comitatus in hundredas, & quælibet hundreda continebat centum villas, & a numero centenario hundredæ nominantur."

On this subject compare the Laws of Alfred; Brompton, p. 956; and Blackstone's Commentaries.

In p. 138, of Rous's History, we find a passage, which appears to have led Sir William Dugdale into a gross error in his History of Warwickshire. Speaking of Henry the First, he says,

"Fecit iste Rex . . . . . eciam in Anglia parcum de Wodstok cum palacio infra prædictum parcum, qui parcus erat *primus parcus, Angliæ*, et pro eo fiendo plures villæ destructæ sunt, & continet in circuitu septem miliaria Anglicana. An erant ibi aliquæ ecclesiæ, vel capellæ, destructæ, nescio. Et constructus erat circa annum xiii. regni hujus regis vel parum post. Hujus rei exemplo ceteri domini imparcaverunt certas terras suas."

The truth is, that parks are perpetually mentioned in almost every county in the Domesday Survey; and proofs of their existence in the Saxon times occur in more than one or two passages among the writings of the period. The right of making a park was of a very early date, and was, in fact, appurtenant to Freewarren, as appears by a Quo Warranto Roll of Edward the Third.—"Libertas liberæ warrennæ est authoritas faciendi parcum." (Plac. de Quo Warranto et Coronæ. 7 Edw. I. Rot. 35, Ebor.)

The

The destruction of the villages is a fact that rests only on the assertion of Rous.

Other different passages, in the same page, and in pp. 197, 198, and 204, give erroneous information on the History of Seals.

P. 138.—"Iste eciam rex Henricus primus regum habuit *Sigillum de* CERA. Prius in cartis suis utebantur signis manualibus cum crucibus & nominis recitatione, ut, Ego Rex Willielmus hanc cartam feci +; et Ego Matildis Regina consensi +; et Ego Lanfrancus Archiepiscopus confirmavi +; et sic de aliis testibus."

The fact, however, is notorious, that impressions in wax were occasionally appended to deeds, not only of William Rufus, and William the Conqueror, but of Edward the Confessor. The two last are mentioned in the Domesday Survey.*

Speaking of the reign of Richard the Second, Rous observes,

"Etiam mulieres nobiles tunc utebantur thiaris altis & cornutis cum togis caudatis & *sellis* vel *sediliis lateralibus equorum exemplo veneralibus* ANNÆ REGINÆ, *filiæ regis Bohemiæ, quæ hæc primum in regnum introduxit. Nam prius mulieres* DE OMNI STATU *equitabant ut viri tibiis super equos divaricatis.*"

For this mode of riding side-ways, however, the ladies are not to consider themselves indebted to Queen Anne. A single extract from Mr. Strutt's work, upon our ancient Dresses (vol. i. p. 85), will be quite sufficient to refute the opinion.—"It has been asserted (he says), that the English women, prior to the fourteenth century, rode on horseback a-stride, like the men. This is an error, however, which appears to have originated among the modern historians; for the testimony of antiquity abundantly proves the contrary. The Saxon and the Norman women, whenever they are represented on horseback, are seated side-ways upon the horse, agreeably to the present custom."

And that the practice of riding side-ways, on the Continent, was common in the twelfth century, as well as, probably, at a much earlier period, may be gathered from P. Mabillon.

"Habebant etiam nobiles Feminæ Sigilla sua, saltem a seculo XII. Ex primis est Sigillum Emmæ Comitissæ Ghisnensis, sub anno MCXX. ubi hæc stans depingitur cum caduceo in dextra, & libro in sinistra. *Aliæ equis insidentes exhibentur passim* MULIEBRI MORE, nonnullæ virili, ex quibus est Beatrix Coloniacensis, & Elizabet uxor Simonis Dargiensis in charta pro Brituliensi monasterio. Pleræque avem in manu gestant; Flandiæ Comitissæ lilium, ut Reginæ Francorum; aliæque nonnullæ matronæ prænobiles, ut Laureta filia Theoderici Comitis anno MCLI. & Beatrix de Hosdanio, uxor Sigeri Castellani Gandensis. Inter Flandriæ Comitissas prima lilium gestat Margareta, quæ Balduino Forti nupsit, nam in majori Sigillo pingitur equitans *ritu fæminarum* cum ave in sinistra: in parvo manus cum lilio."—Mabillon de Re Diplom. p. 148.

At the instance of the same Queen, Rous observes, by whom side-saddles were introduced, the Feast of ST. ANNE was first celebrated in England.

"Ad hujus Reginæ instantias festum Sanctæ Annæ erat *primo celebratum* in Anglia."

It occurs, however, on the 26th of July, in the calendar prefixed to the very Psalter, which was written for Richard the Second (her husband), when a child; preserved among Sir Robert Cotton's manuscripts in the British Museum, and is undoubtedly found in Psalters, purely English, of an older date than the fourteenth century.

In the few lines which concern the reign of Edward the Fifth, or rather his succession to his father's throne, we have another extraordinary fact—p. 213.

"MONETA *tunc facta* sub ejus nomine est *percussa et formata*, & omnia regiæ dignitati pertinentia in suo nomine solito modo erant observata."

Such pieces, however, are totally unknown to our coin-collectors; and Folkes, whose researches on the history of our silver coinage were aided by opportunities which few writers can acquire, assures us, that, although "a master and worker of the Mint were appointed in the name of King Edward the Fifth, it is not probable that any new money was coined in his time."

Such are the remarks which have arisen from a cursory perusal of Rous's History. They afford a full evidence, at least, that Rous was credulous; that he adopted facts and details, without much scrupulous enquiry as to their authenticity; that he has been the occasion of misrepresentation in other historians; and that he is not entitled to all the panegyrics which have been bestowed on him by Leland.

Your's, &c.

Y. S.

* Tom 1, f. 374, col. 1.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the ADVANTAGES *taken by* PAWN-BROKERS.

THE rapidity with which Pawnbrokers scrape together, in the course of a few years, enough money to retire to a country-box, and to keep a chaise, and to give their girls a little of what they call eddycation; the rapidity, I say, with which all this is done, excites our surprise, and the modes practised for the end kindle our indignation, inasmuch as their gains are all derived from the slender purses of the needy, or of those labouring under temporary want, their business of necessity lying with this class of persons. I shall now show some of the nefarious practices they make use of; but I shall previously say, that the interest they receive for their money, is four shillings a-year for a pound, which is equal to 20l. per cent. per annum! This is, indeed, 5l. per cent. below the liberal profit *supposed* to be received by tradesmen; but these money-lenders always keep a shop for the sale of goods, and they thus receive a two-fold advantage, which makes their profit *far exceed* that of other tradesmen.

1. They have a shameful practice of lending uneven sums of money, and refusing to lend those which can be easily computed; for instance, the interest of half-a-crown is, according to the statute, sixpence a year, and, though this is a sum expressly mentioned therein, they have the assurance to say, that it is one they never lend; that the borrower may have two shillings, for which they charge interest as if for two shillings and sixpence; thus they are paid for the use of money they do not lend. If the article to be pledged be worth it, three shillings may be advanced, and for this additional sixpence, so kindly lent, they receive half as much as they do for the half-crown! They adopt the same plan, in preferring to lend six or seven shillings, instead of seven shillings and sixpence; and they love to lend eight shillings and sixpence, for which they receive interest as if for ten shillings: these observations hold good, however large the sum may be.

2. When the calendar month is exceeded a single week, the borrower is charged for the whole of that month.

3. In their apprenticeship, they are taught to lend far below what might, with safety, be advanced on the article, with a view, in case of its non-redemption, of obtaining it so cheap as to be enabled to make an enormous profit when they have it to dispose of.

4. A person wishing to separate and redeem a part of a pledge, and to re-pledge the remainder, is told, that the article to be taken away is worth *more than all the others put together*, that, indeed, the rest are of no value, and would have not been *taken in* of a stranger. The plan which naturally suggests itself to avoid this cheat, is to feign a desire of wanting the things which are *not really wanted*, which, we suppose, will lower the value of those we intend to take; but here we should be egregiously mistaken, for the wary pawn-broker would, upon this, shift his ground, and, by a logic, which I have not capacity enough to understand, would enforce the money he wanted.

I maintain, Sir, that it is the duty of Parliament, ever watchful of the rights of the subject, to new-model the pawnbrokers' statutes; for, at present, like the regulations concerning the proprietors of hackney coaches, they are most shamefully in their favour, so much so, that one would be led to think, that some pawn-broker and hackney-coachman had been the *legislators*. These harpies should be restrained from laying their fangs upon the necessitous, and thus squeezing from them *what* enables them to adorn with tinsel finery the minds and persons of their children, who, it seems, are all now young ladies and gentlemen.

I shall conclude these remarks, which spring from a motive of *humanity*, and which, I am certain, will, on this account, have *your* attention, with the words of Horace—

Beatus ille qui . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
Solutus omni fœnore:
. . . . . .

Your's, &c. BENEVOLENS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your valuable Publication is read by numerous persons fond of biographical memoirs, I presume, an account will not be unacceptable, of that celebrated statesman and poet, Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, the builder and possessor of the Queen's House, St. James's Park.

John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, born 1649, was the fourth Earl of Mulgrave, being the son of Edmund, third Earl, by Lady Elizabeth Cranfield, daughter of Lionel, Earl of Middlesex, and which lady afterwards married John Bennet, first Earl of Arlington, and father

father of Charles first Earl of Tankerville. His Grace was Lord Chamberlain to James II. created Marquis of Normanby by William and Mary, and Duke of Buckingham by Queen Anne, to whom he was Lord Privy Seal, and in whose reign he built the noble house, which now bears his name, in St. James's Park: he was thrice married; by his first wife he had Lady Mary, married to Ferdinando second Lord Fairfax: his third wife was the Countess of Anglesey, sister of Queens Mary and Anne, and daughter of King James II. by Catherine, created Countess of Dorchester, who afterwards married David Colyear, first Earl of Portmore; she was the only daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, Bart.

The Duchess's first husband, to whom she was married in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, Oct. 28, 1699, was James Annesley, third Earl of Anglesey, great grandson of Francis, Viscount Valentia, so created by James I. from whom is descended, in the fourth degree, by his first marriage, Arthur Annesley, present Earl of Mount Norris; and in the fourth degree, by the second marriage, Richard, the present Earl Annesley; her Grace's issue, by the above-named Earl, was Lady Catherine Annesley, married, Oct. 1723, to William Phipps, Esq. son of Sir Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in the reign of Queen Anne, and by him had Constantine, first Lord Mulgrave, who, by Lady Le Pell Hervey, daughter of John, first Earl of Bristol, sister of the second, third, and fourth Earl (who was also Bishop of Derry), and aunt of Frederic William, fifth and present Earl, had Henry the present Lord Mulgrave.

The Duke died Feb. 1720, and was buried in Westminster Abbey; his Duchess followed him in 1742. Their only issue was Edmund, fifth Earl and second Duke, born 1716, died 1735, the last male heir of the illustrious house of Sheffield; and in consequence of his death, and the previous decease of Joseph Sheffield, Esq. descended from the same ancestors, viz. the Earls of Mulgrave, and the last legitimate heir, the honours became extinct,* to which he and his issue *male* would have been the claimants; but he left issue a *daughter* Elizabeth, who married in 1691, Stephen Cassan, Esq. of Maryborough, Queen's County, Ireland, the representative of a long line of ancestors, who derived their descent from the noble house of Cassan, seated, for many centuries, in France. The present representative of this family is Major Cassan, brother of Stephen Cassan, Esq. Barrister-at-law, who died, 1794, leaving a son, born 1789.

The best edition of the Duke of Buckingham's works is that by Cooke, of Paternoster-row, who has annexed a Life of the Author; but he has made a glaring mistake, in stating the family to be extinct, the contrary of which I have just shewn. Messrs. Debrett, Longman, Kearsley, and other editors of Peerages, have fallen into the same omission—Article Mulgrave,* &c. &c.

The Duke's natural children were three, Charles, Mary, and Frances. Charles possessed his estates, and was created a Baronet in 1755, the 28th of Geo. II. This line is represented by Sir John, of Portland Place, who married, 1784, Sophia, daughter of the Honourable and Reverend William Digby, late Dean of Durham, brother of the first Earl Digby, and third son of Edward, fifth Lord, by Charlotte, daughter of Sir Stephen Fox, and sister of Stephen, first Earl of Ilchester, and Henry, first Lord Holland.—2. Mary, married Arthur Annesley, third Lord Altham, eldest son of Richard, second Lord, who was brother to Altham, first Lord, and third son of Arthur, first Earl of Anglesey, grandfather of the before-named James, third Earl, whose widow married the first Duke of Buckingham: this Mary left no issue, and her husband was succeeded by his brother Richard, who also afterwards succeeded to the English honour of Earl of Anglesey, and was father of the present Earl of Mount Norris, so created on account of the deprivation of the English earldom, which was done by his Majesty, with the advice of his peers, from the *supposed* illegality of his father and mother's marriage. Frances, the other natural daughter, married the Hon. Olive Lambert, third son of Charles, third Earl of Cavan, and had issue Sophia, afterwards Countess of Cavan, having married her first cousin Richard, the sixth Earl, who, by another marriage, was father of Richard Ford William Lambert, present and seventh Earl of Cavan.

The subject of this article rendered himself as conspicuous in arms as in the Cabinet, for when war was declared against the Dutch, he accompanied Lord Ossory (1672), who represented his services in such a favourable light, as caused

* The Baronetages also are very imperfect on this head—Article, Sheffield.

his

his being elevated to the order of the garter, when he was only twenty-five! He was under considerable personal obligations to the family of Stuart, for which reason he opposed the coming over of William III. at the time of the Revolution.

His Essay on Poetry is classed with the very first compositions of that kind, though his poetry, in general, wants fire; for an account of which we beg to refer to Johnson's Lives of the British Poets.

Your's, &c.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a friend to the memory and literary merits of the late Thomas Chatterton, I request the insertion of the following remarks in your excellent and impartial publication.

Your ingenious correspondent (Mr. G. Cumberland) very justly asserts, in your Magazine for June, vol. xxvii. p. 436, that Dr. Sherwen has erroneously charged the late Mr. Thomas Chatterton with having written the lines to which he objects, as an address to his own mistress; and Mr. C. has very properly shewn, that they were written by that unfortunate and much-lamented young man, for a friend. Dr. S. was therefore wrong in asserting, that they were composed "under the influence of a passion which generally animates the most unfeeling, and inspires every one with some portion of the spirit and phrensy of poetry." But since they were really written by Chatterton, although not under the influence of that passion, it seems perfectly fair for Dr. S. or any other person, to infer that, he who, in the year 1768, at the age of sixteen or seventeen, could write so incorrect and puerile a stanza, under any influence, cannot, without violating every rule of critical probability, be considered as the author of some of the most highly-finished poetry, such as Elinoure and Juga, or the song to Ella, in 1764, when four years younger.

Although I have advanced thus much in vindication of the Doctor, I conceive it impossible, Sir, for him to obviate altogether the charge of your respectable correspondent; and he will doubtless be under the necessity, in his next publication, of correcting himself; which I hope he will do with the same temper and freedom, that he has corrected so many other writers.

Mr. C. has brought other charges of a more serious nature against this writer, whose dedication, which he calls an advertisement, contains "petrifying indelicacy." It is a bad work that cannot defend itself. This petrifying indelicacy is as follows:

"The profits arising from this Essay, were originally intended to have been given to the sister of the late Thomas Chatterton; but the benefit she derived from the publication of his Miscellanies, and her subsequent death, determined the author to adopt the more numerous, and more necessitous, class of his relatives and representatives; viz. the sons and daughters of literary indigence; who to the honour, the exclusive honour of Great Britain, find protection in a society established for their peculiar support.

"To that benevolent society, therefore, this Essay, together with the profits accruing from its publication, are, with all due respect and esteem, dedicated by the author."

Such, Sir, according to Mr. C. is the petrifying indelicacy of an advertisement in the introduction to an examination of the internal evidence respecting the antiquity of Rowley's poems!

The splendid tribute to which Dr. S. has alluded, in his first paragraph, undoubtedly relates to the three handsome octavo volumes, "The Works of Thomas Chatterton," edited by Mr. Southey, who is richly and fully entitled to all the encomiums there bestowed on him.

The next charge brought forward against the Doctor, by Mr. C. is that by his own confession, he has been deeply concerned in "some former attacks on the boy anonymously;" the last words are not to be found in the book, although printed as a quotation from it. At page 3, Dr. S. tells his readers, that his correspondence on the subject had formerly been communicated to Dr. Glyn, from whose favourable representation he was honoured with the notice of Dr. Milles, "and he may truly say, (he adds) that although previous to the year 1808, he never published a single sentence himself on the Rowleian controversy, and although his name was never publicly known as a coadjutor, several remarks of his are already before the public;" does this imply that, by his own confession, he has been deeply concerned in some former attacks on the boy anonymously? Will not every page of his present publication vindicate him from such a charge? Does he not on every occasion speak of Chatterton with praise and admiration? In his seventh page, he candidly declares, that even admitting the poems to have been written by him, "there never could have been the

the slightest suspicion of any design, inconsistent with the character of a man of honour and integrity; notwithstanding the unfeeling, cruel, and opprobrious epithets, with which his name and his memory have been unjustly loaded."

From the whole tenor of Dr. Sherwen's Introduction, for it seems that it is an Introduction only to a larger work; it is evident, to use his own words, that the discovery of truth is his object; and, that he is not only as anxious as Mr. C. to do justice to the reputation of Chatterton, as a poet, but to do much more, viz. to vindicate and establish his character for veracity as a man.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to offer your correspondent the following derivation of the phrase, "*Under the Rose.*" It was the custom of both Greeks and Romans, in their convivial parties, not only to strew the ground with roses, and to anoint themselves with a perfume of the same flower, but to sit crowned with wreaths or chaplets of roses.* The reason of this preference given to the rose, above other flowers, is said to be the consequence of its having been the emblem of taciturnity, which was held proverbially indispensable on such occasions. Μισω μναμονα συμποταν, &c.

Est rosa flos Veneris, cujus quo facta laterent
Harpocrati matris dona dicavit Amor.
Inde rosam mensis hospes suspendit amcis,
Conviva ut sub eâ dicta cavenda sciat.

Many of our ancient rooms have the rose in the centre of the cieling, perhaps in allusion to the ancient custom.

The real cause, however, of using the rose in banquets, and *συμποσια*, is with greater probability supposed to have been the cooling and refreshing fragrancy of that flower. The ancients adduce likewise, the origin of the rose, as a reason for its use in convivial meetings. Cupid, who was sportively dancing at one of the banquets of the gods, is said to have overturned the goblet of Neptune, sparkling with nectar. The precious liquid sprinkled the ground, and the rose, tinged with the same glowing colour, instantly sprang from the earth.†

Your's, &c. A. B. E.

* Hor. l. iii. od. xix. et alibi. Plin. l. 21. l. iii. Diosc. ad verbum. Anacreon εις ροδον, Eur. Cyclops, 565, &c.

† Other accounts of the birth of the rose, may be seen in Ovid. Met. x. Bion. Epit. Pervigil. Veneris; &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine of August, Nemo has not been happy in his conjectural answer to the enquiry of your correspondent J. H. relative to the phrase, "Under the Rose;" the true origin of that expression may, therefore, not be unacceptable.

The first rose seen by mortals was, according to mythologists, a beautiful one presented by Cupid to the god of Silence, to induce him to preside over the amours of Venus. Thus the rose became sacred to that goddess, and emblematic of secrecy; and in consequence, at the symposia, or convivial meetings of the ancients, chaplets of that flower were worn, and roses hung up to inspire unrestrained communication, by intimating that whatever passed there, would not be repeated elsewhere. Hence, any thing imparted in confidence, with a desire that it should remain secret, was said to be spoken *sub rosâ*, or *under the rose.* Your's, &c.

Bath, August 28, 1809. F. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEEING no satisfactory answer in your valuable Repository, to the Query, as to the origin of the phrase, *Under the Rose,* I venture to suggest, that it probably owes its birth to the bloody conflicts between the houses of York and Lancaster, when the red and white rose were the emblems of the two contending parties. Great secresy must necessarily be observed at the meetings of the vanquished party; it is probable that on these occasions, a rose was fixed up in some conspicuous place in the room, as a memento to the persons present, and a badge of their principles, and nothing was to be divulged which passed *under the Rose.* The sign of the *Rose,* and *Rose and Crown,* is still not uncommon at inns and public houses, and it is likely that it was formerly much less so. Dr. Donne, who lived two hundred years nearer those times than we do, says, in one of his letters, possibly with an allusion to this phrase, that "his temple of friendship, is the Rose in Smithfield." The sign is, I think, peculiar to England; I do not recollect meeting with it on the Continent, though I have been much in foreign parts. Your's, &c.

August 28, 1809. INDAGATOR.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the* MINERALOGY *of the* SOUTH-WEST PART *of* STAFFORDSHIRE.

Abridged by JAMES KEIR, ESQ. F.R.S.

(Continued from page 37 of this volume.)

Of the Strata or Measures between the Surface of the Ground and the Coal.

HAVING given a general survey of the coal country, I shall now proceed to a more detailed account of the strata and substances under ground; their regular situation; their irregularities of position, fractures, or fissures; and whatever circumstances may seem to deserve most notice, in a mineralogical view. The numbers and thickness of the measures above the coal are so various and different in different places, that they scarcely deserve to be considered as regular strata, and have nothing of that uniformity which the beds of coal have, which are similar, at least in a very considerable degree, in thickness, quality, and regular position, over the whole extent of the country. The irregularity in the thickness and number of measures above the coal, occasions a great difference in the depth of the pits in different places. In some places the coal has been got at the surface of the ground, in open quarries, and in other fields the finer kind of clay, called *fire-clay*, *pipe-clay*, and *pot-clay*, from its power of resisting heat, and its fitness for making tobacco-pipes and glass-house pots, are the next in order, with regard to uniformity and of thickness and position. As to the other intervening masses of *rock*, *bind*, *clunch*, and especially those upper earths which consist of red and yellow particles, they vary so much, and so irregularly, that they frequently differ, not only in the same field, but even at the distance of a few yards, and therefore no general account can be given of their order, number, or thickness. The kinds however of the measures, are generally the same throughout the coal country, and of these a notion may be formed from the following list of measures, found in drying a coal-pit in Tivedal colliery, in the parish of Rowley, 1797.

	yards	feet	inch
1 Soil	0	1	0
2 Brick clay	1	2	6
3 Brown coloured roach*	2	0	0
4 Blue clay	0	1	0
5 Red coloured roach	1	2	0
6 Rock, with coal interspersed*	1	2	0
7 Clunch, and iron stone in it†	2	2	3
8 Smutt‡	0	0	10
9 White clunch	1	0	3
10 Grey clunch	2	1	3
11 Red wild stuff	13	2	6
12 Greenish rock	1	1	0
13 Red wild stuff	2	1	6
14 Binds with balls of gray rock	3	2	0
15 Wild stuff	5	1	8
16 Rocky black stuff	0	1	0
17 Smutt	0	0	3
18 Black rocky stuff	2	2	0
19 Kind clunch, with iron stone	3	2	2
20 Clunch beds	4	0	0
21 Soft clunch	2	2	9
22 Coal called the two-foot coal‖	0	1	6

* Roach is a ferruginous earth or clay, differently coloured, or veined red and yellow. It seems to me to consist of the decomposed particles of the basaltic rock, called here *Rowley rag*, of which the Rowley hills are formed, with other alluvial matter.

* The rock so called from its hardness, is white, and consists of a mixture of siliceous and argillaceous earths; which earths are mixed in different proportions. The rock has the largest proportion of siliceous earth. Next to this are the rock binds, which have more argillaceous earth, and are consequently softer than the rock. Then the clunch-binds have still less siliceous earth: and lastly, clunch has the least of this latter earth, and is consequently the softest. The clunch, and clunch-binds, shiver into flakes, when exposed to the weather. The rock-binds, and still better the rock, retain their texture. The rock is subject to cracks, or fissures, through which the water flows, and it is chiefly from these fissures in rocks, that the water issues. Thin laminæ of coal are often laid horizontally in the rock, and frequently there is thin coal in the form of large broad leaves of aquatic plants, running in all directions through the rock.

† Clunch is a smooth, soft, earthy, matter, which on exposure to the weather, falls into shivers or flakes; it evidently consists chiefly of argillaceous earth, and contains more or less of the silicious. I have not analyzed it, and therefore do not know more of its contents. Sometimes it has a reddish, or yellowish colour, and is then called by the colliers, *wild*; but when it is of its proper bluish, or grayish colour, it is said to be *kind*; by which epithets the colliers express their observation, that coal is generally found accompanied with clunch and other measures; they are of white, black, bluish, and gray, colours, but very seldom with such as are red or yellow. The former colours are therefore said to be kind, and the latter are called wild, as being irregular, or accidental. Clunch generally contains balls of iron-stone.

‡ Smutt is a mixture of coal and clunch.

‖ This thin coal (called two-foot coal, though seldom thicker than eighteen inches) is the first regular bed of coal. It is too thin to be of any use.

	yards	feet	inch
23 Fire clay*	1	1	0
24 Fine-clunch	4	0	0
25 Rock	0	2	0
26 Rock binds	0	1	6
27 Parting, which emitted inflammable damp†	0	0	3
28 Rock binds	2	1	0
29 Kind clunch	0	1	0
30 Broach coal‡	1	0	9
31 Black clunch	2	1	0
32 Coal	0	1	3
33 Penny-earth, with iron stone‖	2	1	0
34 Clunch binds	8	2	0
35 Clunch with iron stone	0	2	9
36 Rock binds	5	1	0
37 Clunch, with iron stone	4	2	0
38 Rock binds	5	1	0
39 Strong rock	1	1	0
40 Rock, with laminæ of coal	1	1	0
41 Strong rock	1	1	0
42 Clunch parting	0	0	10
43 Chance coal§	0	0	9
44 Clunch binds	1	1	0
45 Rock, or rock binds	2	2	10
46 Clunch, and iron stone	0	2	9
47 Black batt¶	2	0	0
48 Clunch coal	0	0	10
49 Catch earth (a clunch)	0	2	9
50 Black batt	0	0	7
51 Main coal	10	1	6

Main Coal.

The main coal consists of divisions, and indeed may be considered as a number of beds, differing regularly in quality and thickness, and separated from each other by very thin partitions, which in some places are wanting, so that it has been mentioned as a single bed of coal of extraordinary thickness. These divisions, or beds, are distinguished by peculiar names, which, together with their thickness, are given below.

The names of the beds of the Main Coal.

	thickness yds.	feet	inch
1 Roof-floor, called by Dr. Plot, Top-floor	1	1	0
Parting, about four inches soft and dark earth.			
2 Top slipper or speris. By Plot, Over-slipper.	0	2	2
3 Jays	0	2	0
White stone, called Patchel, one inch.			
4 Lambs	0	1	0
5 Tow, or Tough, or Kitts, or Heath	0	1	6
6 Benches	0	1	6
7 Bassils, or Corus	0	1	6
Foot-coal parting, sometimes only.			
8 Foot coal, or bottom slipper, or fine coal	0	1	8
John-coal parting, one inch.			
9 John coal, or slipps, or veins	1	0	0
Hard-stone, ten inches, sometimes less.			
10 Stone-coal, or long-coal	1	1	0
11 Sawyer, or springs	0	1	6
12 Slipper	0	2	6
Humphrey parting.			
13 Humphreys, or bottom-bench, or Kid. By Dr. Plot, Omfray-floor	0	2	3
Total of the main coal	9	1	7

The coal, including the partings, which are more variable in their thickness than the coal, generally, exceeds ten yards. But even the coal varies in the thickness of the several beds in some degree, though it every where preserves the distinction of different beds. A very extraordinary variation occurs in one instance. The two upper beds of the main coal, viz. the roof floor, and top slipper, separate from the rest of the coal at Bloomfield colliery, and the separation grows wider and wider in a northern direction, till at length these two beds, which, when thus separated, acquire the name of the *flying reed*, drop out to day and are lost; while the lower part of the coal proceeds on to Bilstone, where it consequently has only about the thickness of eight yards.

The interval between the two upper measures, or flying reed, and the lower part of the main coal, is filled up with reft

* Fire-clay, called in some places pipe-clay, from its having been made into tobacco-pipes, for which purpose it is not now used, not being white enough.

† A Parting, is generally a small quantity of clunch, or soft earth, that separates the more considerable beds from each other. From these interstices between the strata or divisions of the coal itself, generally proceeds the inflammable gas, or air, that incommodes the miners.

‡ Broach coal, is a coal of very good quality, which sometimes is got, but generally neglected, not being thought sufficiently thick to furnish a large enough quantity of big coals, to render the working of it profitable.

‖ The measure called Penny-earth, is a clunch which contains a considerable quantity of balls or nodules of iron stone, for the sake of which, pits are sunk in the neighbourhood of Wednesbury.

§ Chance-coal is a name given to accidental masses of coal, which are not regular strata.

¶ A smooth schistus, rendered black, probably, from vicinity to the coal.

reft clunch at the place of separation, which clunch assumes a harder texture, and at last is changed to a rock that strikes fire with steel.

Of the measures below the main coal.

The measures which are generally known under the main coal, which in some places are dug for the sake of the iron stone, and glass-house pot-clay, and sometimes for the vein of coal called heathing-coal, are as follows:

	yards	feet	inch
1 Dark clunch generally about	0	1	6
2 Light coloured clay, with small round iron stone, called white grains	0	2	6
3 Main iron stone mine, which is iron stone balls or nodules, involved in clunch. Of this mine there are 3 distinct measures	1	0	0
4 Table batt, a smooth level-faced schistus	1	0	0
5 White clay, containing white iron stone	0	1	6
6 Heathing coal, in three distinct layers	2	0	0

7 Measures of clunch and white rock, to the pot-clay, which is about sixteen or twenty yards below the main coal, at the lye where it is principally got, the clay being there nearer the surface of the ground, and of a better quality, than in most other places which have been tried. This is the clay which takes its name from Stourbridge, its nearest town; and from its quality of resisting violent heat without melting, or even losing its strength and form, and consequent fitness for making pots to contain melted glass, is the principal cause of the establishment of a very considerable manufactory of the various kinds of glass, flint, bottle, and window glass, in the vicinity of Stourbridge, and in the town of Dudley.

Nothing is generally known under the above-mentioned measures, the work of the miners never having proceeded further. But an opportunity was given a few years ago, of discovering all the intermediate strata between the main coal, and the lime-stone, by the late Lord Dudley and Ward, who ordered a canal to be made from Topton Green, to his lime-quarries in Dudley Castle-hill, which passed under a part of the lime-stone hill. By this very considerable undertaking, all these intermediate strata were cut through, as they were cropping up to the hill, and were observed to lie in the following order and thickness.*

Measures under the main coal to the lime-stone.

	yards	feet	inch
1 Clunch and iron stone	7	0	0
2 Heathing coal	2	0	0
3 Pot clay	2	0	0
4 Wild measures	9	0	0
5 Good coal	3	0	0
6 Rough spoil	2	0	0
7 Good coal	3	1	0
8 Black measures	2	2	0
9 Coal	5	0	0
10 Wild measures	40	0	0
11 Coal	0	2	0
12 Wild measures	76	2	0
13 Lime-stone	10	0	0
14 Wild measures	38	0	0
15 Lime-stone of the quarry	13	0	0

From the above account, which I have no doubt is near the truth, though perhaps not minutely distinctive in the term of wild measures, it appears that there are under the heathing coal no less than four beds of coal, making in all a thickness of about twelve yards. I have already suggested my opinion, that these are the beds of coal, which are found and worked in a considerable tract of country that extends northwards, from Bilstone, Wednesbury, and Darlaston, towards Walsall, and along the Wyerley and Epington canal. My reason for this opinion is, that the main coal rises then towards the north, and crops out at the three towns above-mentioned, Bilstone, Wednesbury, and Darlaston, after which it is no longer found in that direction, but a few miles beyond these towns, the thin beds of coal begin to be found rising in the same northern direction, and accordingly give all the indication that the subject admits, that they are continued from below the main coal. The same thin beds have sometimes been found in the interval, between the cropping of the main coal, and the Dudley lime-stone hills, but are little noticed, as being of small value in comparison with the main coal. However, as I thought they must exist there, I made inquiry, and was informed that they had been found sometimes, and in one instance worked, but that the colliers mistook them for the thin coals which lie above the main coal.

(To be continued in our next.)

* The list of these intermediate strata, between the main coal and the lime-stone, was furnished by Mr. Hurst, agent to Lord Dudley, who superintended the work.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EVERY one acquainted with chemical science is aware of the loss sustained, not only by his friends in particular, but by the public at large, in consequence of the untimely death of the late Mr. William Reynolds, iron-master, at Kettley. Few men possessed either more ingenuity or judgment, not merely in his own peculiar walk, but in the objects of general science. Many monuments of his ability remain in his own neighbourhood, which will long remind us of his active mind. The accompanying account of the direct formation of alkaline, and other matter, which appear to have been regenerated at the blast-furnace of his brother, is well deserving of notice. I rather take the liberty of requesting its insertion, at a moment when so much pains are taken, and so much ability bestowed, on the analysis of the fixed alkaline substances. These we now know contain somewhat of a metalloid nature. It is not impossible, but that the metallic principle itself may be one and the same. At any rate, whatever tends to cast a gleam of light on such a subject, must be at all times acceptable, but peculiarly so at the present luminous epoch of chemical and galvanic science. It is to Mr. Robinson, the diligent companion of the able Reynolds, and who at present, with equal ardour, prosecutes his science, that I am indebted for the accurate observations which follow. In the hope that you will find room for what appears to me, at least, correlatively very important, I beg to remain,

Your's, &c.

PHILOTECHNICOS.

ENQUIRIES *and* EXPERIMENTS *concerning the* ALKALINE SUBSTANCE, *lately found at a* BLAST-FURNACE, *at* KETTLEY, *belonging to* MR. REYNOLDS.

A BLACK substance was found collected on the inside of the timp of No. 3, Blast-furnace; when found, it was in the state of a black powder, which, on being left exposed to the air, soon became pasty, and even fluid: at the time this substance was discovered, the furnace had been, for several turns, making hard-iron, or oxyginated crude iron, No. 3, of Mr. Mushet. Its solution had a strong alkaline taste, it effervesced briskly with acids; by their means a blue powder was deposited.

A black substance was also found in the air-hole, which proceeds from the false bottom of No. 3, blast-furnace, and which also deliquesces, and seems similar in its properties to that formed at the timp. A portion was taken to the laboratory, and tried as follows:

A. A small quantity was treated with vitriolic acid; the liquor effervesced and became blue; a blue powder was deposited, which retained its colour and form in excess of acid.

B. With marine acid a blue powder was also deposited, which also retained its colour and solidity in excess of acid, but became green by boiling.

C. With nitric acid the appearance as before described; but being super-saturated with caustic potash, the colour was destroyed, and oxide of iron deposited.

D. The solution C being filtred, and treated with muriate of iron, a blue powder was deposited, which proves the liquor to contain Prussic acid.

An iron tube was placed in the air-hole of the blast-furnace, the extremity of the tube being immersed in water, air came over slowly but constantly, so long as the blast was suffered to come into the furnace from the engine; but the air at the tube ceased, when the blast from the engine ceased; this being caught over water, it was neither absorbed by lime-water, nor deflagrated by contact of flame; neither was the flame extinguished, nor increased, by being immersed in a jar-full of this air; at the end of six times twelve hours the tube was taken out, and we found that at the inside of the hole in which the tube was inserted, a quantity of black powder was collected (about one pint measure); this we drew out of the hole on a shovel. In its descent we observed, that one part of the powder took fire, like carbon: another portion burnt like iron-filings in the flame of a candle, and at the same time a very strong smell of ammoniacal gas was disengaged, so strong, as not only to affect the organs of smell, but make the eyes run with water. The substance on the shovel was placed in a jar, and covered with water, and taken to the laboratory for experiment.

A. A quantity of the above was filtred; the solution was colourless; the taste and smell strongly ammoniacal; and it effervesced with acids.

B. With vitriolic acid, a blue powder was deposited, which retains its colour and solidity in excess of acid.

C. With muriatic acid a blue powder was deposited, which also retains its co-

lour in excess of acid, but becomes green by being boiled a few minutes.

D. A small quantity when treated with nitrate of lime, the lime deposited, and the liquor became blue. (Iron and Prussic acid.)

E. A quantity was treated with caustic lime, until the liquor ceased to effervesce with acids; it was then treated with nitrate of lime, and the lime precipitated. (Fixed alkali.)

F. A quantity was placed in a retort with caustic lime, and heat applied; ammoniacal gas came over, which was not only apparent to the smell, but changed the colour of red paper to a blue.

The above experiments (I think) prove, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the substance found, when the hole was closed, contained vegetable alkali, volatile alkali, Prussic acid, and oxide of iron.

After the tube was taken out of the hole, we observed, that much white dense vapour was extricated, which took fire at the extremity of the hole; but if a piece of lighted paper were introduced three or four inches into the hole, it became extinguished, and would be changed to a black coal. The iron tube, when taken out of the hole, smelt strongly of ammoniacal gas, but, in four or five hours, the smell was changed to the peculiar smell of Prussic acid mixed with ammoniac.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME of your Correspondents having regretted the want of a method, by which the performers of music should be able to ascertain, with exactness, the *time* in which the composers intended their pieces should be played, I request you will inform them, that some years ago, I purchased a small musical pendulum chronometer, with which there was a pamphlet describing it, and, if I am not mistaken, directions, by which, if duly attended to, the object wanted would in *future* be accomplished—that is to say, that composers now might point out the *time* they wished their music to be performed in. Not having the directions at hand, I do not exactly know what they are; but should your musical readers wish to be acquainted with the method, I have little doubt, but that they may meet with the chronometer, at *Peck's* (stationer) in Lombard-street, where I procured mine.

Your's, &c.

May 12, 1809. A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last Number a Correspondent of your's proposes a Society for the Abolition of War. Every one must concur in his wish for so desirable an end. War is a degradation to humanity. They, who boast of reason, as raising them above the brute creation, break, in battle, through every bond of feeling and of justice, and slaughter each other with the rancour of the most ferocious of animals. And yet is this decked with the title of glory.

——— "One death makes a villain;
"Thousands, a hero!

Every attempt to check the continuance of such a custom, demands our utmost respect and attention. Yet am I under the necessity of differing in opinion with Mr. W. and to say, that such an attainment is impossible. A very material difference exists between the slave-trade and war. The former was a practice introduced for the benefit and convenience only of mankind, and they might as easily relinquish it, through pity, as a rich man give alms to the poor: but the latter is an offspring of his nature and his passions. Unconnected with despotism, it is an excitement of national anger, to satisfy which, the people's most powerful means will be sought, to subvert, or annihilate, their enemy. Being a congregate body, their collective means will be the greatest, and to that they will advert. Measures of conciliations may be advanced, but there will never want despots to refuse justice, and to urge a torrent of hazardous warfare upon surrounding nations. Besides, even were there no tyrants to ferment strife, and spread desolation, national partiality, which is certainly an ever-existing principle, will be a sufficient bar to concurrence. Every kingdom, in some measure, oversees its own right, and, in even submitting to equity, frequently thinks it is rendering to tyranny what is due to itself. Nor can any effectual means be devised for the termination of such disputes. Treaties are already known. With the slave-trade it was different. The justice of relinquishment was clear to every one, and the concurrence of parties was all to be obtained. But through the oppression of tyrants, the clashing of parties, and the partiality of states, the world will never cease to be embroiled in battles. To eradicate war, its causes must be removed. And who can so far change

the

the mind of man, that he shall never become a tyrant? For it is the natural bias of the mind, and not his elevation in life, which makes him so. Can, too, I ask, the peculiar constructions of the mind, the situations, and the modes and circumstances of education, be reduced to such a similarity in different people, that the world shall be without variety of opinions? Or can such causes of opinion ever cease to create a national partiality? Before this can be obtained, the course of nature must be changed; and, without it, never can permanent peace be established. Were it possible to accomplish a cessation of hostility, I should be earnest, in whatever endeavours I was capable of, to further it: but, as it would be fruitless to attempt it, any proposals, or institutions for that end, can serve only to shew humanity in a few individuals.

Chesterfield, Your's, &c.
19*th Aug.* 1809. W. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO forward the ideas of your Correspondent, "H. W." as to the Abolition of War, I beg to offer to you the following hints towards forming a council for that purpose, which, if you think it worthy a place in your Magazine, you will please to insert.

In adopting such a plan, not only would Europe be saved the sad effusion of human blood, but see the greatest advantages to result. The meeting together, the communion with each other, of all the Sovereigns of Europe, would promote that personal friendship, from which the happiest results would flow: it would then be the great study among them, how to reign the most in *the hearts* of their respective subjects; how to make their people the happiest—the most comfortable. Those studies which ornament the heart, would take place of those that now occupy the attention, namely, how to become the most powerful in blood.

The advantage, too, to the rising Royal generations would be great; the laws of nations their study; the best mode of procuring for the people the blessings to arise from peace and friendship: in this they would emulate, and thus, by example, would the people, too, become more civilized, more humane, better men, and better Christians.

Darlington, Your's, &c.
Aug. 24, 1809. MENTOR.

Hints towards forming a Plan for settling National Disputes, and to prevent the savage Mode of determining such by Strength of Arm and Bloodshed.

That there shall be held on the 1st day of January in every year, at such place as the Royal President may appoint, a Grand Royal Council of the Sovereigns of Europe.

That such Grand Royal Council shall from their own body elect a Royal President for one year.

That after such appointment of Royal President, all national disputes shall be heard and determined by them; that a majority shall decide; that the Royal President shall have a casting vote in case of an equal division.

That the Princes, or Princesses, of Europe, not reigning, shall only advocate before such Grand Royal Council, the different matters so in dispute.

That the Ministers of States shall prepare short statements of all disputes, and transmit the same to the Royal President for the time being, at least three months previously to the sitting of such Grand Royal Council; and that such Council shall, and may, examine into the facts of all such disputes.

That the decisions of such Grand Royal Councils shall be final, conclusive, and binding, upon all parties concerned in such disputes.

That the Sovereign, who shall not abide such decisions, shall be considered and taken to have thereby forfeited his Crown; and that the Heir Apparent shall immediately after be crowned Sovereign in his place, and be Sovereign, as in case of death or abdication.

That such grand Royal Council shall, from time to time, direct the number of soldiers needful to the protection of each Sovereign, and his Court, and that no greater number of soldiers shall be raised on any pretence whatever.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to a Correspondent, who makes enquiry in your last Number, respecting a composition to remove grease spots from paper, I have to observe, that I do not know of any method for preventing the stain left by the turpentine, but am happy I have it in my power to inform him of a receipt not liable to the above defect, which is much at his service.

Roch-alum burnt, and flour of brimstone (of each an equal quantity) being finely

finely powdered, wet the paper a little, and put a small quantity of the powder upon the place, rubbing it gently with your finger, and the spots will disappear. Your's, &c.

May 6, 1809. BPLLD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE celebrity of your justly-esteemed Magazine induces me to correct an *error* of a Correspondent of your's, signed W. J.; and as it may be of some consequence to the lovers of Natural History, I lose no time in giving you information that your readers may rely upon.

All seeds and roots of foreign plants, sea-shells, and other objects of natural history, may be *imported*, if regularly entered and landed at the Custom-house, and the *duties paid* thereon, no *prohibition* by law existing on the above articles.

Long Room, Your's, &c.
Custom-house. THOMAS COPE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACTS *from the* JOURNAL *of a* REFLECTOR.

Delicacy and Refinement.

A CELEBRATED modern author has observed, that though honour, worth, and genius, are to be found in persons of the lower order, delicacy and refinement belong exclusively to rank, birth, and education.

Yet these are no less the gift of nature, than genius and honour; and as many instances could be adduced to prove their existence, where fortune has not smiled. Some minds are so gentle from humility, so delicate from feeling, that a court could add nothing ornamental to them but its forms.

Manners, it must be allowed, bespeak associations: an observer, who has seen much of the world, will easily discover in what line of society a person has moved; but he will not confound the condition of life with the mode of thinking, or be long in discriminating between the vulgar mind, and the lowly station.

It has been remarked, that arrogance commonly distinguished those who have raised themselves from obscure origins, and indigent states, to wealth and splendour; but let it be considered, these are not the persons who ever were endowed with delicacy and sentiment; yet endowed with keen sensations of injuries sustained before their elevation, are likely enough to repay,

"the proud man's contumely,"

when they are raised above it, and to revenge individual affront on their fellow-creatures in general.

It is devoutly to be wished, that arrogance were confined to these fortunate favourites of Plutus; but admirals, generals, and peers, afford instances of the same characteristic: the fact is, any situation to which power is annexed, has a tendency to swell the human heart; and when success is added to ambition, few have evinced superiority of soul, sufficient to bear their faculties with meekness.

Where delicacy and refinement predominate, it is very rarely that riches are attained; whatever enlarges ideas, polishes taste, and inspires sentiment, will check the means of acquiring them; such minds will not submit to the drudgery and toil, to the mortifications and rebuffs, which are inevitable in a close pursuit, where there are so many competitors. The possessor of these qualities,

"Not obvious, not obtrusive,"

prefers rather to live and die in obscurity—

Nec vixit male
Qui natus moriensque fefellit. HOR.

Such a commerce with the world as is necessary to procure wealth, naturally hardens; and, out of a court, the effect will appear. There, it does not; for the people who attend it, may be equally ill-natured, envious, and revengeful, every body must be polite; nor let it be supposed, a court is without its benefit in society, which confines so many bad passions within the precincts of the best thing in the world after religion—*Good-Breeding.*

Good-Nature.

Of all the dispositions which engage love, and ensure contentment, the disposition to be pleased stands foremost; without it, no person was ever long acceptable as a companion, or dear as a friend. The semblance of this amiable quality renders public places so agreeable; for though it be only worn as a mask, and the assembly may indulge themselves in remarks very opposite to benevolence afterwards, the appearance of gaiety and good humour must be preserved in such societies, to render them desirable.

The fastidious, however excellent; the suspicious, however penetrating; the satiric, however entertaining; cannot be loved: those who indulge in harsh conjectures, and triumph in seeing them well-founded, are ill qualified for the pil-

grimage of life, where they are necessarily associated with people of various characters, different tastes, and opposite pursuits. Subject as we are to the same vicissitudes and evils, nothing can render them supportable, or the road comfortable, but conciliating the favour of our fellow-travellers. Some there are, who love to jostle and circumvent each other throughout the journey; but they are always known and avoided before the end of it, and miss alike enjoyment and success.

Nothing (says an eminent writer) so clearly proves the excellence of good-nature, as that it disposes us to bear with those who are destitute of every other.

Though philanthropy and penetration have been supposed in their very nature to be things incompatible, on a close inspection they will be found inseparably united. It is because we only see partially, that we do not bear patiently, and interpret kindly. Who makes so many allowances for the ignorant as the wise? who feels so much pity for the evil, as the good? and the great advocate for the human race, is the Being of Perfection.

By penetration, is commonly understood a quick-sightedness into the faults of our fellow-creatures; but this is only a part, the easiest and the worst part, of sagacity. To discern a spark of radical worth, obscured as it may be by many errors, to do homage to upright principle accompanied with bigotry, to espy the modest virtues in the shade where slander or malevolence have placed them;—this is penetration: not to discover (what is generally obvious enough) the predominant failing in a character; though, even in this respect, the censorious judge inaccurately, as the eye which has a beam in it, sees the mote double.

Far be it from the moralist to palliate vice; and, in this age, it is the virtuous who need an advocate: we are accustomed to hear the softest appellations given to gross enormities, and to see the most splendid colourings bestowed on meretricious and dishonourable conduct.

There was a time in England, when the novelist and the poet always represented their heroes virtuous, and engaged our interest for a worthy character; but now, even the drama presents its chief personage destitute of every excellence; and with no charm but allurement, endeavours to inspire not only our pity, but our admiration, for some adultress, or spendthrift. To be pleased with such a subversion of right and wrong, is not good-nature, but depraved principle, and comes under the denomination of positive evil.

Cruelty.

"Pity (says Johnson) is not natural to man: children are cruel; savages are cruel; pity is acquired and improved by the cultivation of reason: we may have uneasy sensations from seeing a creature in distress, without pity; but we have not pity, unless we wish to relieve it. When I am on my way to dine with a friend, and, finding it late, have bid the coachman make haste; if I happen to attend when he whips his horses, I may feel unpleasantly that the animals are put to pain, but I do not wish him to desist; no, I bid him drive on." If pity imply a wish to relieve, cruelty must imply a wish to torture; unfeelingness is not cruelty, though its effects be pain; savages may inflict pain from want of thought, but they are only cruel when they seek to torment, as they do their prisoners in war, and their enemies in peace. Dr. Johnson was cruel, if the anguish of the horses was present to his mind, and he wished the driver to inflict it; though the beasts would have suffered as much from the lash, had it never come into his mind; but then, like savages and children, he would not have been cruel, but thoughtless.

Pity is not acquired by the cultivation of reason, or the Stoics would have been the most compassionate persons in the world. It is true they were never cruel, but they did not pity; nay, it was considered as a weakness, and would have excluded any disciple from their community. Reason taught them to endure, and to relieve, but not to feel. In the passions, not the ratiocinative faculty, we find the seeds of pity, cruelty, and all other emotions; and as these are controled, or indulged, man becomes a tyrant, or benefactor, to his species. Their total extinction (which was the professed aim of the Stoic) prevented him no less from being injurious than social. He never would have commanded the coachman to drive on, if the animals were to be tormented by it: but neither would he have entered a carriage, or feasted with a friend. This sect, of which Epictetus was the glory, notwithstanding some of its extravagancies, was the best of its time: the Stoics rejected the idea of Fate, independent of events appointed by the councils of God: they zealously maintained the doctrine of a particular Providence, the omnipotence of

of the Deity, and his attributes of justice and benevolence: they inculcated a tranquil submission to his will; and their principles of morality were more consonant to the purity of the Christian religion, than those of any other philosophers: their contempt of wealth, pomp, and pleasure; their indifference to pain, infamy, and death; their belief of the dignity of their nature, and their absolute power over the senses; inspired that elevation of sentiment, which constituted noble character, and afforded to succeeding ages a brilliant example of virtues without hope, and magnanimity without reward. The Scriptures present to us the only system which comprises the excellence of all others, without their defects; fortitude without the obduracy of Stoicism, morals without the pride of the Academy, and humanity to the brute creation without the reveries of Pythagoras; nor is there a stronger argument for its divine nature, than that its perfect precepts tend no less to individual than universal happiness.

Sensibility.

There is no word so ill understood, and so often perverted, as Sensibility. The fretful, the violent, nay, even the revengeful, will tell you, that their impatience, anger, or resentment, are merely owing to finer feelings than others possess; and they will brand the silent sufferer with the reproach of obduracy, because the fear of giving pain to his neighbours prevents the utterance of grief, and the complaint of injury.

If, on such occasions, a faithful friend should venture to remonstrate, and, having conquered these evil passions in himself, contend that they are conquerable, the clamour against him is universal. He is pronounced to be not only obtuse, but cruel, incapable of sympathizing, because disdaining to flatter, and adding to distress, because he points out error; so far from estimating the character which prefers the welfare to the favour of a fellow-creature, these people of sensibility discard him from their society with calumny, reproach, and scorn.

But what is sensibility? Is it merely a perception of evil? a quick resentment of offences, of injuries imagined by self-love? Are not the kind affections, love, joy, pity, as properly feelings of the mind, as pride, envy, and hatred? and which best deserve the name of fine feelings?

Never was a mind possessed of them, that thus boasted of the possession. No: they are evinced in words and actions of benevolence, not in empty declamation, and self-applauding vanity.

Fiends may as justly arrogate to themselves the praises of sensibility, as these tormentors of mankind, who, being always discontented and unhappy, sagaciously discover the fault to be in their neighbours; and having quarrelled with the arrangement of things in this world, modestly arraign the wisdom of another—but it is owing to *their sensibilities!*

It may be remarked, that people of this description do not feel indignation at the vices of the community as connected with the public good; but at the affronts supposed to be offered to themselves; and provided their own interest is out of the question, and their will undisputed, they are as unmoved at the injuries committed against another, as the Stoic whom they condemn.

Antonio is of this class: not only in this respect, but in every other, he is totally devoid of self-knowledge; he mistakes his fastidiousness of humour for delicacy of taste, his extreme positiveness for steady principle, and his irritable temper for exquisite sensibility.

And what is it he feels? Not the worth of the deserving; not the talents of the uncelebrated; not the sorrows of the wretched—but his *own importance.* He will tell you, indeed, there is no one who regards his friends more sincerely. Why? Not for any merits they possess, but because he thinks them sensible of his; because they applaud his penetration, and fly at his command, qualify his vanity, and contribute to his ease.

Talk not of sensibility distinct from virtue, reason, and benevolence; it is the selfishness of a feeble mind; it is the tenderness of an unsound heart.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your "Constant Reader," relative to the *Heleanthus Annuus*, I have to state, in consequence of receiving some seeds said to be of a new variety, I have it growing in many parts of my garden; most of them in exposed situations. About ten days ago, when we had more sun than has generally been experienced this season, I took particular notice of the different plants, and have to observe, as the result of my observations, that the flowers were in the direction of every point of the compass.

Clapton, Your's, &c.
Sept. 16, 1809. WM. KENT.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of* HENRY BRIGGS, *the* MATHEMATICIAN, *compiled from* PROFESSOR WARD'S LIVES *of the* PROFESSORS *of* GRESHAM COLLEGE, *and other authentic* SOURCES.

HENRY Briggs was born at Warley Wood, a small hamlet in the parish of Halifax, in Yorkshire; the time of his birth is uncertain. Dr. Smith places it about the year 1560,* which, I presume, he might collect from what is said by Mr. Wood, that he died on the 26th of January, 1630, aged 70, or more:† and likewise by Mr. Gillibrand, who, speaking of his death, calls him, *Apellem nostrum septuagenarium.*‡ But, in a letter from Mr. Joseph Mede, of Christ's College, in Cambridge, dated the 6th February, 1630, it is said, "Mr. Henry Brigges, of Oxford, the great Mathematician, is lately dead; 74 years of age.§"

According to this account, which is more express and determinate than either of the former, he must have been born in the year 1556. After his education at a Grammar school in the country, he was sent to St. John's College, at Cambridge, about the year 1577, and admitted a scholar of the house, about the 5th of November, 1579. In the year 1581, he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts; that of Master, in 1585, and was chosen a Fellow of the College, on the 29th of March, 1588. His chief study was the mathematics, in which he excelled; and, in the year 1592, was made examiner and lecturer in that faculty, and soon after reader of the physic-lecture founded by Dr. Linacey.

Upon the settlement of Gresham College, he was chosen first professor of geometry there, about the beginning of March, in the year 1596. And some time after he made a table, by the help of which the magnetical declination being given, the height of the pole may be easily found. This table was united to an instrument, described in Dr. Gilbert's 5th book *Of the Loadstone*, and published by Mr. Blondeville, in 1602. In the year 1609, he contracted an acquaintance with the learned Mr. James Usher, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, which continued many years, by letters, two of which are yet extant. In the former of them, which is dated in August, 1610, he tells him, among other things, "That he was engaged in the subject of eclipses." But in the latter, dated the 16th of March, 1615, he acquaints him with his being wholly taken up, and employed, about the noble invention of logarithms, then lately discovered;* in which he had afterwards so great a concern, that it will be necessary to give a more particular account of it. Mr. Wood tells us, that "one Dr. Craig, a Scotchman, coming out of Denmark into his own country, called upon John Neper, Baron of Marchestoun, near Edinburgh, and told him, among other discourses, of a new invention in Denmark, by Longomontanus, as 'tis said to save the tedious multiplication and division in astronomical calculations." Neper being solicitous to know farther of him concerning this matter, he could give no other account of it, than that it was by proportionable numbers; which hint Neper taking, he desired him, at his return, to call upon him again. Craig, after some weeks had passed, did so; and Neper then shewed him a rude draught of what he called "*Canon Mirabilis Logarithmorum*," which draught, with some alterations, he printed in 1614. It came afterwards into the hands of our author, Briggs, and into those of William Oughtred, from whom the relation of this matter came.†

As this story is told, one would imagine it came from Mr. Oughtred; but there is no mention of it in his writings. And it seems strange, that Longomontanus, had he any pretensions to it, should have no where laid claim to the honour of this admirable invention,‡ but left the glory of its first discovery to be fully ascribed to the Baron of Marchestoun.§

This could not be for want of attention to a thing of that importance, or an opportunity of doing himself justice in so long a course of time; for he lived, as Vossius tells, to the year 1647, and was upwards of 80 years old, when he died.‖

* Vit. Hen. Briggii, p. 1.

† Athen. Oxon. v. 1. c. 550. Hist. et Ant. Ox. l. ii. p. 41.

‡ Præf. ad Trigon. Brit.

§ MS. Mr. Baker.

* Usher's Letters, p. 12--35.

† Athen. Ox. v. 1. c. 549.

‡ Vid. Smith in Vit. H. B. p. 5.

§ See Mac Kenzie's Lives of the Scots Writers; p. 522.

‖ De Natura Artium. Lib. iii. s. 46. p. 180. Gassendi

Gassendi, indeed, in the Life of Tycho Brahe, mentions a compendious method of calculation in trigonometry, as discovered by him, in which addition and subtraction was used, instead of multiplication and division. And in one place he adds this remark: *Quod ut fieri posset, docuit postmodum suo Logarithmorum Canone Neperus.**

But that Nepers' discovery was altogether different from what was spoken of by Gassendi, may appear by consulting the authors, by which the artifice itself, then used for that purpose, is particularly explained.† This invention was no sooner known, than it gained the applause of all the eminent mathematicians of that age, who found it to answer what the noble author had said of it, in his dedication to Prince Charles—that "*adminiculo plures quæstiones mathematicæ unius horæ spatio, quam pristina et communiter recepta forma sinuum, tangentium, et secantium, vel integro die absolvantur.*"

But no one more extolled it than Mr. Briggs, who speaks thus of it in the letter above-mentioned. "Naper, Lord of Markiston, hath set my head and hands to work with his new and admirable logarithms.—I hope to see him this summer, if it please God; for I never saw a book which pleased me better, and made me more wonder.‡ And he kept his resolution; for when summer came on, in the year 1616, he took a journey into Scotland, to converse with him upon that subject, and the summer following made him a second visit. This year the Baron published his *Rabdologia*, in the dedication of which to the Lord Chancellor Seton, he mentions another species of logarithms, different from what he had published in 1614, and which he had invented since that time. His words are these:—'*Logarithmorum speciem aliam multo præstantiorem nunc etiam invenimus, et creandi methodum una cum eorum usu, si Deus longiorem vitæ et valetudinis concesserit, e vulgare statuimus, ipsam autem novi canonis supputationem ob infirmam corporis nostri valetudinem viris in hoc studii genere versatis relinquimus; imprimis vero D. Henrico Briggs, Londini publico geometriæ professori, et amico mihi charissimo.*§ It seems, from this passage, as if the Baron, being then sensible of his declining health, was desirous, by this public notice of his new method of logarithms, and his expectations from Mr. Briggs, to engage him more firmly in the prosecution of that useful, but very laborious, work, here mentioned. Soon after the publication of the "*Canon Mirificus Logarithmorum*," it was translated into English by Mr. Edw. Wright, and sent to the author into Scotland for his perusal, who approved of it very well; but Mr. Wright dying before the book returned from Scotland, the care of the impression was, both by him and the Baron, committed to Mr. Briggs, who published it in the year 1616, containing some account of its excellent uses; and a description of the instrumental table, to find the part proportional, placed at the end. But in the year 1617, after the discovery of the second sort of logarithms, Mr. Briggs, for the sake of his friends and hearers at Gresham College, printed his *Logarithmorum Chilias prima*, which was of that kind, as intimated in the preface, where he says, *Quod autem hi logarithmi deversi sint ab iis, quos charissimus inventor, memoriæ semper colendæ, in suo edidit Canone Mirifico, sperandum ejus librum posthumum, abunde nobis propediem satisfacturum*; and this *Chilias Prima* is what Sir Henry Bourchier refers to in the following passage of a letter, written by him to Dr. Usher: "Our kind friend, Mr. Briggs, hath lately published a supplement to the most excellent Table of Logarithms, which, I presume, he has sent you."* This letter is dated the 6th of December, 1617, and that the *Chilias Prima* was printed the same year, appears by the title page. But as the Baron did not die till the 3d of April, 1618,† and as his death is intimated by Mr. Briggs, in the words of his preface just before cited, the book, I presume, was not published before the Baron's decease, when it came out with that preface before it, in which mention is made of a posthumous work, written by the Baron, that might shortly be expected, and was afterwards published by his son, in the year 1619. We find by the passage transcribed above from the Baron's dedication of his Rabdologia, that what he purposed to do himself, in relation to the second species of logarithms, was only to give an account how they were made, and explain the use of them; and to leave the labour of their

* Tych Brahes Vit. a Pet. Gassend. p. 109, 165, ed. 1655, 4to.

† Vid. Clavium de Astrolab. Lib. i. Lem. 53; Pitisci Trigonomet. Lib. 7. Initium, &c.

‡ Usher's Letters, p. 36.

§ Edinburgi, 1617; 8vo.

* Usher's Letters, p. 62.

† Mac Kenzie ubi supra, p. 513.

calculation

calculation to others, and particularly to Mr. Briggs; but he did not live to go through what he intended, and, therefore, after his decease, the MS. being sent to Mr. Briggs, he made several additions to it, as will appear by the following contents of the book itself.

1. *Mirifici logarithmorum canonis constructio, et eorum ad naturales ipsorum numeros habitudines.*

2. *Appendix de alia et præstantiori logarithmorum specie construenda, in qua scilicet unitatis logarithmus est* 0.

3. *Lucubrationes aliquot doctissimi D. Henrici Briggii in Appendicem præmissam.*

4. *Propositiones quædam eminentissimæ ad triangula sphærica mira facilitate resolvenda.*

5. *Annotationes aliquot doctissimi D. Henrici Briggii in Propositiones præmissas.*

Concerning these pieces, the editor has given the following account in his Preface:—"Lucubrationes aliquot mathematici excellentissimi D. Henrici Briggii, publici apud Londinenses professoris, in memoratas Propositiones et novam hanc logarithmorum speciem, typis mandari curavimus; qui novi hujus canonis supputandi laborem gravissimum pro singulari amicitia quæ illi cum patre meo intercessit, animo libentissimo in se suscepit; creandi methodo, et usuum explanatione, inventori relictis. Nunc autem, ipso ex hac vita evocato, totius negotii onus doctissimi Briggii humeris incumbere, et Sparta hæc ornanda, illi sorte quadam obtigisse videtur."* From this account it appears, that, the Baron not living to finish what he had undertaken, in relation to the new logarithms, not only the labour of calculating them, but the other part also, came now to be devolved upon Mr. Briggs; both which he admirably well performed afterwards in his Arithmetica Logarithmica. But as the Baron had before claimed to himself the invention of these logarithms, so we find that his son here repeats the same claim; and therefore it may be proper to hear in what manner Mr. Briggs himself relates this matter, in his Preface to his book last-mentioned, where he professedly treats of it. His words are these: *Quod logarithmi isti diversi sunt ab iis, quos clarissimus vir Baro Marchistonii in suo edidit Canone Mirifico, non est quod mireris. Ego enim, cum meis auditoribus Londini, publico in Collegio Gresshamensi horum doctrinam explicarem animadverti, multo futurum commoduis; si logarithmus sinus totius servaretur* 0, *ut in Canone Mirifico; logarithmus autem partis decimæ ejusdem sinus totius, nempe sinus* 5 *graduum* 44 *m.* 21 *s. esset* 1,0000000000. *Atque ea de re scripsi statim ad ipsum autorem, et quam primum per anni tempus, et vacationem a publico docendi munere licuit, profectus sum Edinburgum, ubi humanissime ab eo acceptus hæsi per integrum mensem. Cum autem inter nos de horum mutatione sermo haberetur, ille se idem dudum sensisse et cupivisse dicebat, veruntamen istos quos jam paraverat, edendos curasse donec alios, si per negotia et valetudinem liceret, magis commodos perfecissit. Istam autem mutationem ita faciendam censebat; ut* 0 *esset logarithmus unitatis, et* 1,0000000000 *sinus totius, quod ego longe commodissimum esse, non potui non agnoscere. Cæpi igitur ejus hortatu, rejectis illis quos antea paraveram, de horum calculo serio cogitari. Et sequenti æstate iterum profectus Edinburgum horum, quos hic exhibeo, præcipuos illi ostendi, idem etiam tertia æstate libentissime facturus, si Deus illum nobis tam diu superstitem esse voluisset.*

From this relation it appears, that in 1615, Mr. Briggs, in explaining the subject of logarithms to his hearers at Gresham College, as delivered in the *Canon Mirificus*, observed, it would be more commodious, if they were so altered, that 0 should be the logarithm of the whole sine, as in the Canon, and 1,0000000000 be made the logarithm of the tenth part of the whole sine, viz. 5° 44′ 21″; and presently after, he acquainted the author of this by a letter; and having calculated some logarithms after that manner, in the year 1616, after his lectures in Trinity Term, he took a journey to Edinburgh to pay him a visit, and shew him what he had done. He was very kindly received by the Baron, and stayed with him a month: and in their conversation upon that head, the Baron told him, he was sensible the logarithms might be altered for the better, before he published his Canon, but chose to have them printed in the manner he had prepared them, till he had leisure and health to make others more commodious, which he thought would be best, if 0 were made the logarithm of an unit, and 1,0000000000 that of the whole sine. Mr. Briggs agreed with him in this; and at his desire, after he came back to London,

* Edinburgi, 1619, 4to.

don, throwing by those he had calculated upon his former scheme, made others in the manner suggested by the Baron; and having calculated near the first thousand,* which he calls here *præcipuos*, not from their number, but the difficulty and labour of their calculation, the summer following he took a second journey to Edinburgh, and communicated them to the Baron, who highly approved of them, and earnestly pressed him to proceed. It is plain, therefore, they both saw an alteration from the first plan in the Canon would be very convenient, and had formed a different scheme, before they knew each other's sentiments; but when they came afterwards to converse together, Mr. Briggs gave in to that proposed by the Baron, as the more commodious. Upon this plan Mr. Briggs's *Arithmetica Logarithmica* was formed and published in the year 1624. However, Mr. Wingate, in a small tract, which he printed two years after, attributes the invention of this latter kind of logarithms solely to him. "John Neper (says he), Baron Marcheston, in Scotland, hath due right to challenge the first invention of the logarithms in general. Then to Master Henry Briggs, Professor of Geometry, in the University of Oxford, is duly attributed the invention and fabric of that kind of logarithm, which are far more expedite than those of Master Neper's invention.†" As to the fabric, his claim is incontestible; but how far the invention was his, may, I think, be understood best from his own account of that matter, as he thought fit to relate it himself. The reason of his calling Mr. Briggs Professor of Geometry at Oxford was this: In the year 1719, Sir Henry Savil, Warden of Merton College, having founded both an astronomy and geometry lecture in Oxford, gave the former to Dr. Bainbridge, and offered the latter to Mr. Briggs, which he accepted, and became his first professor in that science. Sir Henry had himself, for some time, discharged that province, and read thirteen lectures upon the first eight propositions of Euclid's Elements, which were afterwards printed;‡ and then he surrendered the chair to Mr. Briggs, taking leave of his audience, in his last lecture, in these words: *Trado lampadem successori meo, doctissimo viro, qui vos ad intima Geometriæ mysteria perducet.**—Mr. Briggs entered upon this new province, Jan. 8, that year, which he opened with an eloquent oration; and the week following began his lectures, with the 9th proposition of Euclid, where Sir Henry Savil had left off.† However, he continued to hold his professorship at Gresham College till the 25th of July, 1620, and then resigned it.

Upon his going to Oxford, he settled himself at Merton College, and soon after was incorporated Master of Arts into that University, where he continued till his death. In the year 1622, he published a small tract of the *North-west Passage to the South Sea*, through the continent of Virginia, and by Hudson's Bay, prefixing to it only H. B. the initial letters of both his names. The reason that led him to this was, probably, that he was then a member of the company trading to Virginia,‡ the first English colony in America. His next performance was the great and elaborate work abovementioned, called *Arithmetica Logarithmica*, containing (as is said in the title) 30,000 logarithms, from 1 to 20,000, and from 90,000 to 100,000, with the addition of another 1000, from 1,000,000 to 101,000 at the end, not expressed in the table. The learned Gerard Vossius, therefore, has been guilty of a mistake, in the account he has given of this book, when he says, *Anno* 1624, *effulsit Henricus Briggius, Professor prius Londinensis ac postea Oxoniensis. Hic cum accepisset posteriorem logarithmorum formam a Nepero Scoto, inventam, ac sibi ab eo commissam, eam cum chiliadibus viginti et una logarithmorum, ad numeros totidem absolutis, Londini prelo commisit.*§ In this passage, instead of the word *viginti*, should have been written *triginta*, for the book contains in the whole 31,000 logarithms. To these Mr. Briggs has prefixed a large dissertation, of the nature, construction, and use of logarithms, which part of the work, as has been said, was devolved upon him by the death of the Baron of Marcheston. In this dissertation, he laid down a method for supplying the intermediate numbers from 20,000 to 90,000, which, as he shows, had no remaining difficulty, and required only the time and labour of calculation. And, in order to encourage some skilful

* Præf. ad Chil. prim. Logarith.

† Pref. to the Construction and Use of the Logarithmic Tables. Lond. 1626.

‡ Oxonii, 1621.

* Ibid. in fin.

† Hist. et Ant. Ox. l. i. p. 144.

‡ MS. Mr. Peck.

§ De Natur. Art. p. 173. b.

persons

persons to undertake this, he offered to furnish them with paper he had by him, ready prepared, and divided into columns proper for that purpose; as likewise to inform them, at what part to begin, that they might not interfere one with another; and promised, when the whole was finished, to endeavour to procure a new edition of the work so completed.* But he was eased of this trouble by the great pains and industry of Mr. Adrian Vlacq, of Ter-Gouw, in Holland, who performed this task with such expedition, as to complete the Canon, and publish it in the year 1628. The reason why Mr. Briggs omitted to do this himself, seems to be suggested by him at the end of his dissertation, where he says, *Superest adhuc logarithmorum usus nobilissimus, et maxime necessarius in doctrina triangulorum sphæricorum. quem seorsum, uti spero, peculiari libro exhibebo.* Considering his age at that time, he could scarce expect to live long enough to go through both, and therefore, leaving to others that, wherein his singular skill and abilities were now less necessary, he thought it best to employ them in what they were more peculiarly required. Accordingly he engaged in this other grand design, *De Doctrina Triangulorum*, which he proposed to complete in two books, but lived to write the first only, leaving the second to the care of his old friend, Mr. Henry Gillibrand, who finished the work, and published it under the title of *Trigonometria Britannica.*

In the preface to this treatise, Mr. Gillibrand has given a just encomium on Mr. Briggs, expressed in so good language, and fine a manner, that it might deservedly claim a place here, were the length of it consistent with my design. Thus lived and died this celebrated mathematician, inferior to none whom he left behind him. He finished his life on the 26th of January, 1630, in Merton College, and was buried in the choir of the chapel there, under the honorary monument of Sir Henry Savil, a plain stone being laid over him, with his name only inscribed upon it,† which has been since removed upon the new-paving of the choir.

The following account of him stands yet in the College Register :—Jan. 26, 1630—*Obiit apud nos commensalis, Magister Henricus Brigges, vir quidem moribus ac vita integerrimus; quem in rebus geometricis, quarum studiis primum Cantabrigiæ in societate Collegii S. Johannis sese a juventute sua addixerat, dein publicus prælector Londini in Collegio Greshamensi multos per annos sustinuerat, omnium sui temporis eruditissimum Henricus Savilius, ut primo ex fundatione sua geometriæ professoris munere fungeretur, Oxonium evocavit; cujus exequias 29 die proximi sequente, concione habita a Magistro Sellar, et oratione funebri a Magistro Cressy, una cum primoribus academiæ celebravimus.*

The learned Mr. Thomas Gataker, who attended his lectures when he was reader of the mathematics at St. John's College, Cambridge, and continued his friendship with him afterwards, when professor of Gresham College, and he himself was preacher of Lincoln's-inn, represents him as highly esteemed by all persons skilled in the mathematics, both at home and abroad; and says, that, desiring him once to give his judgment concerning judicial astrology, his answer was, that he conceived it to be a mere system of groundless conceit.* And Mr. Oughtred calls him the mirror of the age, for excellent skill in geometry.† But his successor at Gresham College, Mr. Isaac Barrow, has given his character more fully, in his oration there upon his admission, wherein he speaks thus of him: *Attestor tuum quod notris agmen ducit in tabulis, omni laude majus, omnique encomio celebratius nomen, doctrina, acumine, solertia, præstantissime Brigii, tu qui logarithmorum, illud præclarissimum artificium non tua quidam, (quod ad gloriam maxime fecerit), reperisti fortuna; quod æque laudem meretur, consummasti sed industria, atque omnibus numeris absolvisti; quod inutile forsan adhuc et imperfectum jaceret opus fundamenti sui ruderibus obvolutum, nisi subtilissimi tu limam ingenii, et indefessæ diligentiam manus, adhibuisses. Qui densas istas numerorum phalanges, dum velut in aciem ordinatam instrueres, totque immensis nobis canones concinnares, tui temporis dispendio nostri otium redemisti, tuo labore nostrum sublevasti tædium, nostro ut somno parceres, ærumnosis teipsum vigiliis macerasti, dignus propterea, qui innumerabiles a nobis, neque per tuos etiam logarithmos computabiles, gratias reportares.*

* In Præfat.

† Athen. Ox. v. i. c. 550.

* Vindicat. of the Annot. on Jerem. X 2. p. 87.

† Apoleg. ep. against Rich. de Lamam, p. 30.

But

But though his life was thus spent in close and severe studies, more for the benefit of mankind than his own private interest, yet they do not seem to have affected, or had any bad influence on, his temper; for his letters not only discover an ease and sedateness of mind, but likewise an agreeable cheerfulness and pleasantry. Among the *Poemata Græca et Latina*, written by Mr. Henry Jacob, who was then much celebrated for his skill in philology, there is this epigram upon Mr. Briggs:

Βριγγίαδης ζωστὴρ, καὶ συνδρομος ἄστρων,
Εὐχλειὴν φρονέων, καὶ Πτολεμαῖον ὅλως·
Ην ἐτι τεχνοῦσος· μαλα γαρ πελεν αυτοφανης τις
Πραξεας ἐμμέλεος, φρονίδας ἐράνιος
Παυσε δε μιν τεχνης ἀϊδ' ἀυτὴ μοιρα θανοῦσες,
Ἀστρονομεὶ ψυχὴ, σωμα γεωμέτρει.

He wrote many things which are published by other persons.

1. A Table to find the Height of the Pole, the Magnetical Declination being given.

This was published in Mr. Thomas Blondeville's Theoriques of the Seven Planets: London, 1602, quarto.

2. Tables for the Improvement of Navigation.

A Table of the Declination of every Minute of the Ecliptick, in Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds.

A Table of the Sun's Prostaphæreses.

A Table of the Equations of the Sun's Ephimerides.

A Table of the Sun's Declination.

Tables to find the Height of the Pole in any Latitude, from the Height of the Pole Star.

These tables are printed in the second edition of Mr. Edward Wright's Treatise, entitled, "Certain Errors in Navigation Detected and Corrected:" London, 1610, 4to.*

3. A Description of an Instrumental Table, to find the least Proportion, as devised by Mr. Edward Wright.

This is subjoined to Neper's admirable Table of Logarithms, translated into English by Mr. Wright, and after his death published by Mr. Briggs, with a preface of his own: London, 1616, 1618,† 12mo.

4. *Logarithmorum Chilias prima; Londini*, 1617, 8vo.

5. *Lucubrationes et annotationes in opera posthuma I. Neperi Edinburgi*, 1619, 4to.

Of this an account has been already given.

6. *Euclidis Elementorum VI. libri priores, secundum vestra exemplaria restituti, ex versiorie Latina Frederici Commandini, aliquammultis in locis castigati: Londini*, 1620, folio.

This was printed without his name to it.

7. A Treatise of the North-west Passage to the South Sea, through the Continent of Virginia, and by Fretum Hudson: by H. B. London, 1622, 4to.

This was reprinted in Purchases Pilgrimes, vol. iii. p. 852.

8. *Arithmetica Logarithmica, sive Logarithmorum chiliades trigrinta, pro numeris naturali serie crescentibus ab unitate ad* 100,000, *una cum canone triangulorum, seu tabula artificialium sinuum, tangentium et secantium ad radium* 5,00000000000 *et ad singula scrupula prima quadrantis. Quibus novum traditur compendium, quo nullum nec admirabilius nec utilius ad solvenda pleraque problemata arithmetica et geometrica. Hos numeros primus invenit clarissimus vir,* Joannes Neperus, *Bar. Merchistonii eos autem ex ejusdem sententia mutavit, eorumque ortum et usum illustravit,* Henricus Briggius, *in celeberrima academia Oxoniensi Professor Savilianus. Editio secunda, aucta per Adrianum Vlacq. Goudanum; Goudæ*, 1628, folio.

This edition, soon after his death, was translated into English, with the following title:

Logarithmical Arithmeticke, or Tables of Logarithms, for absolute numbers from an unit to 1,000,000, as also for signs, tangents, and secantes, for every minute of a quadrant, with a plain description of their use in Arithmeticke, Geometry, Navigation, &c. These numbers were first invented by the most excellent John Neper, Baron of Marchiston, and the same were transformed, and the foundation and use of them illustrated with his approbation, by Henry Brigges, Sir Henry Savile's Professor of Geometry, in the University of Oxford: the uses whereof were written in Latin by the author himself; and since his death published in English by diverse of his friends, according to his mind, for the benefit of such as understand not the Latin tongue. London, 1631, folio.

9. *Trigonometria Britannica, sive de doctrina triangulorum libri duo, &c. Goudæ*, 1633, folio.

The whole title of this Treatise has been given before, among the works of Mr. Gillibrand, who composed the second

* See the end of Mr. Wright's preface.

† Whether this be really a second edition or not, I cannot say.

second book, after the death of Mr. Briggs, and published them both. Mr. Sherburne, therefore, was mistaken in saying, "This book was put forth by Mr. Briggs."*

10. Two Letters to the learned James Usher.

These are published in the collection of the learned Archbishop Usher's Letters, Number iv. and xvi. London, 1686, folio.

11. *Mathematica ab antiquis minus cognita.*

This is a summary account of the most observable inventions of modern mathematicians, communicated by Mr. Briggs, to Dr. George Hakewell, and published by him in several editions of his Apologie: London, folio.

Besides the things above-mentioned, Mr. Briggs wrote some others, which have never been published.

1. Commentaries on the Geometry of Peter Ramus.

Mr. Wood says, that after the author's death, this Treatise came into the hands of Mr. John Greaves, from him to his brother Dr. Thomas Greaves, and then to Mr. Theodore Haak, a Fellow of the Royal Society.†

2. *Duæ epistolæ ad celeberrimum virum, Christianum Sever. Longomontanum.*

One of these letters contained some remarks upon a treatise of Longomontanus, about squaring the circle, and the other a defence of Arithmetical Geometry. Both of them were in the possession of Dr. Smith, who intended to publish them, but did not live to execute his design.*

These which follow, are in the hands of Mr. Jones.

1. *Animadversiones Geometricæ*, 4to.

2. *De eodem argumento*, 4to.

Both these treatises contain great variety of geometrical propositions concerning the properties of many figures, with several arithmetical computations, relating to the circle, angular sections, &c.

3 An English Treatise of Common Arithmetic, folio.

In this are contained, not only the vulgar rules, but also the manner of extracting the square and cube roots, with the rules of proportion, allegation, arithmetical, and geometrical progression.

4. A Letter to Mr. Clarke, of Gravesend, dated from Gresham College, February 25, 1606, with which he sends him the description of a ruler, called Bedwell's ruler, with directions how to draw it.

This Mr. Bedwell was a clergyman, who had a living at Tottenham,† and was one of the seven in that class at Westminster, who were appointed by King James I. to revise the English translation of the bible.‡

* Appendix to Manilius.

† Athen. Oxon. v. i. c. 550.

* See Usher's Letters.

† Fuller's Church History of Brit. l. x. page 45.

‡ Vit. H. Brigii. p. 19.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS, AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analysis of scarce and curious Books.

Micro-cosmographie: or a Peece of the World Discovered; in Essayes and Characters. The fifth edition, much enlarged. 16° Lond. 1629.

THIS work, which has been often attributed to Edward Blount, was really written, according to Anthony Wood, by John Earle, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, whose "younger years were adorned with oratory, poetry, and witty fancies; and his elder years with quaint preaching, and subtle disputes."

Honest Isaac Walton, speaking of Mr. Hooker, and King James, says, "Nor did his son, our late King Charles I. ever mention him but with the same reverence, enjoining his son, our now gracious king, to be studious in Mr. Hooker's books. And our learned antiquary, Mr. Cambden, mentioning the death, the modesty, and other vertues, of Mr. Hooker, and magnifying his books, wish't, that for the honour of this, and benefit of other nations, they were turn'd into the universal language.

language. Which work, though undertaken by many, yet they have been weary, and forsaken it; but the reader may now expect it, having been long since begun, and lately finisht, by the happy pen of Dr. Earl, late Lord Bishop of Salisbury, of whom I may justly say, (and let it not offend him, because it is such a truth as ought not to be concealed from posterity, or those that now live, and yet know him not,) that since Mr. Hooker dyed, none have lived whom God hath blest with more innocent wisdom, more sanctified learning, or a more pious, peaceable, primitive temper: so that this excellent person seems to be only like himself, and our venerable Richard Hooker, and only fit to make the learned of all nations happy, in knowing what hath been too long confin'd to the language of our little island."

Such was the character of Bishop Earle, who having retired to Oxford during the great plague, died there November 17th, 1665, and was buried in the chapel of Merton College, where he had been admitted as a scholar in 1620.

The date of the first edition of the "*Micro-cosmographie*," has not come to our knowledge. The fourth, fifth, and sixth editions, were dated in 1628, 1629, and 1630: and the author of "Censura Literaria," mentions a re-publication of it in 1731. From the characters, which are no less than seventy-seven in number, the following have been selected. In a few instances they may, perhaps, bear particular allusion to manners, which are now obsolete; but, in general, they will be found to exhibit traits which cannot be mistaken, even at the present hour.

A Grave Divine,

"Is one that knows the burden of his calling, and hath studied to make his shoulders sufficient: for which he hath not beene hasty to launch foorth of his port the Universitie, but expected the ballast of learning, and the wind of opportunitie. Divinity is not the beginning, but the end of his studies, to which hee takes the ordinary stayte, and makes the arts his way. Hee counts it not prophanenesse to be polisht with humane reading, or to smooth his way by Aristotle to schoole-divinity. He has sounded both religions, and anchor'd in the best, and is a protestant out of judgement, not faction, not because his country, but his reason, is on this side. The ministry is his choyce, not refuge, and yet the pulpit not his itch, but feare. His discourse there is substance, not all rhetorique, and he utters more things then words. His speech is not helpt with inforc'd action, but the matter acts itselfe. He shoots all his meditations at one butt: and beats vpon his text, not the cushion, making his hearers, not the pulpit, groane. In citing of Popish errors, he cuts them with arguments, not cudgels them with barren invectives: and labours more to shew the truth of his cause, then the spleene. His sermon is limited by the method, not the houre-glasse; and his devotion goes along with him out of the pulpit. Hee comes not up thrice a weeke, because he would not bee idle, nor talkes three houres together, because hee would not talke nothing: but his tongue preaches at fit times, and his conversation is the every dayes exercise. In matters of ceremonie, hee is not ceremonious, but thinkes hee owes that reverence to the church, to bow his judgement to it, and make more conscience of schisme, then a surplesse. Hee esteemes the churche's glory, and however wee jarre with Rome, would not have our confusion distinguish us. In Symoniacall purchases, he thinkes his soule goes in the bargaine, and is loth to come by promotion so deere. Yet his worth at the length advances him, and the price of his own merit buyes him a living. He is no base grater of his tythes, and will not wrangle for the odde egge. The lawyer is the only man he hinders, he is spited for taking up quarrels. He is a main pillar of our church, though not yet deane nor canon, and his life our religion's best apologie: his death is his last sermon, where, in the pulpit of his bed, hee instructs men to dye by his example."

A Meere Emptie Wit,

"Is like one that spends on the stocke without any revenues comming in, and will shortly be no wit at al: for learning is the fuell to this fire of wit, which, if it wants this feeding, eates out itselfe. A good conceit or two bates of such a man, and makes a sensible weakning in him: and his braine recovers it not a yeere after. The rest of him are bubbles and flashes, darted out on the sudden, which, if you take them while they are warme, may be laught at; if they coole, are nothing. He speakes best on the present apprehension, for meditation stupifies him, and the more he is in travell, the lesse he brings forth. His things come off then, as in a nauseating stomacke, where there is nothing to cast vp straines, and convulsions, and some astonishing bumbast

bumbast which men onely, till they vnderstand, are scar'd with. A verse, or some such worke, he may sometimes get up to, but seldome above the stature of an Epigram, and that with some reliefe out of Martial, which is the ordinary companion of his pocket, and he reades him as he were inspired. Such men are commonly the trifling things of the world, good to make merry the companie, and whom only men have to doe withall, when they have nothing to doe, and none are lesse their friends, then who are most their companie. Here they vent themselves o're a cup somewhat more lastingly, all their words goe for jests, and all their jests for nothing. They are nimble in the fancy of some ridiculous thing, and reasonable good in the expression. Nothing stops a jest when its comming, neither friends, nor danger, but it must out howsoever, though their bloud come out after, and then they emphatically raile, and are emphatically beaten, and commonly are men reasonable familiar to this. Briefly, they are such whose life is but to laugh, and be laught at: and onely wits in jest, and fooles in earnest."

An Antiquary.

"Hee is a man strangely thriftie of time past, and an enemie indeed to his maw, whence hee fetches out many things when they are now all rotten and stinking. Hee is one that hath that unnaturall disease, to bee enamour'd of old age and wrinkles, and loves all things, (as Dutchmen doe cheese,) the better for being mouldy and worme-eaten. Hee is of our religion, because wee say it is most ancient; and yet a broken statue would almost make him an idolater. A great admirer hee is of the rust of old monuments, and reades only those characters, where time hath eaten out the letters. Hee will goe you forty miles to see a saints well, or ruin'd abbey: and if there be but a crosse or stone footstoole in the way, heel be considering it so long, till he forget his journey. His estate consists much in shekels, and Roman coynes, and hee hath more pictures of Cæsar then James or Elizabeth: beggers cozen him with musty things, which they have rakt from dunghils, and he preserves their rags for precious reliques. He loves no library, but where there are more spiders volumes then authors, and looks with great admiration on the antique work of cobwebs. Printed books he contemnes as a novelty of this latter age; but a manuscript hee pores on everlastingly, especially if the cover be all moth-eaten, and the dust make a parenthesis betweene every syllable. He would give all the books in his study (which are rarities all,) for one of the old Romane binding, or sixe lines of Tully in his owne hand. His chamber is hung commonly with strange beasts skins, and is a kind of charnel-house of bones extraordinary, and his discourse upon them, if you will heare him, shall last longer. His very attyre is that which is the eldest out of fashion, and you may picke a criticisme out of his breeches. He never lookes upon himself till he is gray haird, and then he is pleased with his owne antiquitie. His grave does not fright him, for he has been us'd to sepulchres, and hee likes death the better, because it gathers him to his fathers."

A Good Old Man,

"Is the best antiquitie, and which we may with least vanitie admire. One, whom time hath been thus long a working, and like winter-fruit ripened, when others are shaken downe. He hath taken out as many lessons of the world, as dayes, and learn't the best thing in it, the vanitie of it. He lookes ore his former life, as a danger well past, and would not hazard himselfe to begin againe. His lust was long broken before his bodie, yet he is glad this temptation is broke too, and that he is fortified from it by this weakness. The next door of death sads him not, but he expects it calmly as his turne in nature: and feares more his recoyling back to childishness than dust. All men look on him as a common father, and on old age, for his sake, as a reverent thing. His very presence, and face, puts vice out of countenance, and makes it an indecorum in a vicious man. He practises his experience on youth, without the harshness of reproofe, and in his counsell is good companie. He has some old stories still of his owne seeing to confirm what he sayes, and makes them better in the telling: yet is not troublesome neither with the same tale again, but remembers with them, how oft he has told them. His old sayings and moralls seem proper to his beard: and the poetrie of Cato does well out of his mouth, and he speaks it as if he were the author. He is not apt to put the boy on a younger man, nor the foole on a boy, but can distinguish gravity from a sowre looke, and the lesse testie he is, the more regarded. You must pardon him, if he like his own times better then these, because those things are follies to him now, that were wisdom

wisdom then: yet he makes us of that opinion too, when we see him, and conjecture those times by so good a relicke. He is a man capable of a dearnesse with the youngest men; yet he is not youthfuller for them, but they older for him, and no man credits more his acquaintance. He goes away at least too soone whensoever, with all mens sorrow but his owne, and his memory is fresh, when it is twice as old."

A plain Country Fellow,

"Is one that manures his ground well, but lets himself lie fallow and untill'd. He has reason enough to doe his businesse, and not enough to be idle or melancholy. He seems to have the punishment of Nebuchadnezzar; for his conversation is among beasts, and his tallons none of the shortest, only he eats not grass, because he loves not sallets. His hand guides the plough, and the plough his thoughts, and his ditch and landmarke is the very mound of his meditations. He expostulates with his oxen very understandingly, and speaks *gee* and *ree*, better than English. His mind is not much distracted with objects: but if a good fat cowe come in his way, he stands dumbe and astonisht, and though his haste be never so great, will fix here half an hours contemplation. His habitation is some poore thatcht roof distinguisht from his barn, by the loopholes that let out smoak, which the rain had long washed through, but for the double cieling of bacon on the inside, which has hung there from his grandsires time, and is yet to make rashers for posterity. His dinner is his other worke, for he sweats at it as much as at his labour; he is a terrible fastner on a piece of beef, and you may hope to stave the guard off sooner. His religion is a part of his copyhold, which he takes from his landlord, and refers it wholly to his discretion. Yet if he give him leave, he is a good Christian to his power, (that is) comes to church in his best clothes, and sits there with his neighbours, where he is capable onely of two prayers, for rain and fair weather. He apprehends Gods blessings onely in a good year, or a fat pasture, and never praises him but on good ground. Sunday he esteems a day to make merrie in, and thinks a bag-pipe as essential to it, as evening-prayer, where he walks very solemnly after service, with his hands coupled behind him, and censures the dauncing of his parish. His compliment with his neighbour, is a good thumpe on the back; and his salutation, commonly some blunt curse. He thinkes nothing to bee vices, but pride and all ill husbandrie, from which he will gravely dissuade the youth, and has some thrifty hobnayle proverbs to clout his discourse. He is a niggard all the week, except onely market-day, where if his corn sell well, he thinks he may be drunk with a good conscience. His feet never stink so unbecomingly, as when he trots after a lawyer in Westminster-hall, and even cleaves the ground with hard scrapings, in beseeching his worship to take his money. He is sensible of no calamity, but the burning of a stacke of corne, or the overflowing of a meadow; and thinks Noah's flood the greatest plague that ever was, not because it drowned the world, but spoiled the grasse. For death he is never troubled; and if he get in but his harvest before, let it come when it will, he cares not.

Observations in the Art of English Poesie. By Thomas Campion. Wherein it is demonstratively proved, and by example confirmed, that the English toong will receive eight severall kinds of numbers, proper to itselfe, which are all in this booke set forth, and were never before this time by any man attempted. Printed at London, by Richard Field, for Andrew Wise. 1602, 12mo.

It cannot be unknown to many of our readers, that in the age of Queen Elizabeth, the introduction of the Roman Measures into English verse, was a project favoured both by Spenser and Sir Philip Sydney. In defence of this singular perversion of our native poetry, the present treatise was penned, with the intention of proving not only that the "custome of riming" was vulgar, but "unartificial."

"In lack-learning times, (observes Campion,) and in barbarized Italy, began that vulgar and easie kind of Poesie, which is now in use throughout most parts of Christendome, which we abusively call Rime and Meter, of Rithmus and Metrum, of which I will now discourse."

The reasons against Rhyme are principally derived from the author's blind attachment to the Greek and Roman classics: by whom he considers the foundation of all human wisdom to have been laid, and from whom the knowledge of all antiquity is derived to us. In eight succeeding chapters, as many "kinds of English numbers, simple or compound," are briefly described. The first is, "our Iambick pure and licentiate;" "the second,

cond, that which I call our Dimeter, being derived either from the end of our Iambick, or from the beginning of our Trochaick:" the third, "is our English Trochaick verse: the fourth, our English Elegeick: the fift, sixt, and seaventh, our English Sapphick, and two other Lyricall numbers, the one beginning with that verse which I call our Dimeter, the other ending with the same:" the eighth and last, is a kind of Anacreontic verse.

"These numbers," he adds, "which bymy long ob-ervation I have found agreeable with the nature of our sillables, I have set forth for the benefit of our language, which I presume the learned will not only imitate, but also polish and amplifie with their own inventions."

The first of the Lyrical numbers alluded to in the eighth chapter, we shall here transcribe:

"Rose-cheekt Laura come,
Sing thou smoothly with thy beauties
Silent musick, either other
Sweetely gracing.

"Lovely formes do flowe,
From content devinely framed,
Heav'n is musick, and thy beauties
Birth is heavenly.

"These dull notes we sing,
Discordes neede for helps to grace them,
Only beauty purely loving,
Knowes no discord.

"But still mooves delight,
Like clear springs renu'd by flowing
Ever perfit, ever in them-
Selves eternall."

Hexameter and Pentameter verses, it may be observed, of which Gabriel Harvey had wished to be epitaphed the inventor, and which had been so frequently written by Stansburst and Fraunce, form no part of Campion's assemblage.

Campion's work was soon answered in another treatise, by Daniel, whose reasoning, united to the ridicule of one or two of our satirical poets, seems to have placed rhyme upon its proper basis in general estimation; and to have prevented the world from being inundated with affected imitations of measures, with which the native genius of our language could not assimilate. The defence of Rhyme, against a pamphlet, entitled "Observations in the Art of English Poesie," by Samuel Daniel, was printed at London, 1607. 16mo.

The Works of Master George Wither, of Lincolnes Inne, gentleman, containing Satyrs, Epigrams, Eclogues, Sonnets, and Poems; whereunto is annexed a Paraphrase on the Creed and the Lords Prayer." 8vo. London, 1620.

"The Shepheard's Pipe," which was really written by William Browne, forming a considerable portion of the present volume, without any mention of the name of that author in the first title, has sometimes occasioned this edition of "The Workes of Master George Wither," to be considered as spurious. It is supposed to have been published at the time without Wither's leave, and contains likewise, "other Eclogues, by Master Brooke, and Master Davies."

The following is a specimen of one part of the Dialogue in the "Shepheard's Pipe."

ROGET.

Ah Willie, Willie, why should I
Sound my notes of jollity?
Since no sooner can I play,
Any pleasing roundelay,
But some one or other still,
'Gins to descant on my quill;
And will say, by this, he me
Meaneth in his minstralsie:
If I chance to name an asse
In my song, it comes to passe;
One or other, sure will take it
As his proper name, and make it
Fit to tell his nature to.
Thus what-'ere I chance to do,
Happens to my losse; and brings
To my name the venom'd stings
Of ill report: How should I
Sound them notes of jollitie?

At the end of all are these Sonnets.

I.

Hence away, thou Syren leave me,
Pish, unclasp these wanton armes,
Sugred words can nere deceive me,
Though thou prove a thousand charms:
Fie, fie, forbeare; no common snare
Can ever my affection chaine;
Thy sugred baites of love deceits
Are all bestow'd on me in vaine.

I have elsewhere vow'd a duty,
Turne away thy tempting eye,
Shew not me thy painted beauty,
These impostures I defy:
My spirit lothes where gawdy clothes,
And feigned othes, may love obtaine;
I love her whose looks sweare no,
That all thy labour will be vaine.

I am no slave to such as you be,
Nor shall that soft snowy breast,
Rowling eye, and lip of ruby,
Ever rob me of my rest:
Go, go, display thy beauty's ray,
To some more soon enamour'd swain;
Thy forced wiles, of sighes and smiles,
Are all bestow'd on me in vaine.

Can he prize the tainted posies,
That on others brests are worne,
Which may pluck the virgin roses,
From the never-touched thorne?
I can go rest on her sweet breast,
That is the pride of Cinthia's traine,
Then stay the tongue, thy Mermaids song
Is all bestow'd on me in vaine.

He is a foole that basely dallies,
Where each peasant mates with him;
Shall I haunt the thronged vallies,
Where there's noble hills to clime?
No, no, though clownes are scar'd with frownes,
I know the best can but disdaine;
Then those I'le prove, so will thy love
Be all bestow'd on me in vaine.

Yet I would not daigne embraces
With the fairest Queenes that bee,
If another shar'd those graces,
Which they had bestow'd on me:
I'le grant that one my love, where none
Shall come to rob me of my gaine;
The fickle heart makes teares and art,
And all bestow'd on me in vaine.

I doe scorne to vow a duty,
Where each lustfull lad may wooe;
Give me her, whose sunne-like beauty
Buzzards dare not sore unto:
Shee it is affords the blisse,
For which I would refuse no paine;
But such as you fond fooles adieu,
You seeke to captive me in vaine.

Shee thats proud in the beginning,
And disdaines each looker on,
Is a Harpie in the winning,
But a turtle being won:
What 'ere betide she'le neere divide
The favour she to one doth daine;
But fondlings love uncertain proves,
All all that trust in them are vaine.

Therefore know when I enjoy one,
And for love employ my breath,
Shee I court shall be a coy one,
Though I purchase with my death
The pleasures there few aime at dare;
But if perhaps a lover plaine,
She is not woone, nor I undone,
By placing of my love in vaine.

Leave me then, thou Syren, leave me,
Take away these charmed armes,
Craft thou see'st can neere deceive me,
I am proofe 'gainst womens charmes;
Oft fooles assay to lead astray,
The heart that constant must remaine,
But I the while do sit and smile,
To see them spend their love in vaine.

II.

Shall I wasting in despair,
Die because a woman's faire;
Or my cheekes make pale with care,
'Cause anothers rosie are?
Be shee fairer then the dae,
Or the flowery meedes of May,
If she be not so to me,
What care I how fair she be.

Shall my foolish heart be pinde,
'Cause I see a woman's kinde,
Or a well-disposed nature,
Joyned in a comely feature?
Be she kinde or meeker than
Turtle-dove or pelican,
If she be not so to me,
What care I how kinde she be.

Shall a woman's vertues make
Me to perish for her sake;
Or her merits value knowne,
Make me quite forget my owne?
Be she with that goodnes blest,
That may merit name of best,
If she seeme not so to me,
What care I how good she be.

'Cause her fortune seemes too high,
Should I play the foole and die?
He that beares a noble minde,
If not outward helpe he finde,
Thinke what with them he would doe,
That without them dares to wooe;
And unlesse that minde I see,
What care I how great she bee.

Great, or good, or kinde, or faire,
I will n'ere the more despaire;
If she love me, then believe,
I will die ere she shall grieve;
If she slight me when I wooe,
I can slight and bid her goe,
If she be not fit for me,
What care I how others be.

Bishop Percy, who has given the last of these songs among the "*Reliques of our ancient Poetry*," from an edition of the "*Mistress of Philarete*," 8vo. 1622, has also given us the following account of Wither:—"George Wither was born June 11th, 1588, and in his younger years distinguished himself by some pastoral pieces, that were not inelegant; but growing afterwards involved in the political and religious disputes in the times of James I. and Charles I. he employed his poetical vein in severe pasquils on the court and clergy, and was occasionally a sufferer for the freedom of his pen. In the civil war that ensued, he exerted himself in the service of the parliament, and became a considerable sharer in the spoils. He was even one of those provincial tyrants, whom Oliver distributed over the kingdom under the name of Major Generals; and had the fleecing of the county of Surrey: but surviving the restoration, he outlived both his power and his affluence; and giving bent to his chagrin in libels on the court, was long a prisoner in Newgate, and the Tower. He died at length on the 2d of May, 1667."

The works of Wither are now all extremely scarce, although the impressions of many of them were more numerous than will be easily believed.

Extracts

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

KING JAMES II. *and* ISAAC VOSSIUS, *a Prebendary of Windsor.*

"HOW comes it," said the king, "that the Greeks and the Romans had better poets, orators, and historians, than we have?" "And it please your majesty," replied the prebendary, with an honest bluntness, "Greece and Rome were commonwealths, but monarchy never encourages those fine arts."

ANECDOTE OF MR. GRIGNION.

When the late Mr. Grignion, then only nineteen years of age, went to Paris with letters of recommendation to Dr. Atterbury (then in exile), his comprehensive mind and talents pleased the bishop so highly, that he always called him "son;" and Grignion (proud of the compliment) always called him "father." Mr. G. remained in Paris till the prelate died, and took his passage (from Dieppe, in Normandy) for England, in the vessel which had the body of the bishop on board, (sent for interment in Westminster Abbey.) The vessel was beating about in the channel, by adverse winds and storms, for six or eight weeks, the sailors repeatedly attempting to heave the body of the bishop overboard, thinking it occasioned the storm, which the captain constantly checked. When the vessel arrived at Dover Pier, Mr. Grignion found a party of custom-house officers, who had been in waiting upwards of a month; and on the coffin being opened, between the wooden case and leaden one, was found contraband lace to a great amount, which they seized. The captain was no doubt in the secret, which made him prevent his men from throwthe corpse into the sea.

BECKES AND BUMS.

A passage in Shakespeare's "*Timon of Athens,*" has baffled the whole host of his commentators. It is where Apernantes entering Timon's Levee, observes:

"What a coil is here,
Serving of *becks*, and *jutting out of bums*."

Shakespeare not unfrequently brings in *words* that are purely *provincial*. The word "*Beck*," introduced here, is used in Scotland to signify the *Curtsey*, or Salutation, by ladies, as the "*Bow*," or "jutting out the *bum*," is the mode of saluting by gentlemen.

It is not unamusing to peruse the nonsensical observations made by the various Annotators on this passage. One of them, thinks *beck* is derived from the Saxon, and means a *nod of the head*. Another supposes it ought to be written, "*beek*;" or "*serving* of *beeks*," as if Timon's visitors were a company of amorous, "*billing*," turtle-doves! And Dr. Samuel Johnson, not understanding it, dictatorially pronounces the passage "*ancient nonsense*."

ALBERONI.

Campistron, the poet, having been robbed while travelling through Italy, arrived almost naked at a village in the Parmesan, of which Julio Alberoni was minister. The ecclesiastic gave him a very friendly reception, and supplied him with clothes and money to continue his journey to Rome. Campistron afterwards visited Italy a second time, as secretary to the Duke de Vendôme. He had not forgotten his benefactor, in the vicinity of whose residence the army was encamped; he mentioned him to Vendôme, who sent for Alberoni, conversed with him for some time, and employed him in various affairs, in which he acquitted himself so well, as to gain the esteem and friendship of the duke. This led to his subsequent acquaintance with the Princess Ursini; and thus he ascended, step by step, to the dignity of cardinal, and prime-minister of Spain.

NATURAL DAUGHTER OF JAMES II.

A natural daughter of King James II. was convicted of *friends'* principles, and imprisoned for the same, with Thomas Ellwood, &c. Upon her being engaged to a young man for marriage, and the day fixed, as they were on the road, the coach overturned, and her intended husband was killed, and his brother broke his leg; she staid in London, and nursed the young man till recovered, when, assuming some habit of disguise, she travelled on foot to the Isle of Ely, and enquiring at some *friend's* house for employment, the master asked her, "What she could do?" She answered, "She was willing to put her hand to any thing." He then said, "Canst thou reap?" She replied, "She could hardly tell; but if he pleased she would try." So he sent her into the field, and before evening she discovered herself to be so great a proficient at reaping, as to be called "Queen of the Reapers." She constantly attended

attended the adjacent meeting; and observing a rock hard by, she either put up with a natural cave in the rock, or had a cell made therein, where she lived quite recluse, spinning for her employment. She told Sarah Taylor, that she "enjoyed such contentment and peace, that she would not leave her cell and spinning-wheel to be Queen of England." She had been at most of the European courts, particularly the Hanoverian and Prussian; and the Pretender being her supposed brother, she once travelled by chaise into Scotland to see him.

DR. DARWIN.

The late Dr. Darwin had an impediment in his speech: he was sent for by a lady who was ill of a violent cold: she was a constant church-goer in all weathers. The doctor observed, that she might thank the d——d church for her cold. The lady was quite shocked, which the doctor perceiving, rectified the error by saying, "Madam, I said, that you might thank the d—d—d damp church for your cold."

FAMILY PRIDE.

A notorious culprit, who suffered some years since at Salisbury, and the last of three brothers who had been executed for similar offences, after sentence was passed, said, "My Lord, I humbly thank you."—His lordship astonished, asked him for what? "Because, my Lord, I thought I should have been hung in chains, which would have been a disgrace to the family."

ANECDOTES *of* EDWARD III. *the Battles of* CRESSY, AGINCOURT; HENRY V. *&c.*

When the war commenced between Philip le Bel, and the Earl of Flanders, Edward III. wished to serve the Flemings. Being in bed with the queen, his wife, Philip's sister, he affected to sigh deeply. The queen asked him the reason. "It is (said he) because the king, your brother, is betrayed, and through treachery will soon be in the hands of his enemies; but it is a secret which I confide to you." The queen got up very early in the morning, and wrote what she had heard to her brother. The affrighted Prince immediately broke up his camp, leaving behind him all his tents and baggage. *Chronique de Gilles Le Muisit, M.S. 14 Cent.*

This chronicler ascribes the defeat of the French at Cressy, to the small resistance made by the Genoese Cross-bowmen. They had left their armour among the baggage, and so could not sustain the discharge of the English archers. He makes the loss of the French only five thousand infantry, and seven hundred men at arms, or heavy-armed cavalry. The famous story of the six burghers of Calais appears by our author, a contemporary writer, to be a fiction. Froissart is the only writer of the day who mentions it, and he wrote long after the event.

Amelgard, a priest of Liege, in his Manuscript Chronicle, c. 7. f. 6, ascribes the success of Henry V. to the prevalence of an unnatural crime among the French, and divine justice.

He says, that at the battle of Agincourt, the French were four times more numerous than the English. He adds, but without authority, that Henry, before resolving to try the issue of war, offered the restitution of Calais, and a large sum of money; and says, that at the instant the action was going to commence, Henry harangued his troops in these words:

"Dear and brave companions, the hour is come when you must fight, not for glory and renown, but for life. The presumption and cruelty of the French are known; it is certain, that if by fear and cowardice you suffer yourselves to be conquered, they will not spare one of you, but devour you like a flock of sheep. This bad fortune will not be mine, not that of the princes of my family, because, under the hopes of drawing from us a heavy ransom, the enemy will be much more careful to preserve than to destroy us. But for you there is no resource, but in your courage; and you cannot flatter yourselves, that the hope of profit will induce to spare your lives a nation which bears you the most inveterate hatred. If then you prefer life to death, recollect, like heroes, the race from which you spring, the glory and the renown which the English have acquired in war, and fight like valiant and courageous men, for the preservation of your lives."

The writer of this has not the opportunity of comparing Thomas de Elmham with the above; but the reader will, no doubt, be amused by contrasting it with the celebrated speech of Shakspeare.

Copy of a Letter from SIR PETER PETT, *to the Primate of Ireland,* BOYLE, *Anno.* 1678.

May it please your Grace,

If I had not the obligation on me to return your Grace my humble thankes for

for the favour of your's to me, of the 24th of August last, yet should I be awakened by the Providence of God and his vicegerent in these realmes, placing the primacy of Ireland in your Grace, so far as to shew myself, on that occasion, among the joyful number of the congratulators to your Grace; who having so long borne the fatigue of preserving the church of Ireland, have, with justice, had its highest title given you. I here, with this address to your Grace, offer you a present of such ecclesiastical news, as, perhaps, may not be unworthy of your thoughts in this conjuncture of affaires.

I here enclose for your Grace part of the result of the Bishops numbering the people in England, some few years ago, which has kept the Nonconformists, and particularly the Papists, here, from valuing themselves upon their numbers, as formerly. I have not yet had the numbers of the persuasions in religion in the province of Yorke, but have took care to have it, and your Grace will be sure then to have it from me. The province of Yorke I account, both in taxes and numbers of people, to be but a little more than a sixth part to that of Canterbury, though, yet I believe, the Papists in that province are more in proportion to the number of the rest of the people, then in the province of Canterbury. Your Grace may please to take notice, that none under the age of communicants, viz. sixteen, were numbered in the province of Canterbury. From hence your Grace will better see the number of the people of England (formerly, by all calculations, guessed at to be six millions), than from any other meanes, since the number of those under sixteen is allowed to be equal to that above. The total of the Papists, by this survey, in all the province of Canterbury, is not so great as some foolish timorous people lately said out, that it was in the parish of St. Martin's in the fields, where I lodge. But the numbering of them by the Lords the Bishops, hath been of great use to the Church and State, for taking their measures.

I am to be so bold with your Grace, as to entreat you to part with this to none. The Bishop of London, who was the great promoter of it, and who only has given copies of it, hath (as his Sutor, the Bishop of Lincoln, told me) given out but three or four, viz. one to the King, and those others to his Ministers; and, upon my confidence to desire it of him, sent it me with a complement of my being fit to be trusted with it, and desire to me not to part with it to many of my friends, if to any.

I here likewise enclose for your Grace, the form of an additional prayer, that was sent the day before the late Fast, to be used in all the churches here in town: the occasion of composing it was, that in the printed book of prayers a fortnight before composed for the Fast, the House of Commons, by some of their Members, desiring the Bishops, that some more zealous prayer than those might be found; and one in the House having said, that the composer had been too meal-mouthed and timorous, the enclosed very pathetical prayer was penned, and used to the great satisfaction of the people; and so carefull were the ministery, who read it that day at Westminster, to give content to the people thereby, that of their own accord they read the word Popish, adding it in some parts of the prayer, where 'twould be congruous to the sense, and thus particularly the Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster, added that word to the prayer, who that day read prayers in the Cathedral.

About ten days ago, there was a great debate in a full Committee of the House of Lords, about making the renouncing of transubstantiation to be a part of the Test, and it was, by three or four voices, carried at the Committee, that it should not be part thereof; all the Bishops' Bench was for the affirmative, except Canterbury, Rochester, and Ely; Dr. Gunning, Bishop of Ely, then declared, that the Papists, in adoring the host, were no idolators; but, in a very long and learned speech by the Bishop of Lincoln, in reply to him (which, with great applause of that Bishop, is generally discoursed of here), the Church of Rome was charged by him to be idolatrous, not only in worshipping the bread, but in praying to saints and images. And, within a few days afterward, it was carried in the House, to make the renouncing part of the Test, who, it seems, did not agree with the Committee, and where proxies could not be used as in the House: but yet it was carried in the House, that the Duke should be exempted from the Test, by way of proviso. All the Bishops' Bench in the House was against the Duke's proviso, except Durham; Rochester went out a little before the question, and Canterbury was not there. Some days after that,

that, the Commons being desired to assent to the Bill of the Test, with the Duke's proviso, the said proviso was carried among them only by three voices.

Every day here produceth both action and likewise learned and smart discourses against the Papists in print; and the *Spes et Ratio Studiorum* is deservedly *in Cæsare tantum.* One of my Lord Treasurer's sons told me, that, since the searching into the late plot hath took up the time of the King's Ministers, his father hath not slept above four hours any night. Mr. Oates having, before the House of Commons, accused the Queen of high treason, they desired the Lords to concurr with them in an address to the King, to remove her from Whitehall, which the Lords, in a conference, thought fit not to agree with them in, as not satisfied (I suppose) with Oates's reason for his accusation.

When your Grace shal have leisure, from your more important affairs, to cast your eye again upon my poor paper of observations and calculations, relating to the Irish Linnen Act, I entreat the favour of you to consider, that I restrain the proposition, not only to arable land, but to the land *de facto* ploughed; and I think I may venture to suppose, that all land that will bear corn, will bear hemp and flax: but your Grace being on the place, and having the advantage both of your own, and others observations there, can of this affair judge infinitely better than any at this distance, and therefore I do entirely submit my thoughts herein to your Grace's great judgment.

The consideration and examination of matters relating to the plot, has took up the time of the House of Commons so totally, that they have not yet had leasure to pursue, what debates they were at their last Sessions so busy about, namely, about a general sowing of hemp and flax in this kingdom.

There is lately sent out of France the description of a new engine to make linnen cloth, without the help of an artificer, which has been communicated to me, and which, I suppose, will be shortly printed in the Philosophical Transactions, and then I shal send it to your Grace, by some one that goes hence for Ireland, and likewise a collection of some of the new pamphlets relating to popery and the plot. 'Tis possible, that now and then a pamphlett may come out here, that it may import your Grace for the good of the public to see, and which may be very extraordinary; and if I knew, on such occasion, under a cover, to whom at Dublin to send it for your Grace, I should upon occasion there, with entertain your Grace.

I shal watch when the number of the Papists is given in by the parliament-men for their respective counties and towns, to gett it for your Grace.

Dr. Rogers returns his thanks and humble acknowledgments to your Grace, for remembring him in your's to me: his son is a man of such worth, (whose character I gave your Grace in my last, from my own observation of him) that the doctor hopes, when your Grace has any vacancy among your chaplains, you will please to remember him.

I shal presume to give your Grace now no further trouble, than by my most humbly craving your Grace's blessing, and by my old subscription of being, my Lord, your Grace's most faithful servant, P. Pett.

London, St. Andrew's Day, 78.

I being lately at Doctor's Commons, saw there my Lord John Berkly's Will, where, among other things, 'tis said: Item, I leave to my honest friend, Sir Ellis Leighton, a 100l.

But the said friend of his deceased Lordship, is now a Sir Politic, with the tortois-shell of Newgate on his back.

Endorsed, Sir Peeter Pett. Dated Nov. 30. Received Dec. ** Answered Dec. 21, 78.

Copy of a paper inclosed in the above, endorsed;

An Account of all Conformists, and Non-Conformists, in the Province of Canterbury.

An account of the province of Canterbury.

In the takin of these accounts, we find these things observable:

1. That many left the church upon the late indulgence, who before did frequent it.

2. The sending forth these enquiries, has caused many to frequent the church.

3. That they are Walloons chiefly that make up the number of dissenters in Canterbury, Sandwich, and Dover.

4. That the presbyterians are divided, some of them come sometimes to church, therefore such are not wholly dissenters upon the third enquiry.

5. A considerable part of dissenters are not of any sect whatsoever.

6. Of those that come to church, many do not receive the sacrament.

7. At Ashford, and at other places,

We

we find a new sort of hereticks after the name of Muggleton, a London taylor, in Number 80.

8. The rest of the dissenters are presbyterians, anabaptists, independents, quakers, about equal numbers, only two or three, called self-willers, professedly.

9. The heads and preachers of the several factions, are such as had a great share in the late rebellion.

DIOCESSES.	CONFORMISTS.	NON CONFORMISTS.	PAPISTS	TOTAL.
Canterbury -	59,596	6 287	142	66,025
London - -	263,385	20,893	2,069	286,347
Winchester - -	150,937	7,904	968	159,809
Rochester - -	27,886	1,752	64	29,702
Norwich - -	168,760	7,934	671	177,365
Lincoln - -	215,077	10.001	1,244	226,322
Ely - - -	30.917	1,416	14	32,347
Chichester - -	49,101	2452	385	52,001
Salisbury - -	103 671	4,075	548	108,294
Exeter - -	207,570	5,406	298	213,274
Bath and Wells -	145,464	5,856	176	151,496
Worcester - -	37,489	1,325	719	39,533
Coventry and Litchfield	155 739	5,012	1,949	162,711
Hereford - -	65,942	1,076	714	67,732
Gloucester - -	64,734	2,363	128	67,225
Bristoll - -	66,200	2,200	199	68.599
Peterborough -	91,494	2,981	163	93,736
Oxford - -	38,812	1,122	358	40,292
St. David's -	68,342	2,368	217	70,827
Landaffe - -	39,248	719	551	40,518
Bangor - -	28,016	247	19	28,282
St. Asaph - -	45,088	635	275	45,998
Totals	2,123 412	93,154	11 871	2,228,437

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A FREE TRANSLATION OF THE SONNETS OF METASTASIO.

LA SCUSA.

PARDON, my beauteous Chloris, if that I
Your unjust anger do not comprehend;
What has my tongue reveal'd? or what, in fine,
The fault, the glaring fault, I must amend?

I said, (O thought of sadness!) that I lov'd,
I call'd thee object of my fond regard;
Is this a crime in thy fastidious eyes?
Is hatred, then, of love to be reward?

Ah! if to love thee, constitute the crime,
Of each aspiring, each delinquent, heart;
He who ne'er saw thee, can alone enjoy,
The calm which ease and innocence impart.

Alas! one isolated being find,
That speaking to thee, Chloris, does not sigh;
One wretch, that gazes and does not admire,
Then to thy anger I have no reply.

But why am I, among the guilty crowd,
The solitary object of thine ire?
The fault, O cruel fair one! is not mine,
If thou awakenest a lover's fire.

O, be appeas'd, my gentle shepherdess!
Resume thy charms, thy loveliness resume;
Ah! little dost thou know, that anger blights
With rude deforming hand thy beauty's bloom.

Dost thou not credit what a lover says?
Oh! let this fount thy guileless mirror be!
Do I deceive? can aught of human kind
Thy features' semblance in the water see?

Alas! that arched eyebrow, dark with scorn,
That forehead wrinkled too with high disdain;
That air of haughtiness, my lovely girl,
Lessen they not thy beauty's tyrant reign?

Ah!

Ah! to revenge thee, there are other ways,
For, if to say, that thee I dearest hold,
To own I love, be outrage in thine eyes,
Retort the injury a thousand-fold.

I pardon all, and unrepining bear—
But lo! thou smilest like the opening morn—
O! smile, too much for mortal sense to bear,
Amidst a host of fascinations born!

Gaze, O my Chloris, at this moment gaze!
See what new beauties in thy charming face!
That smile gives birth to! O consider then,
The ten-fold face of pity's added grace.

Yes, I confess, that great the 'vantage is,
When playful smiles come mantling o'er the cheek,
But when from pity's sacred source they spring,
They boast a charm, to which all else are weak.

O! turn and view thee, dearest, sweetest maid,
In the clear stream, that idly flows along,
Yet once again! but in the witching mood,
Which to compassion does so well belong.

There, in thy countenance a thousand charms,
Heighten'd by novelty, to sight shall rise,
And Scorn no longer with a je lous hand
The lustre shall withhold of those bright eyes.

L' INCIAMPO.

Proud little streamlet! whose unsparing hand
Has added vigour to thy course? O! stay!
I go to Chloris, open me a path,
The haste of lovers brooks not cold delay.

Already, on the other side she waits,
Let me her dear society but gain,
Then pour thy floods upon my fields around,
I will not of the injury complain.

But yet your waters swell, your waves increase!
E'en now the infant smiling day is near;
See how Aurora opes her timid eyes,
Chloris awaits, and I still linger here.

O! envious! when have I deserv'd such scorn?
Far off I've driv'n the cattle from thy bed,
For Phyllis, and for Lycoris, have wreath'd
Fresh flow'rets from thy bank, to deck their head.

Ungrateful! oft, and I attest the gods,
Not to deprive thee of thy liquid store,
Have I denied my thirst a few poor drops,
When I have lain expiring on the shore.

If through the champaign round thy worth,
Thy praises, glitter in no common rank,
If through cool shades thy streamlet steals along,
Thank me, *I* planted laurels on thy bank.

Then, scarce you bath'd the smallest grain of sand;
A little branch, torn by the wind away
From some unnotic'd shrub or stripling tree,
Was obstacle enough to check thy way.

But now, chang'd in a moment to a flood,
Swollen with waters, and with foamy spray,
Trees, rocks, you overthrow, disdain your banks,
And pass along, unheeding what I say.

Poor little stream! murm'ring amid the rocks,
Within thy narrow bed thou soon shalt be,
In sport, I'll cross thee, and disturb those waves,
Which thick with mud, shall flow then to the sea.

IL RITORNO.

What now, what unaccustom'd coldness, say,
Bedims and robs of half their pow'r thy charms?
Belov'd Irene, when an age gone by,
Phileno hastens to thy widow'd arms.

What, is it thus you welcome my return,
This the reception I might hope to find?
I am not chang'd, yet you are not the same,
The dear, the love-sick girl, I left behind.

Ah me! how chang'd th' expression of thy face!
Smiles ers't have play'd upon that polish'd brow,
Sweet looks of love, which cheated me of thought,
And fell despair; but they are faded now!

What crime is this, which calls displeasure down?
Some venom'd tongue, of rival, breathing hate,
Perhaps has sullied my fair fame to thee,
And call'd a faith in question, fix'd as fate.

Ah! thou Irene, hast so many proofs,
Of a devotion which increasing grows,
And art so conversant with all my thoughts,
Thou should'st not have believ'd a thousand foes.

Rather believe those brighter eyes of thine,
Which look into my very soul as spies,
Than what a rival's eager zeal may frame,
Or gilded sophistry of specious lies.

Fix on my face one steady gaze of thine,
Severely scrutinize my every part,
And in the temple of my bosom see,
If ought but love of thee possess my heart.

O beauteous eyes! of my beloved maid,
Who e'er will know its secret folds but ye?
Ye, who first fann'd my love into a flame,
Ere I myself, my ruin could foresee.

Weak

Weak that I am! to seek in others' faults,
The cause and origin of all my woes!
When thou thyself, their fountain-head, art nigh,
Whose rigour not from scorn, but pride arose.

O! say Irene, was thy beauty's flower
So fresh, when first I sped me on my way?
That eye, which glisten'd like pale Cynthia's beam,
Now shines out glorious as her brother's ray.

Then, your sole thought was to retain your slaves,
And haply, not among the last was found
Phileno, a new conquest, form'd to grace
The victor's garland, which your temples bound.

But now, alas! O! death to all my hopes!
Thou hast such increase to thy former grace,
That ampler swells thy vassal circle now,
Who smile on ruin, and enjoy disgrace.

One lover swears, thou art his sovereign good;
For thee, his life, *another* captive sighs;
Thee one adjures as his divinity;
One vows he droops, another that he dies.

All praise in emulative zeal thy charms;
One says, the bed, where costly pearls repose,
Grows pale with envy of thy lovelier skin,
That cheek, when looking on thy bosom, glows.

Throw round a glance upon the abject throng,
A thousand features lose their native red;
Break forth a smile in ambush from thine eye,
A thousand sinking wretches raise the head.

She sees her pow'r, delighted then essays
Her empire to extend, with pride replete,
And scarce to memory, unkind recalls
Phileno, sad, expiring at her feet.

Recall, recall to mind, Irene fair,
That thou hast sworn eternal constancy;
Forgotten all, but tenderness, return,
Return, to thy first infant love, and me.

For if I look into the years that come,
Of distant comfort, or of hope what sign?
Whom should I live for, whom alas! esteem,
If that most precious heart's no longer mine?

IL CONSIGLIO.

Listen, O! Thyrsis, and believe, my friend,
Sincerely that I speak, and void of art;
Pity I feel, and tremble to regard
The fond aspiring wishes of thy heart,
Who has advis'd thee, simpleton, to gaze
On Nice's face, who smiles but to betray?
O! rather guard thee 'gainst her secret snares,
Snares which await their voluntary prey.

That Nice 's blest with charms, too well I know,
Too well my conscious heart, my sighs confess,
In her dear mien a sweetness Nice has,
Grateful to all, which nothing can express.

That no one can explain, which other nymphs
To catch or imitate but strive in vain;
But ah! this fearful truth thou dost not know,
Nice exerts a tyrant's despot reign.

Full well I know, for oh! the victor power
Of those fine features I have dar'd to try,
'Twas but one little moment, heavens! I look'd,
And from that moment I ne'er ceas'd to sigh.

Full well I know, as do these shady vales,
These desart woods, that offer calm retreat,
Who, witness of my tears, that much lov'd name
Have learnt from me so often to repeat.

In those sweet courteous manners if you trust,
Whose strong allurements have entic'd thy heart,
Those languishing and stolen looks believe,
Which, meeting thine, she uses with such art.

In prattle soft, that bids one hope so much,
And promises so little, you confide,
You will believe, O credulous! for thee,
Pity and tenderness her heart divide.

I have believ'd, and been alas! deceiv'd,
'Tis childish folly, and illusion all;
Nice loves only of her sparkling eyes
To spread the fatal triumph, to enthrall!

Nice delights in nothing, save to view
Of wretches swell each day the circling throng,
Allurements 'tice the heart, which newly-bleeds;
But scorns the meed of those, who suffer long.

Yet no one from her fetters can escape,
And what her magic is, or what her arts,
Alike I know not, conscious but of this,
Hated, we love, and yield, though scorn'd our hearts.

But ah! if e'er enamour'd you become,
Of smiling peace, of happiness despair;
Fetters await thy unrequited love,
Bonds, which alas! you must for ever wear.

Constant and faithful if you wish to love,
Repose thy throbbing bosom soon shall fly;
But if to leave her, be thy rash design,
Oh! thou wilt feel as if about to die.

LA GELOSIA.

O! Nice pardon, pouting, 'witching girl!
'Twas wrong, to call thee faithless, I allow;
I hate my weak suspicions and my doubts,
I never will again suspect thy vow.

By those sweet lips! where ever new delights
Are born, I solemnly, my treasure swear,
On whom, my sovereign destiny I read
And hopes depend, tho' not unmix'd with fear!

Sweet lips! which Cupid for his nest has form'd;
I fear no longer, but repose on thee;
My confidence is full, for thou hast sworn,
To love; it ought, and it suffices me.

O! I am guilty, nor defend myself,
Punish! if punishment has charms for you
Yet some excuse; I for my fears could frame,
Thyrsis adores you with a passion true.

If to my wonted suff'ring I return,
And sorrow, that my Nice pangs again,
No more for me, drest out in quiv'ring rays,
Shines forth the God of day upon the plain!

With you in secret converse, when I come,
Thyrsis I find, your face quick blushes throng,
He, paler than the icy hand of death,
And both confus'd, and trembling, speak my wrong.

Timid, alarm'd, a hasty glance he throws,
A look he steals, and cruel Nice smiles:
What means that unpremeditated blush
Knows my sad heart, and what those lovers' wiles.

Thus, when I first did talk to you of love,
You blush'd, upon your cheek that sweet smile play'd;
Alas! unjustly do I then complain?
Am I not injur'd, faithless, barb'rous maid?

I've sworn to trust, and lo! I doubt again
Pity, for reason totters on her throne;
I swore in vain, but love o'erpowers the mind,
Nor am I, as a perjur'd wretch, alone.

The pilot swears, no longer that he'll place
His faith in Ocean's wave;—be smooth its face.
He rushes to the storm-vexed sea again.
The warrior, ne'er to buckle on his arms;—
The brazen throat of war, his soul alarms,
Behold him climbing o'er hills of slain!

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

Report on the Progress of the Sciences from the Epoch of the French Revolution (1789) *to the Year* 1808, *made by a Commission of the Institute of France, by Order of the Emperor Napoleon.*

(Continued from our last.)

ASTRONOMY.

THE principal elements of astronomy, the positions of the stars, the refractions, the elevation of the poles, the obliquity of the ecliptic, the course of the sun, all these points are so intimately connected, that it is absolutely impossible to determine any one of them without an accurate knowledge of all the others. It has been, by constant attention, by efforts often repeated, and long perseverance, that we have been able to attain a precision already very considerable, and which will be increased by our successors.—Dr. Maskelyne laboured, during 30 years, in improving a catalogue of 34 stars; MM. Zach and Delambre, proceeding upon this work, corrected the ancient catalogues. MM. Cagnoli and Piazzi resumed the work from its foundation, and M. Lalande, the nephew, proceeding upon a much larger plan, has undertaken to devote all his power, and all his time, to improving the immense catalogue, for which he has given the observations.—MM. Piazzi and Delambre determined the refractions, by means purely astronomical. MM. Borda and Laplace applied analysis to this difficult problem. M. Biot sought in physics for the means of verifying the constant quantity of the equation, and his experiments led him, at two different times, to precisely the same quantity, which M. Delambre had obtained from astronomical observations. The obliquity of the ecliptic has been determined, with the greatest coincidence, by MM. Piazzi, Maskelyne, and Delambre, by means of three instruments, and in different climates.

Piazzi, Delambre, and Triesnecker, determined, with great accuracy, the precession of the equinoxes. One of these astronomers, in the construction of his solar tables, determined, by a variety of observations, the masses of Mars, Venus, and the Moon, and endeavoured to give to the same tables a new and more convenient form. The principal points of his theory were soon confirmed, by the researches

researches of M. Piazzi, and by those of M. Zach.—Your Majesty has deigned to accept of the dedication of these Tables, which the Board of Longitude has published with the Lunar Tables of M. Burg. These likewise required a prodigious number of observations, of longer and nicer calculations, which would have been even impossible, had not the astronomer been assisted by the analysis of M. Laplace. The researches of MM. Mason and Burg determined the periodical inequalities. MM. Burg and Bouvard fixed the epoch of the longitude: but inequalities, difficult to unravel; equations, for long periods, which are confounded during a long time with the mean motions, presented so many insuperable difficulties, had not the analysis of M. Laplace once more furnished a clew, by means of which they found their way out of this labyrinth. The same analysis determined equations, which were received with hesitation, and others which had not been thought of. It secures to the new Tables of M. Burg an accuracy, at the same time, greater, more lasting, and more worthy, of the prize which has been adjudged to him, under circumstances that perhaps never before occurred in the annals of the sciences—when the Institute had for its chief the powerful genius who took pleasure amongst us in crowning the arts of peace, and soon after crossed the Alps, again astonishing the world by his rapid marches, those bold conceptions, those profound combinations, which made the art of war a new science, the progress of which it belongs not to us to describe.

The perturbations of Mercury, of Venus, and of Mars, no longer present difficulties.—Lalande, by a labour of forty years, brought the theory of Mercury to a high degree of perfection. Four astronomers were simultaneously occupied with Mars; MM. Oriani, Lalande the nephew, Triesnecker, and Monteiro. Jupiter and Saturn offered difficulties, which, for many ages to come, would perplex astronomers. Persuaded of the impossibility of properly representing all the observations, Lalande confined himself to the last. Lambert gave empirical equations, which might palliate the evil for some years. M. Laplace discovered the remedy in an equation, the period of which is upwards of nine hundred years, and which, during three hundred years appeared to accelerate the motion of Jupiter, and to retard that of Saturn. To place this beautiful theory in all its lustre, Delambre calculated, with the greatest care, all the good observations which were made since the revival of astronomy, and reduced, almost to nothing the errors of the tables: but, of the observations which he was obliged to employ, those in which he could place entire confidence, formed the smallest number. Since accurate observations are multiplied, M. Bouvard, by continuing this work, and availing himself of the improvements added by M. Laplace to his theory, has succeeded in rendering the errors really insensible. Uranus was discovered in 1781, by M. Herschel: after eight years observations, a hope was entertained of knowing better its elliptic orbit, and its perturbations. Delambre, by a happy application of the theory of M. Laplace, and a choice of excellent observations, succeeded so far, that seventeen years, since expired, have not indicated any sensible correction. M. Oriani, who, at the same time, was occupied with the same object, obtained the same success with respect to the perturbations; and that he has not succeeded equally in the elliptical part, can be ascribed only to the smaller number of observations of which he made use.

M. Laplace determined the reciprocal perturbations of all the principal planets. He had a similar work to perform for the satellites of Jupiter. M. Lagrange, in a work which manifested a very masterly hand, had already treated this subject in a manner totally new, by considering, at the same time, the reciprocal attractions of the Sun, of Jupiter, and of his satellites; he, in fact, resolved the problem of the six bodies, but the subject was too rich to be exhausted by a first attempt. M. Laplace, on resuming the theory, made important discoveries in it, by which it was completed; however, it still contained several arbitrary, constant terms, which could be determined only by the discussion of a prodigious number of observations. M. Delambre undertook this work, and the Tables, which were the result, are adopted by all astronomers; notwithstanding which, he has recommenced them on a more extensive plan, and according to the whole of the observations made since the discovery of the satellites. This new work, which was finished two years ago, is now in the press, and will shortly be published, with the Tables of Saturn and Jupiter by M. Bouvard.

The problem of the comets has been long considered as the most difficult in astronomy,

astronomy. Treated directly, the difficulty of it is equivalent to a species of impossibility; but, by the methods of approximation, which have been invented, it may now be reduced to a calculation of some hours. Amongst these methods, that of M. Laplace appears hitherto, if not altogether the shortest, at least one of the most convenient, and, perhaps, the surest of all: that of M. Legendre, much more novel, has, as yet, but rarely been put to the test, and, in indirect methods, experience alone can decide. But the manner in which M. Legendre corrects his first approximations, may have interesting and multiplied advantages; the author is applying it to the arc measured between Dunkirk and Barcelona. He infers from it inequalities in the density of the earth, which, indeed, account very naturally for the small irregularities discovered by observations in the latitudes and the azimuths.

The comet of 1770 has long occupied astronomers; it has been impossible to represent the observations, otherwise than by an ellipse, which would bring back the comet twice in eleven years.—Within the last thirty years it should have appeared six times, but it has never since been seen; it had never been observed before 1770. This singular problem was proposed as the subject of a prize, obtained by M. Burckhardt, who has done all that could be expected from an astronomer, as learned as he is laborious. After immense calculations, he concluded, that the comet should perform its revolution in five years and a half; and of its having never re-appeared, the most probable cause must be, the perturbations of Jupiter, which may have changed the form of its orbit. The problem then became a question of analysis; M. Laplace gave the canons of it; M. Burckhardt performed the calculations; the result is, in fact, that the comet, passing near Jupiter, had its orbit so altered, that hereafter it may always be too far from the sun ever to be perceived from the earth, unless it should experience, in a contrary direction, variations equally considerable.

We have said nothing of the curious observations, and interesting discoveries, which have signalized the last eighteen years. Since the 1st of January, 1801, four new planets have been discovered. MM. Gauss and Burckhardt have calculated their orbits. These planets are so small, that it is not surprising that they should have escaped the eyes of astronomers, accustomed to consider as useless to the science the millions of stars of the same magnitude, which cover almost every point of the firmament. As planets, they possibly are not of more utility in themselves; but they may afford us more information, or, at least, occasion some new remarks. They have already extended our ideas. The known planets were all at very unequal distances from the sun; the four last are equally distant from it. This is a new fact, which alters no calculation, deranges no theory; one of these planets is eccentric, as much at least as Mercury; another, as much as Mars; the inclination of the second is alone greater than the united inclinations of all the other planets. The Zodiac must be enlarged; but the Zodiac is only a name; astronomers make no use of it, and it has been long known, that comets have none. This great inclination, and the great eccentricity, will render more difficult the calculations of the perturbations; they will, perhaps, afford geometricians an opportunity of extending the limits of analysis, and what may have appeared an inconvenience, may become an advantage.—The first of these planets was discovered by M. Piazzi; the third, by M. Harding; and the other two, by M. Olbers. This distinguished astronomer, to whom the class of sciences has just decreed, for the second time, the prize-medal founded by Lalande, thought that these very small planets may very probably be the fragments of a more considerable planet, which some unknown cause has split into several pieces. He concludes from it, that all their orbits must intersect each other in two opposite points, that they must all pass by one of these points, at each half revolution, and that in order to know them all, it is necessary to observe several times in the year these two regions of the heavens. Accordingly, the four planets were found towards these points; and the two last since M. Olbers has suggested this idea, which is at least a very happy one. M. Olbers has, besides, discovered several comets, and has given a very simple and very ingenious method for calculating their orbits.

Seventeen comets have been discovered since the year 1789. We are indebted for them to the vigilance and care of MM. Messier, Bouvard, Mechain, Pons, Olbers, and Miss Herschel. All their orbits have been calculated by MM. Mechain, Saron, Zach, Bode, Englefield,

Englefield, Prosperin, Olbers, Burckhardt, and Bouvard.

M. Burckhardt has made us more accurately acquainted with the orbits of many ancient comets, the observations of which he found unpublished in the depôts of the Observatory; no one of these new comets resembles those which were already known. It may appear astonishing, that of ninety-seven comets, which have been calculated, one only should have yet returned. Are their orbits parabolic or hyperbolic? Or may they not in their courses have experienced attractions similar to that which has caused the comet of 1770 to disappear?

Men of learning have been equally interested by other observations of a different kind. M. Herschel continued his description of the heavens; his catalogues of double, triple, and quadruple, stars, of nebulæ with or without stars, with round discs like that of the planets, or discs of an irregular form. He endeavoured to determine the various motions of these bodies, which he makes to revolve round their common centre of gravity. He has found in Saturn's ring, by the observation of a remarkable point, the motion of which he has measured, a rotation of ten hours and a half, at the same time that M. Laplace demonstrated, by his analysis, that this ring could not be supported without a rotation of about ten hours.

M. Schröter applied himself particularly to giving circumstantial descriptions of the various planets, to measuring and determining the times of their rotations. He di-covered that of Venus by the observation of a mountain, situated at the southern point of the crescent. This rotation is performed in 23 hours, 21 minutes: he found, by analogous means, that Mercury and Mars revolve in 24 hours and some minutes.

By this rapid statement it appears, that since 1789 astronomy has been improved in all its branches; that all the sensible inequalities of the planets have been explained, and determined; that the Tables have acquired both a greater and more durable precision; that the usual calculations are rendered more accurate; in short, that observations have made us acquainted with bodies totally new to us, and have magnified to our eyes, and to our understanding, the admirable whole which forms the system of the world. All these advances, with their particular details, may be found in the large Treatises on Astronomy, published by M. Lalande, in 1792, and by M. Schubert, in 1798.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

The revolution effected in chemistry, within our time, must, in some measure, have diverted from their habitual pursuits our natural philosophers, who perceived in a science, so nearly related to their own, a career opened before them, promising more numerous discoveries. We shall, however, have to relate, in physics, some curious labours and interesting inventions.

The balance of Torsion, with which Coulomb so successfully determined the law of electrical attractions and repulsions, was sufficient for him to prove, that the magnetic phenomena are subject to a similar law; to measure the smallest effects of magnetism; to find a high degree of temperature, which causes them totally to disappear; to shew that magnetism is not, as it was supposed, a property peculiar to certain bodies, but that it exists in all, even in those which appear the most destitute of it. By means of the same balance, he measured the resistance which fluids oppose to motion, the law of which is expressed by two terms, of which Newton had found only the first, because the second becomes sensible only in very slow motions.

Coulomb devoted his whole life to the improvement of dipping and declining compasses. The dip was particularly difficult to obtain; because MM. Coulomb, Laplace, and Borda, had not yet given the canons calculated to determine it by the number of oscillations; and because the compasses were inaccurate. M. Gilpin has just published, in the Philosophical Transactions, a long series of observations, shewing that the inclination or dip is subject to diurnal and secular variations, and that the annual diminution is now five minutes. M. Cassini observed the diurnal inequalities of the declination with compasses of his own invention. M. Biot attempted to determine, by the observations of La Peyrouse and M. Humboldt, the position of the magnetic equator and its intersection with the terrestrial equator. M. Humboldt, in his turn, verified M. Biot's theory, by new observations made conjointly with M. Gay Lussac. They found, that neither the great chains of mountains, nor volcanoes, even when burning, had any sensible influence on the

magnetic force; that this force diminished progressively, in proportion to the distance from the terrestrial equator. MM. Biot and Gay Lussac remarked, in their aërostatic ascensions, that the distance from the earth caused no perceptible diminution in the intensity of magnetism, although M. Gay Lussac, in the last of these ascensions, rose to the greatest height to which any one ever reached, as it exceeds that of all the mountains of the globe.

Dr. Wollaston had contrived an extremely simple apparatus, by means of which he measured, with accuracy, the refraction and reflection of transparent substances. M. Malus, by a very ingenious addition, extended the use of it to opaque substances; and his analysis has enabled him to discover an error which had escaped Dr. Wollaston, who had not the means of submitting to experiment that part of his theory.

M. Ramond, on the Pyrenees, had discovered a very slight correction to be made in the co-efficient of the canon of M. Laplace, for measuring the height of a mountain, on which a barometric observation is made. M. Biot, in repeating the physical experiments on which M. Laplace had founded his theory, discovered that the correction was necessary; and these experiments of M. Biot gave him the co-efficient of M. Ramond, as they gave the refraction of M. Delambre. This same labour led to other interesting consequences, on the refracting power of the different gases, and to a method of estimating, with more precision than even by chemical processes, the composition of various substances; such, for instance, as the diamond, which he thinks to be partly composed of oxygen.

While the French astronomers were measuring the dimensions of the earth, to establish the foundation of the metrical system, Sir G. Shuckburgh endeavoured to determine the ratio of the measures used in England, by the pendulum which beats seconds at the latitude of 51 degrees and a half. His experiments were very accurate; but, on comparing the length of his pendulum with two standard rules, constructed by two eminent artists, he was surprised to discover, that the two rules were not exactly of the same length, which shews the inconvenience of such arbitrary measures, the models of which exist no where in nature; of this we had before a proof in the alterations, which the course of time had occasioned in our toise and the Paris pint.

At the same time, M. Cavendish, by means which are only Coulomb's balance of Torsion, constructed on a larger scale, determined the density of the earth, which he found to be five and a half times greater than that of water.

Roy and Ramsden observed the dilatations of glass, and of several metals, in order to be prepared for the measurement of two bases in the trigonometric operation for England. Lavoisier and Borda determined the dilatations of latten and platina. Borda and M. Cassini measured, by observations of a precision quite novel, the length of the pendulum which beats seconds at Paris, in order to obtain exactly the ratio of this pendulum with the metre. About the same time, a new branch of physics sprung from an experiment of Galvani, which all natural philosophers hastened to repeat and diversify. M. Humboldt had the courage to undergo it himself, by submitting to the most acute pains, in order the better to ascertain effects, from which very important knowledge was expected, respecting animal economy, and, perhaps, the principle of life itself. If these brilliant expectations have not yet been realised, Galvanism has, at least, given birth to the Voltaic pile, which soon disclosed to us real wonders, which, at this moment, excite the most lively interest.—M Biot has given a very elegant theory of this apparatus, but which supposes two principles; one of them, though a very near approximation, and the most simple that can be imagined, has not, however, been placed, by experiment, totally beyond the reach of doubt.

GEOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, AND TRAVELS.

At the epoch of 1789, all nations seemed to vie with each other, in improving the descriptions of their states, and of the seas which surround their coasts. The taste, excited by the fortunate and brilliant voyages of Bougainville and Cook, was not diminished by the disastrous, though not altogether useless, expeditions of La Peyrouse, and Entrecasteaux. The English have availed themselves of the advantages of their situation. While their African Society directed its attention to countries totally unknown; while their Hornemann met with the most distinguished reception from the Conqueror of Egypt; while Mungo Park braved the greatest dangers to open new channels to the commerce of his country; while Flinders encountered dangers still

more

more terrible on the coasts of Van Diemen's Land, and New Holland; their ships explored the Indian Archipelago, their ambassadors reconnoitered the Thibet, visited the kingdom of Ava, and penetrated into China. Vancouver described the coasts, which he was charged to inspect, with a care and accuracy worthy of serving as a model to all those who may have to execute similar missions. The French, so gloriously engaged in a different line, had not, however, abandoned geographical researches: if the English made us better acquainted with the southern point of Africa, the French found in Egypt subjects of more interesting descriptions.—Captain Marchand performed round the world a successful voyage, which, to be properly appreciated, awaited the pen of a distinguished navigator. M. Fleurieu has rendered it more valuable, by giving to seamen such instructions, as may render their courses less perilous and more useful, by preparing them to receive the benefit of the new measures, and by proposing a more methodical division of the seas—a division already adopted in Spain by a learned man, who thought, however, that he had reason to complain of the manner in which M. Fleurieu had spoken of his countrymen. But if the Spaniards really merited such reproaches formerly, by reserving for themselves their discoveries, it is but justice to say, that they have now adopted a system quite opposite: the hydrographical depôt at Madrid, after the example of that of France, has liberally published charts and works, which reflect the greatest honour on it.

M. Buache has prepared for our navigators all the instructions necessary for directing their courses; he has collected in the depôt of the navy all the information that could be useful to them; he has discussed every essential point, which a vast erudition enabled him to discover in the ancient geographers, to whom, he thinks, the interior of Africa, and even New Holland, were pretty well known.—Captain Baudin, provided with these instructions, went to reconnoitre the coasts of New Holland; an expedition particularly commendable for the services rendered by it to natural history. Finally, to conclude this account, by travels which combine every species of merit, M. Humboldt performed, at his own expense, an undertaking which would honour a state; with his friend Bomplan alone he penetrated into the desarts of America, from which he brought home 6000 plants, with their descriptions, the positions of 200 points and upwards, determined astronomically; he ascended to the summit of the Cimboraço, and measured its elevation. He created the geography of plants; assigned the boundaries between vegetation and eternal snow; observed the phenomena of the magnet, and of electrical fishes; and furnished the amateurs of antiquity with precious information relative to the Mexicans, their language, their history, and their monuments.

Sire—We have obeyed (very imperfectly, no doubt, but as well as our means would allow) the orders of your Majesty, by offering to you this summary extract, of a more extensive and less incomplete view, which we have the honour to present to you, in the name of the Class for Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the Institute. Your Majesty has now heard the names of all those who have contributed to the progress of mathematics. All these learned men will find the most flattering of all recompences, in the assurance that their efforts are known to the august protector, whose countenance is sufficient to encourage the sciences, letters, and the arts.

There still remains for us to fulfil a very easy and very honourable duty. Your Majesty condescends to consult the Institute, respecting the means of securing ulterior progress: the progress of mathematics is not in the least doubtful; the primary instruction finds abundant sources in the Lycea; the Polytechnic school is a nursery of distinguished subjects for all the different branches of the public service. We have already seen to proceed from that school more than one young man of learning, who, like MM. Biot, Poisson, Malus, marching in the traces of the greatest geometricians, promise them worthy successors; others, such as MM. Puissant, Francœur, have seen their works adopted for the instruction and services of the public. The benevolent law which regenerated instruction, promised an especial school for mathematics: this school existed. Geometry and algebra, astronomy and physics, are taught at the Imperial College of France. A course of transcendental analysis there would complete the system of instruction in the accurate sciences. An operation of importance was commenced, in order to procure to France a perpendicular worthy of its meridian

ridian—but we express no wish; we wait with respectful confidence, whatever your Majesty may be pleased to order in favour of a science, the boundaries of which you would yourself have extended, had not higher destinies called upon you to afford equal protection to all: and to make them contribute to the splendour and prodigies of your reign.

(To be continued.)

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

ARTS FINE.

FIGURES of beautiful, useful, and uncommon Plants, described in the Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary, exhibited on three hundred copper plates, after drawings taken from nature, by the late Philip Miller, F.R.S. No. I. to be continued every fortnight, 7s. 6d.

Plates 21, 22, and 23, of the fourth volume of Vetusta Monumenta, 15s.

A New Drawing Book, in Imitation of Indian Ink, Number I. (to be continued in six monthly numbers,) 4s.

AGRICULTURE.

The Art of Improving the Breeds of Domestic Animals, in a letter to Sir J. Banks. By Sir J. Sebright, bart. M. P. 2s. 6d.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

An Elementary Treatise on Geology, determining Fundamental Points in that Science, and containing an Examination of some Geological Systems; particularly of the Huttonian Theory of the Formation of the Earth. By J. A. de Luc, F. R. S. Translated from the French, M.S. by the Rev. H. de la Fite, 8vo. 12s.

Enfield's New Encyclopædia, vol. iv. 18mo. 4s. 6d.

New Theory of the Formation of Veins, with its Application to the Art of Working Mines. Translated from the German of A. C. Werner, by Charles Anderson, M.D. 8vo. 9s.

A New Theory of the Atmosphere. By B. L. Denston, 2s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs de la Comtesse de Lichtenau ecrites par elle même et Suivis de Lettres, 2 tomes, 10s.

DRAMA.

The Vintagers, a Musical Romance. By E. J. Eyre, 1s. 6d.

Yes or No, a Farce. By J. Pocock, 1s. 6d.

Safe and Sound, an Opera, in three Acts. By Theodore Edward Hook, esq. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

The Travels of Lycurgus to Crete, Tyre, and Egypt, in Search of Knowledge, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

The Elements of Astronomy, according to the Newtonian Principle. By George Reynolds, 5s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis, MDCCCIX, medium 4to. 1l. 4s.

The Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians, of London, 1809. Translated into English, with Notes. By Richard Powell, M. D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Observations on Fungus Hæmotodes, or Soft Cancer, in several of the most Important Organs of the Human Body. By James Wardrop, F.R.S.E. 8vo. 12s. large paper, 1l. 1s.

Practical Observations on Strictures of the Urethra. By Thomas Luxmoore, 8vo. 5s. 6d.

An Essay on the Causes, Prevention, and Cure of the Consumption. By L. Hope, 2s.

A Popular Treatise on Medical Police, and on Diet, Regimen, &c. By John Robertson, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

MILITARY.

A Narrative of the Campaign of the British Army in Spain, commanded by Sir John Moore, K. B. Authenticated by Official Papers and Original Letters. By his Brother James Moore, esq. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

A Narrative of the Circumstances attending the Retreat of the British Army, under the command of the late Lieut.-General Sir J. Moore, K. B. By H. Milbeane, surgeon, 4s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Absolute Unlawfulness of the Stage Entertainment, fully Demonstrated. By William Law, M.A. Abridged by John Audley. To which are prefixed, Extracts from several Writers on the Subject of the Stage. Price 6d.

Strictures on Mr. Hale's Reply to the Pamphlets lately published in Defence of the London Penitentiary; wherein his Objections to that Institution are refuted. By G. Hodson. To which is added, a Letter to the Author, on the Inadequacy of the Poor Laws, for Employing, Protecting, and Reclaiming Unfortunate Females, destitute of Work: in Answer to Mr. Hale's Reply. By William Blair, surgeon of the Lock Hospital, &c. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Proceedings of a Court-Martial, held on Board H. M. S. Gladiator, in Portsmouth Harbour, on Wednesday, July 20, and continued by Adjournment to Friday the 4th of August, 1809, for the Trial of the Right Honourable

Honourable Lord Gambier. Taken in shorthand by Mr. Gurney, 8vo 8s. 6d.

Some Particulars in the Character of the late Charles James Fox, 1s. 6d.

Fragments, in Prose and Verse. By Miss Elizabeth Smith, lately deceased, 2 vols. 14s.

Supplement to the Reply to the Right Rev. Dr. Milner's Observations; being an Answer to the General Vindication of a Catholic's Remarks on the Bishop of Durham's Charge. By the Rev. Thomas Le Mesurier, 2s.

Fulfilment of Moore's Prophecies, from January to August, 1809, 6d.

Theatrical Taxation, embracing Reflections on the State of Property at the New Theatre, Covent-Garden, 1s. 6d.

A View of the Origin, Progress, and Diversity, of Heathen Worship. By T. Thomas, 6s.

Essays, Biographical, Critical, and Historical, illustrative of the Rambler, Adventurer, and Idler. By Nathan Drake, M.D. vol. i. foolscap 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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An Address to British Manufacturers and Fair Traders. By Lord Kemp, 1s. 6d.

NOVELS.

Osrick, or Modern Horrors. By Mr. Sicklemore, 3 vols. 15s.

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An Impartial Examination of Sir Francis Burdett's Plan of Parliamentary Reform, 2s.

The Patriot's Looking glass, in which Mr. Wardle's Plan of Public Economy, and the Policy, of his Measures, are fully considered, 3s. 6d.

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Remarks on Various Texts of Scripture. By Edward Popham, D.D. 8vo. 10s.

A Sermon, preached at the Consecration of Christ's Church, in Needwood, Staffordshire, August 15, 1809. By the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, M. A 1s.

Εὐαγγελιον, a Sermon preached at the Holy Trinity Church, Hull, on Tuesday, July 25, 1809, at the Primary Visitation of the Archbishop of York. By the Rev. J. H. Bromby, 2s. 6d.

A Sermon preached at Scarborough, at the Primary Visitation of the Archbishop of York, July 28, 1809. By the Rev. F. Wrangham, 4to. 3s. 6d.

A Sketch of the Ecclesiastical Establishment, in a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Great Yarmouth, at the Visitation of Archdeacon Yonge. By the Rev. Henry Bathurst, 2s.

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A Sermon, preached at Truro, at the Primary Visitation of the Bishop of Exeter, 1s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Descriptive, and Picturesque Account of the Islands of Walcheren, Beveland, Schowen, and Cadsand, 2s. 6d.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Travels of Captains Lewis and Clarke, by Order of the Government of the United States, performed in the years 1804, 5, and 6, by way of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers, to the Pacific Ocean. By Merryweather Lewis, 8vo. 9s.

A View of Spain, comprising a Descriptive Itinerary of each Province, and a General Statistical Account of the Country. By Alexander de la Borde. Translated from the French, 5 vols. 8vo. with an Atlas, 3l. 13s. 6d.

Contemporary Voyages and Travels, vol. ix. 8vo. 15s.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested under COVER *to the Care of the Publisher.*

The Right Honourable Sir William Scott, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of England, and one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council. Painted by John Hoppner, R.A. Engraved by G. Clint, and published by Boydell and Co. Cheapside, London.

THE style of this portrait is distinguished by that vigour, energy, and correct likeness, that always characterize Mr. Hoppner's works. The engraving (in mezzotinto) by Clint, is clear in its tints; decisive and firm in its outline, and an excellent translation of the portrait, from the canvass to the copper.

Portrait of Gwillim Lloyd Wardle, esq. M.P. Painted by A. W. Devis, and engraved by Dunkarton.

The attitude and general air of this portrait, is in an easy common-place attitude, but it has the merit of being the only portrait for which Mr. Wardle has sat, and also a great likeness. The mezzotinting is not a very finished or striking specimen of the art, it is every where too muzzy; the lights not being cleared enough, nor the shadows of a sufficient depth.

The New Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden, erected 1809, *from the Designs of Robert Smirke, esq. jun. Associate of the Royal Academy of London.*

Two considerations press themselves upon the mind, on a view of this grand edifice. One of which is its beauties, as a monument of art; the other its appropriation. The aspect of this theatre on the outside is Greek, in its grandest and most imposing style. The centre of the principal front is decorated with a tetrastyle portico of the Doric, or, as it might be more emphatically called, the Grecian order. Its character is justly kept up throughout, in the robust solidity of the column, the massy grandeur of the entablature, and the severe simplicity of the whole façade. In the flanks between the portico and the wings, are three (comparatively) small openings for windows, which are made for convenience alone; and not falsely made essentials of decoration, which would have entirely ruined its character; the wings are composed of antæ, supporting an entablature of the same proportions, and in the same line as the portico, and between the antæ are niches; the one in the north wing, containing a statue of Comedy, and in the south wing, one of Tragedy. The whole is surmounted by an attic parapet, of the height of the apex of the pediment. In that part of the front which is between the portico and wings, the cornice has a smaller projection; the triglyphs in the frieze are omitted; and a long pannel of sculpture, the length of the three windows, is introduced level with the bottom of the entablature, and a trifle higher than the tenia. Here again the austere Greek character prevails; no foliage is introduced to give a false and meretricious ornament; personifications of the ancient and modern drama, in the finest style of sculpture, contribute to the harmonious effect of the whole, which evinces at once the vigorous genius of the architect.

The interior is composed, according to the modern rules for theatrical edifices, but more approaching to the circle, than any we have hitherto seen; yet it is well proportioned, both for seeing and hearing, and presents a handsomer appearance than either the lyre, toilette-glass, or horse-shoe shapes. The Theatre of Tornidona, which was built in the 17th century by Carlo Fontana, and rebuilt in the last century under Clement XII. approaches this shape more than any other; its greatest diameter is fifty-six English feet, and its smallest fifty-two. The fronts of the boxes of Covent-Garden Theatre are simple, without mouldings or pannels; the Greek fret surrounds the lower tier, and foliage of the honeysuckle the upper ones. The slips, or upper tier of boxes, and the upper gallery, are a series of Columbaria, under the cieling, which is slightly curved, and painted, to resemble a dome; these boxes are similar to those which, in the Theatre Royal of Turin, are called the piccionara, or dove-cot. And like that Theatre, the two nearest the stage are appropriated to the persons belonging to the establishment. The interior scarcely presents that idea of magnificence, and theatrical elegance, that Old Drury did, for want of height, and for having too much depth in the principal circle of boxes; this is much felt in the back boxes, usually called the basket; but the decorations are more classically simple and

and chaste: a certain tone of austere simplicity pervades both the inside and the out.

The second consideration, as to its appropriateness, cannot be so favorably given as the former. The outside is not theatrical; it presents the idea of a treasury, a bank, a senate-house, or any grand public building, rather than a theatre.

Had the wish to present the appearance of an antique Theatre prevailed, certainly the Doric is no more the order to be employed, than if it had been intended to give it a modern appearance. Both among the Greeks, as well as among the Romans, the theatre was (after the temples) the most considerable of their buildings; and from the most ancient times, they were dedicated to Bacchus, to whose honour they chanted dithyrambics, and accompanied them with dancing. A theatre, therefore, should present a joyous, light, and (comparatively) trifling, appearance. The lightest specimen of the Corinthian order, friezes of vines, honey-suckles, and those festoons that were appropriated to Ceres and Bacchus, should have been preferred to those of a more solemn and sedate appearance.

(To be continued.)

INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Westall has lately finished a very large drawing of Christ blessing little Children, which he has treated in his usual able, and clear manner, and finished in a most exquisite and delicate style.

The second part of the second series, of Mr. Prince Hoare's periodical paper, called the Artist, will make its appearance in the first week of November.

The Royal Academy is now open to the students, &c. after the vacation.

Two fine prints of the largest size, from the burin of Scriven, after Westall, from Telemachus, may be expected early in the winter.

Schiavonetti's print, from Stothard's Chaucer's Pilgrims, is also in a state of forwardness.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Passed in the 49th Year of the Reign of George III.

(Not Annual, or of an Official Nature.)

BY 49th Geo. III. c. 98, the several duties of customs, chargeable in Great Britain, were repealed, and other duties granted in lieu thereof

[*Passed June* 10, 1809.]

By 49th Geo. III. c. 103, Wills executed by seamen in naval hospitals, or sick quarters abroad, shall be good, provided they are made revocable, and attested by the surgeons.

Seamen, sent home in transports, sick, may execute wills revocable, to be attested by the master and mate.

No wills of persons, made previous to entering, shall be held to be good, unless executed and attested according to the provisions of former acts.

Petty officers are such persons as form a part of the ship's complement, except such as are rated as admirals, or flag-officers, and their secretaries, captains, lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, masters, second masters, and pilots, physicians, surgeons, assistant surgeons, chaplains, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and pursers; field-officers of marines, captains, captain-lieutenants of marines, lieutenants, and quarter-masters of marines.

Letters to and from the inspector of seamens' wills to be free of postage; sending any thing therein, other than on business, 100l. penalty, and, forging his hand, felony without clergy.

Petty officers, seamen, and marines, may allot a part of their pay for the maintenance of their children; or to a father, being a widower, and wholly unable to maintain himself; which allotments may be revoked.

No proctor shall in future deliver any letter of administration, or probate, to any person, but the treasurer, or paymaster, of the navy, on pain of 100l.; and if any agent shall pay any prize-money, due to a deceased petty officer, seaman, or marine, under any other authority, than the check directed by former acts, it shall be void, and such agent shall also forfeit a sum equal to the amount, to Greenwich hospital.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 109, certain acts, from 2d Edw. III. c. 14, down to 1st Geo. I. c. 15, respecting the woollen manufacture,

manufacture, are repealed; and persons who have served an apprenticeship to any branch of the woollen manufactures, and their wives and families, may set up and execute any trade in Great Britain; but persons may be sworn by two justices as to the place of their last settlement, an attested copy of which oath may be produced, if summoned a second time.

This act does not affect the privileges of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, nor the city of London.

[*Passed 15th June*, 1809.]

By 49th Geo. c. 117, the duty of excise on coffee, the produce of Africa, was repealed; and instead thereof, a duty of 3d. imposed.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 118, if any person shall give, or promise to give, any money, gift, or reward, to procure, or endeavour to procure, the election, or return, of a member in parliament, such person shall forfeit 1000l. and be incapacitated to sit in that parliament for such place; and if any person shall receive or accept any such money, gift, or reward, he shall forfeit 500l. to be recovered by action, with full costs, by any one who will sue.

This act does not extend to legal expenses, incurred at any election.

And if any person shall give, or procure to be given, or promise to give, or procure to be given, any office, place, or employment, to any other, upon any agreement, for that person to procure, or endeavour to procure, the election or return of a member in parliament, such person, if elected, shall be disqualified from sitting; and every person who shall accept such office, place, or employment, shall be incapacitated, and forfeit 500l.; and if any person, *holding any office under his Majesty*, shall give such office, place, or employment, upon any such express agreement, he shall forfeit 1000l.

[*Passed the 19th June*, 1809.]

By 49th Geo. III. c. 121, in all cases, executions, and attachments, against the lands or goods of bankrupts, levied more than two months before the commission shall be valid, notwithstanding any prior act of bankruptcy, provided the party had no notice of any prior act of bankruptcy; and the issuing of a commission, grounded upon an act of bankruptcy, though afterwards superseded, shall be deemed notice.

If the creditors do not, before they proceed to the choice of assignees, direct how, and with whom, and where, the monies arising from the bankrupt's estate, shall be paid, until the dividend takes place, the commissioners, immediately after the choice of assignees, and at the same meeting, shall give directions thereon, and the assignees are to conform to such directions, as often as 100l. shall be got in; but the monies are not to be directed to be paid to the commissioners, or the solicitor, or into any banking-house, or other house of trade, or business, in which the commissioners, or solicitor, are interested or concerned. The assignees, disobeying such directions, are to be charged 20l. per cent. on the money retained, or employed contrary thereto.

The commissioners are not to declare a dividend, till a true statement, in writing, be made upon oath, by the assignees, of their receipts and payments, to ascertain what dividend ought to be made, and what sum retained in hand.

After January 1, 1810, if assignees become bankrupt, having 100l. of the bankrupt's estate, their certificates shall not discharge their future effects, in respect if so much thereof, with lawful interest, as shall not be paid by the dividends.

The commissioners may direct the money paid in, on bankrupts' estate, to be invested in exchequer bills, and also with whom and where they shall be deposited, until the dividend.

Sureties, and persons liable for the debts of the bankrupt, not paying until after the commission, may prove under the commission after having paid such debts, not disturbing former dividends; and the persons hereby enabled to prove will be barred by the certificate, in like manner as other creditors.

Debts not payable at the time of the bankruptcy may be proved, deducting a rebate of interest.

In actions brought by assignees, and also in writs of equity by assignees, the commission, and proceedings under it, shall be sufficient evidence of the petitioning creditor's debt, and the trading and act of bankruptcy, unless notice in writing be given, that these matters are to be disputed.

No action shall be brought against assignees for dividends, but the remedy shall be by petition to the Lord Chancellor.

Bankrupts in custody *in execution* may be brought before the commisioners, by their warrant, to be examined.

Proving a debt under a commission

shall be deemed an election not to proceed against the bankrupt by action, in respect of such debt.

Persons effecting policies of insurance with underwriters, who become bankrupts, may prove the loss, though not interested in the policy, if the assured is not in that part of the kingdom.

Annuity creditors may be admitted to prove the value under any commission, such value being ascertained by the commissioners.

The signature and consent of *three parts in five*, in number and value, of the creditors of the bankrupt, to the allowance of his certificate and discharge, shall be sufficient to authorise all acts to be done by the chancellor and commissioners for his benefit.

Bankrupts entitled to leases, or agreements for lands, delivering up the same to assignees, are not liable afterwards for the rent, nor in respect of the covenants.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 122, pilots, boatmen, hovellers, and others, are to deposit anchors, cables, and other ship's materials, taken possession of by them, in such warehouse as the vice-admiral of the port shall appoint, for safe custody, till claimed by the owners, on pain of being convicted as receivers of stolen goods.

If the articles are not claimed within a year and a day, they are to be sold, and the produce applied.

If the owners and salvors cannot agree respecting the amount of salvage, or the value of the articles, two justices shall determine the difference; and if the justices cannot agree, they shall nominate a third person conversant in maritime affairs, who shall determine.

Two justices may, in like manner, determine upon remuneration to be made for services rendered to ships in distress, or otherwise, which decision of the justices in this case shall be final, unless an appeal be made to the High Court of Admiralty.

The persons named by the justices, to decide on the amount of salvage, are each to receive two guineas from the owners.

Persons cutting away or defacing buoy ropes, or other marks, are guilty of felony, and may be transported for seven years, or imprisoned. Purchasers of goods, stolen from a ship in distress, or otherwise, are liable to like punishment.

Masters of ships, bound to ports beyond the seas, finding or taking on board anchors and other articles, are to report the same to the Trinity house, and, on their arrival in England, deposit the same, on pain of forfeiting not more than 200l. nor less than 50l; and pilots, hovellers, boatmen, and others, selling or disposing of such anchors, or cables, in foreign countries, are guilty of felony, and may be transported for seven years.

Dealers in marine stores are to have their names painted on their storehouses, on pain of forfeiting not exceeding 20l. and not less than 10l.; and they are not to cut up any cable, without a permit from a magistrate, under a like penalty, for a first offence; and not exceeding 50l. nor less than 20l. for a second or third offence.

Dealers are to keep an account of all old marine stores bought by them, and advertise in some public newspaper, before they cut up any cable, and permit persons, on demand, to have inspection of their books, on pain of not more than 20l. nor less than 10l. for a first offence; and not exceeding 50l. nor less than 20l. for any subsequent offence.

Manufacturers of anchors are to place their names with a progressive number, and also the weight thereof, on anchors and kedge anchors, on pain of not more than 5l. nor less than 40s.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 124, in all cases, where any order of removal, or vagrant-pass, shall be suspended, any other justice of the county or place, where such removal or pass shall be made, may order the same to be executed, and the time for appealing against such order shall be computed from the service thereof.

Where an order of removal is suspended in the case of sickness, the same shall also extend to other persons named in the order, to prevent the forcible separation of a family.

Where any pauper is, by illness, unable to appear before two justices, to be examined, one justice may take his examination, and report the same to any other justice, which two justices may thereupon adjudge the settlement, and make order in like manner, as if the pauper had appeared before *two* justices.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 125, all societies established before Michaelmas, 1796, whose rules have been since exhibited, or shall, at any time hereafter, be exhibited to the justices at sessions, and approved of, shall be deemed to be within the benefits of 33d Geo. III. c. 54.

Two justices, on complaint, may enforce the observance of the rules of benefit

nefit societies, and, in the case of the adjudication of monies in arrear, levy the same by distress, and sale of the goods of the person on whom the order is made.

On complaint of members of relief refused, such justices may summon the proper officer, and, on proof upon oath, order the money to be paid, with costs, not exceeding 10s. which, if not forthwith paid in the presence of the justices, shall be levied on the monies and effects of the society, with the further costs of the distress and sale; and in default of distress on society's monies or effects, the same shall be levied on those of the treasurer, or other proper officer, and repaid to him out of the society's funds.

The orders of the justices upon the officers shall be made out in the proper names of such officers, and served, either personally, or by leaving the same at their dwelling-houses; and all orders of justices under this act shall be final, and not received into any court of law, or restrained by injunction in equity.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 126, the provisions of the stat. 5th and 6th Edw. VI. c 16, against buying and selling of offices, and whereby the purchasers thereof are incapacitated, are extended to all offices in the gift of the crown; and all commissioners, civil, naval, or military; and to all places in the departments of the treasury, secretary of state, admiralty, ordnance, commander in chief, secretary at war, paymaster-general, the commissioners for the affairs of India, the commissioners of excise, treasurer of the navy, commissioners of the navy, victualling and transport offices, the commissary-general, storekeeper-general, or the principal officers of any other public department or office, at home or abroad, and also to all offices under the appointment of the East India Company: and when the right of appointment is forfeited, the same shall vest in the King.

Persons buying or selling offices, or receiving or paying money, or rewards, for offices, are guilty of a misdemeanor.

Persons receiving or paying money for soliciting offices, and any negociations, or pretended negociations, relating thereto, are also guilty of a misdemeanor.

Persons opening or advertising houses, for transacting business relating to the sale of offices, are likewise guilty of a misdemeanor.

Persons advertising or publishing the names of brokers, agents, or solicitors, for such purposes, shall forfeit 50l. and full costs.

The act does not extend to the purchase or sale of commissions for the regulated prices, or authorized regimental agents acting in such cases, according to regulation, without fee or reward.

Officers in the army, giving more than the regulated price, or paying agents for negociating, are to forfeit their commissions, and be cashiered; their commissions to be sold, and half of the produce, when not exceeding 500l. to go to the informer, and if above, then as his Majesty shall direct.

The act does not extend to lawful deputations, where the payment of the principal, or deputy, is out of the fees; nor to annual payments, out of the fees of any office, to any person formerly holding such office; nor the masters and six clerks, and first and second examiners, in the Court of Chancery in Ireland.

Offenders in Scotland may be fined and imprisoned, or by the one of such punishments: and offences committed abroad may be tried in the court of King's Bench, at Westminster.

By the 49th Geo. III. c. 127, the judges' salaries are augmented to so much as will make up the sums herein-mentioned:—The Chief Baron of the Exchequer to 5000l. and to each of the Puisne Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and the Barons of the Exchequer, 4000l. each; and to the Chief and Second Justice of Chester, and each of the Justices of the Great Sessions in Wales, 400l. per annum, in addition to their previous salaries.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 129, no person balloted or enrolled to serve in the local militia shall be allowed to enlist into the regular militia of any other county, than the one for which he is enrolled.

[*All passed 20th June*, 1809.]

ACTS OF 49TH GEO. III. CONCLUDED.

APPROPRIATION *of the* BRITISH SUPPLIES, *granted in the late* SESSION *of* PARLIAMENT, *by the* ACT *49th* GEO. III. c. 128.

For naval services ..	£19,578,467	0	0
For the Emperor of Austria, ...	3,000,000	0	0
For the Exigencies of Ireland	300,000	0	0
For his Sicilian Majesty	400,000	0	0
For the King of Sweden	300,000	0	0
For the Prince Regent of Portugal	600,000	0	0
For the land service ..	21,144,770	10	0
For ordnance for ditto..	4,073,662	19	10
To pay off exchequer bills of 1808	20,500,000	0	0
Ditto, ditto	1,500,000	0	0
Ditto, ditto	5,000,000	0	0
Ditto, ditto	6,000,000	0	0

Issued,

	£.	s.	d.
Issued, pursuant to Addresses of the House of Commons	22,166	1	9¾
Civil establishment at Sierra Leone, for 1809	17,360	0	0
ditto Upper Canada	8,430	0	0
ditto New Brunswick	5,500	0	0
ditto Nova Scotia	10,105	0	0
ditto St. John	3,100	0	0
ditto Cape Breton	2,060	0	0
ditto Newfoundland	1,985	0	0
ditto Bahama Islands	3,700	0	0
ditto Bermuda ditto	1,080	0	0
ditto Dominica	600	0	0
ditto New South Wales	15,134	16	0¾
ditto African forts	23,000	0	0
Military college	16,975	17	4
ditto asylum	23,350	9	2
For paying off certain annuities, under certain acts of 37th and 42d Geo. II.	47,650	17	9
For paying off ditto	13,215	19	6
Distrest laity and clergy of France	160,382	2	0
Convicts	55,295	0	0
Prosecution of coiners	3,000	0	0
Printing and stationary, for the two Houses	31,700	0	0
Law charges	20,000	0	0
Bow-street office	12,000	0	0
Fees for passing public accounts	5,000	0	0
Alien office	7,497	11	2
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,500,000	0	0
Portsmouth docks	13,471	15	0
Scotch bonds	10,000	0	0
Navigation from the east to the western Sea	50,000	0	0
To officers of the House of Lords and Commons	5,523	0	0
Deficiency of grants, for printing the votes, &c.	1,641	19	0
Deficiency of the grant for printing, and stationary	8,423	13	2
For printing the votes, &c. of the House of Commons	22,400	0	0
For printing vol. 61, of the Journals	4,000	0	0
Re-printing Journals	10,000	0	0
Stationary for the court and officers of the exchequer	2,154	3	11
For the home patrole	6,345	15	0
Relief of the Dutch in Davies's Streights	5,165	19	0
Thames police	1,299	4	0
Examining East India accounts	1,333	9	0
Making an Index to the rolls of Parliament	439	15	0
Bounty on salt imported into Nevis	98	1	3
Serjeant at Arms	£219	14	0
Arrears of salary, for forming indexes to the journals of the Lords	1,623	0	0
Ditto, since 5th of July, 1808	1,192	14	0
To J. H. Ley	76	13	6
To officers of the House of Commons	3,409	14	8
To the Secretary of the Military Enquiry	745	8	6
Articles sent to New South Wales	1,848	9	0
Bills on account of convicts	2,315	0	1¾
Vaccine establishment	3,163	8	6
Bills drawn from New South Wales	6,172	12	2
Stores supplied at Sydney	114	18	1
Board of Agriculture	3,000	0	0
Secret Services	175,000	0	0
Poor of St. Martin's	1,328	5	4
To the Rev. T. B. Clark, for Act respecting the residence of the clergy	278	6	6
For the supplies for Faro	1,550	0	0
Bills from New South Wales, for the year 1809	30,000	0	0
British Museum	7,639	17	2
Protestant and dissenting ministers, and French refugees	9,709	6	0
Deficiency of ditto, 1808	743	12	0
Contingencies of Secretary of State's offices	14,000	0	0
Extra charge for messengers	12,000	0	0
To sheriffs for felons' convictions	6,000	0	0
Military canal	20,800	0	0
Bounties for fish brought to London	4,000	0	0
Chairman of the House of Lords	2,698	13	0
Serjeant at Arms	1,623	0	0
Surveyor of Scotch roads	506	1	6
To D. T. Blake, for trouble on clergy residence Act	278	6	6
Exchequer tellers	7,412	12	0
Westminster improvements	36,042	8	0
Building the Mint	30,500	0	0
Corsican and Toulon emigrants	6,000	0	0
Dutch officers retired	16,000	0	0
French emigrants at Jersey	4,400	0	0
To Dr. Cartwright, for mechanical inventions	10,000	0	0
Building a naval asylum	35,000	0	0
Printing vols. 36, 37, of Lords' Journals	3,057	1	8
Queen Anne's bounty	100,000	0	0
New Forest Commissioners	4,500	0	0
Scotch military roads	5,569	0	0

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. BOWYER, of Pall-Mall, intends to publish his splendid work on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, in the beginning of next month; it will consist of original Poems, written by Montgomery, Grahame, and others, expressly for the occasion; and will be embellished with engravings, from pictures, by Smirke, and enriched with the portraits of Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Granville Sharpe.

Mrs. BAYLEY will shortly publish, in three duodecimo volumes, Vacation Evenings, consisting of Familiar conversations on Literature and Morals, interspersed with some original Tales and Poems, and occasional selections from other writers.

JEREMY BENTHAM, esq. author of a Treatise on Scotch Reform, has in the press a work on the Libel Law.

An Index, to the Library of the Royal Institution will soon be ready for publication. It is methodically arranged with an Index, on a plan partly new, which will render it of great use in all libraries.

A Geometrical, Historical, and Political, Chart, of the Reign of George III. is announced by Mr. WILLIAM TICKEN.

Dr. SATTERLEY'S Course of Clinical Instruction at the Middlesex Hospital, will begin the first week in November: the attendance on the patients will be continued daily, and Lectures will be given once a week, or oftener, when it may be necessary, at eleven o'clock. Mr. CARTWRIGHT, assistant surgeon to the Hospital, will undertake such occasional demonstrations of morbid anatomy, as may be required for the illustration of the respective cases. The objects of the Course will also be extended to such remarkable peculiarities in the diseases of children, as may occur in the Foundling Hospital. Dr. YOUNG will begin his Elementary Lectures on Chemistry, Physiology, the practice of Physic, and the *Materia Medica*, about the middle of December: he will deliver them on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at seven o'clock in the evening, throughout the season.

Mr. ROBERT HUISH is engaged in the translation of the sacred dramas of Klopstock, the first of which, entitled "Solomon", will appear in the course of the ensuing month.

Mr. HUISH has also completed a Poem, called the Peruvians, in ten cantos, which will be published this year.

A gentleman of Bristol is printing a selection of Poems, from the *Hesperides* of ROBERT HERRICK. It will be contained in one volume, with an engraving of the poet.

A selection from the works of GEORGE WITHER, is also printing at Bristol. It will consist of pieces from his Juvenilia; his first and second Remembrances; the Hymns and Songs of the Church; and a Manuscript Copy of his Version of the Psalms, which it is believed were never printed, though he had a patent granted for them from King James.

Mr. BISSET, of Birmingham, has announced a Medallion of the King, under the immediate patronage of the Royal Family, on the occasion of the Festival to be held on the 25th of October next.

The fourth part of Hints to the Public, and the Legislature, on the nature and effects of Evangelical Preaching, by a BARRISTER, will be published in February.

The Rev. H. J. KNAPP, will shortly publish an Abridgment of Universal History, adapted to the use of Families and Schools, divided into portions, calculated for each day's learning, to which are annexed appropriate questions for the instructor.

A new edition of the Village Curate, and other Poems, by the late Dr. STURDIS, will appear in the course of this month.

The Rev. Mr. HAMPSON, of Sunderland, has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, an octavo volume of Sermons.

A new miniature edition of Pious Reflections for every Day in the Month, will appear in the course of October next, translated from the French of Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray.

Mr. BIGLAND, author of Letters on History, is preparing a General History of Europe, from the Peace in 1783, to the present Time.

A work, under the Title of Tales of other Countries, is in the press. They are founded on circumstances relating to the author, in his travels through some of the continental countries.

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The Rev. JOHN KEMTHANE, will speedily publish a select portion of the Psalms, from various authors, arranged according to the year.

The works of the pious and learned Dr. TOWNSEND will soon be published, in two octavo volumes, with a Life of the author, by Mr. CHURTON.

A second volume of Sermons, translated from French authors, and adapted to the English pulpit, by the Rev. S. PARTRIDGE, will soon make its appearance.

Mr. MERRICK has in considerable forwardness, a History of the County of Cardigan.

Dr. EDMONSTON has in the press, a View of the ancient and present State of Shetland, in two octavo volumes.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of ALFIERI, the celebrated Italian dramatist, will appear in the course of the present month. They are written by himself, and interspersed with anecdotes of several distinguished modern characters of this country.

A new Romance, from the pen of Mrs. NORRIS, author of Julia of England, will shortly be published, under the title of Euphronia.

An Italian work, with a French translation, for the purpose of facilitating the acquisition of those languages, is in the press. It is entitled *Il modo di Piacere in Compagna*, and consists of Conversations on a variety of subjects, expressly written for the instruction of youth of both sexes, in the art of pleasing in company, on their introduction into the world.

The author of the Young Mother, or Albini, has in the press, Rosa in London, and other Tales, in four volumes.

A correspondent of Nicholson's Journal, has discovered a process for obtaining from ginger, an acid, which he proposes to call zingiberic. One ounce of the best white ginger was infused two or three days, in six ounces of nitrous acid; after which, rather more than an equal quantity of water was added, and the whole was kept at the heat of 212°, adding water to supply the loss by evaporation, till the nitrous smell had disappeared. Carbonate of lead was then added to saturation, and the solution filtred; after which the lead was precipitated by sulphuric acid, and a second filtration was made. By evaporating the filtred liquor, an acid similar in appearance to short white pieces of raw silk, was obtained, which oxidates zinc and iron, and dissolves potash, soda, and ammonia, barytes, strontian, lime, magnesia, and the oxides of zinc, iron, lead, and copper. The zingiberic acid differs from the sulphuric, sulphurous, carbonic, oxalic, tartarous, citric, mucous, succinic, and camphoric acids, in forming a soluble salt with barytes and lime; from the nitric, nitrous, muriatic, acetic, acetous, sebacic, malic, and prussic, by remaining in the solid form at 212°; from the benzoic, and suberic, by its greater solubility; and it does not, like gallic acid, precipitate copper of a brown colour.

Mr. WILLIAM CURTIS, of the Botanic Garden, Brompton, has been rewarded by the Society of Arts, for his valuable application of the Long White Moss of the Marshes (*Sphagnum palustre*, LINN.) to the packing of young trees for exportation. This is done by squeezing out part of the moisture from the moss, and laying courses of it about three inches thick, interposed with other courses of the trees (previously shortened in their branches and roots) stratum above stratum, till the box is filled, when the whole must be trodden down, and the lid properly secured. The trees will want no care, even during a voyage of ten or twelve months; the moss being wonderfully retentive of moisture, and seeming to possess an antiseptic property, which totally prevents fermentation, or putrefaction. In fact, vegetation actually proceeds during the time the trees remain inclosed; shoots being formed both from the branches and roots, which, however, are blanched and tender, for want of light and air, to which the trees consequently require to be gradually inured. This moss is very common in most parts of Europe and America, which renders the application more easy, and the discovery more important.

The existence of *Mermaids*, hitherto supposed to be fabulous, seems, in some degree, to be established, by the evidence of the following letters, which were lately transmitted to Sir John Sinclair.

No. I.—*Letter from Miss Mackay, daughter of the Rev. David Mackay, Minister of Reay, to Miss Innes Dowager, of Sandside.*

Reay Manse, May 25, 1809.

MADAM.—To establish the truth of what has hitherto been considered improbable and fabulous, must be at all times a difficult task, and I have not the vanity to think that my testimony alone would be sufficient for this purpose; but when to this is added that of four others, I hope it will have some effect in removing the doubts of those who may suppose that the wonderful appearance I reported having

having seen in the sea on the 12th of January, was not a mermaid, but some other uncommon, though less remarkable, inhabitant of the deep. As I would willingly contribute to remove the doubt of the sceptical on this subject, I beg leave to state to you the following accounts, after premising that my cousin, whose name is prefixed along with mine, was one of the four witnesses who beheld with me this uncommon spectacle.

While she and I were walking by the seashore, on the 12th of January, about noon, our attention was attracted by seeing three people who were on a rock at some distance, shewing signs of terror and astonishment at something they saw in the water; on approaching them, we distinguished that the object of their wonder was a face resembling the human countenance, which appeared floating on the waves; at that time nothing but the face was visible; it may not be improper to observe, before I proceed further, that the face, throat, and arms, are all I can attempt to describe; all our endeavours to discover the appearance and position of the body being unavailing. The sea at that time ran very high, and as the waves advanced, the Mermaid gently sunk under them, and afterwards re-appeared. The face seemed plump and round, the eyes and nose were small, the former were of a light grey colour, and the mouth was large, and, from the shape of the jawbone, which seemed straight, the face looked short; as to the inside of the mouth I can say nothing, not having attended to it, though sometimes open.—The forehead, nose, and chin, were white; the whole side face of a bright pink colour. The head was exceedingly round, the hair thick and long, of a green oily cast, and appeared troublesome to it, the waves generally throwing it down over the face; it seemed to see the annoyance, and, as the wave retreated with both its hands frequently threw back the hair and rubbed its throat, as if to remove any soiling it might have received from it. The throat was slender, smooth, and white; we did not think of observing whether it had elbows; but from the manner in which it used its arms, I must conclude that it had. The arms were very long and slender, as were the hands and fingers; the latter were not webbed. The arms, one of them at least, was frequently extended, over its head, as if to frighten a bird that hovered over it, and seemed to distress it much; when that had no effect, it sometimes turned quite round several times successively. At a little distance we observed a seal. It sometimes laid its right hand under its cheek, and in this position floated for some time. We saw nothing like hair or scales on any part of it; indeed the smoothness of the skin particularly caught our attention. The time it was discernible to us was about an hour. The sun was shining clearly at that time; it was distant from us a few yards only. These are the few observations made by us during the appearance of this strange phenomenon.

If they afford you any satisfaction, I shall be particularly happy. I have stated nothing but what I clearly recollect; as my cousin and I had frequently, previous to this period, combated an assertion which is very common among the lower class here, that Mermaids had been frequently seen on this coast, our evidence cannot be thought biassed by any former prejudice in favour of the existence of this wonderful creature.

To contribute, in any degree, to your pleasure or amusement, will add to the happiness of, Madam, your greatly obliged,

(Signed) ELIZ. MACKAY.
C. MACKENZIE.

No. II.—*Letter from Mr. William Munro, Schoolmaster of Thurso, to Dr. Torrence, regarding a Mermaid seen by him some years ago.*

DEAR SIR, *Thurso, June* 9, 1809.

Your queries respecting the Mermaid are before me. From the general scepticism which prevails among the learned and intelligent about the existence of such a phenomenon, had not your character and real desire for investigation been too well known to me, for supposing that you wished to have a fertile imagination indulged by a subject of merriment, I would have been disposed to have concluded, that in this instance, you aimed at being ranked among the laughing philosophers, at my expense. Sensible, however, that this is not the case, and taking it for granted that you are sincere, I shall endeavour to answer your queries, though there is little probability that any testimony which I can give respecting the Mermaid, will operate towards convincing those who have not hitherto been convinced by the repeated testimonies adduced in support of the existence of such an appearance.

About twelve years ago, when I was parochial schoolmaster at Reay, in the course of my walking on the shore of Sandside Bay, being a fine warm day in summer, I was induced to extend my walk towards Sandside Head, when my attention was arrested by the appearance of a figure, resembling an unclothed human female, sitting upon a rock extending into the sea, and apparently in the action of combing its hair, which flowed around its shoulders, and of a light brown colour. The resemblance which the figure bore to its prototype, in all its visible parts, was so striking, that had not the rock on which it was sitting been dangerous for bathing, I would have been constrained to have regarded it as really an human form, and to any eye unaccustomed to the situation, it must have undoubtedly appeared as such. The head was covered with hair of the colour above-mentioned, and shaded on the crown, the forehead round, the face plump, the cheeks ruddy, the eyes blue, the mouth and lips of a natural form, resembling those of a man; the teeth I could not discover, as the mouth was shut; the breasts and abdomen,

domen, the arms and fingers of the size of a full grown body of the human species; the fingers, from the action in which the hands were employed, did not appear to be webbed, but as to this I am not positive. It remained on the rock three or four minutes after I observed it, and was exercised during that time in combing its hair, which was long and thick, and of which it appeared proud, and then dropped into the sea, which was level with the abdomen, from whence it did not reappear to me. I had a distinct view of its features, being at no great distance, on an eminence above the rock on which it was sitting, and the sun brightly shining. Immediately before its getting into its natural element, it seemed to have observed me, as its eyes were directed towards the eminence on which I stood. It may be necessary to remark, that previous to the period I beheld this object, I had heard it frequently reported by several persons, and some of them persons whose veracity I never heard disputed, that they had seen such a phenomenon as I have described, though then, like many others, I was not disposed to credit their testimony on this subject. I can say of a truth, that it was only by seeing the phenomenon I was perfectly convinced of its existence.

If the above narrative can in any degree be subservient towards establishing the existence of a phenomenon, hitherto almost incredible to naturalists, or to remove the scepticism of others, who are ready to dispute every thing which they cannot fully comprehend, you are welcome to it from,

Dear Sir, your most obliged,
And most humble servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM MUNRO.

To Dr. Terrence, Thurso.

FRANCE.

M. LENORMAND has succeeded in producing a fine colourless varnish with copal. As all copal is not fit for this purpose, and to ascertain such pieces as are good, each must be taken separately, and a single drop of pure essential oil of rosemary, not altered by keeping, must be let fall on it. Those pieces which soften at the part that imbibes the oil, are good; reduce them to powder, which sift through a very fine hair sieve, and put it into a glass, on the bottom of which it must not lie more than a finger's-breadth thick. Pour upon it essence of rosemary to a similar height; stir the whole for a few minutes, when the copal will dissolve into a viscous fluid. Let it stand for two hours, and then pour gently on it two or three drops of very pure alcohol, which distribute over the oily mass, by inclining the bottle in different directions with a very gentle motion. Repeat this operation by little and little, till the incorporation is effected, and the varnish reduced to a proper degree of fluidity. It must then be left to stand a few days, and when very clear be decanted off. This varnish, thus made without heat, may be applied with equal success to pasteboard, wood, and metals, and takes a better polish than any other. It may be used on paintings, the beauty of which it greatly heightens.

M. CUVIER has published a brief description of a bird produced by a swan and a goose. She laid nine eggs, and began to hatch them, but only one living bird was obtained. On quitting the shell, this young one differed very little from a gosling; it was covered with a yellowish down, with a dark olive tint on the back, neck, and head. The upper mandible of the bill was black, except the point, where it was white; and the lower was orange-coloured. The feet were also of the latter colour, and disproportionably large; the circle of the iris was brown, and the eyelids yellow. The only change which it has since undergone is in its size, which considerably exceeds that of the mother, though it bears a much greater resemblance to her than to the swan.

M. FOURNIER has invented an apparatus, for determining, with precision, the quantity of spirit contained in any liquid, to which he gives the name of alcohometer, or œnometer. This instrument is composed of a glass tube, six or seven inches long, and placed vertically upon a cap of copper, and having a graduated bar of the same metal attached to its centre. At the place where the bar enters the tube adjusted to its base, there is a screw, by which it is hermetically closed, and which prevents the liquid to be analized from spilling. This little apparatus stands upon three legs: at the foot is a lamp with spirit of wine, placed under the copper cap, and directly beneath the bar, to heat it quickly. On one of the legs is a moveable ferrule, with a damper, for the purpose of moderating, at pleasure, the action of the flame, and thus preventing the liquid in the tube from running over.

A fossil palm-tree has recently been found above strata of plaster at Bagnolet, near Paris. It was deposited in the earthy strata about twelve or fifteen feet above the first stratum of plaster. A tree of the same species was a few years since discovered in a similar situation at Montmartre.

M. FAVIER, having remarked that black truffles

truffles are principally met with in the vicinity of oak and chesnut-trees, and even found this highly-esteemed species in soil formed entirely of the fragments of those astringent vegetables, has made the experiment of planting potatoes in trenches prepared with tan and earth, disposed in alternate strata of about two inches each. These potatoes, when dug up, were black, and tasted very much like truffles. He imagines, that in this manner the quality of those roots might, in two or three years, be so far changed as to give them the exact taste and appearance of truffles.

The following method of preserving grapes is given in a French journal: Take a cask or barrel inaccessible to the external air, and put into it a layer of bran dried in an oven, or of ashes well dried and sifted. Upon this place a layer of bunches of grapes well cleaned, and gathered in the afternoon of a dry day, before they are perfectly ripe. Proceed thus with alternate layers of bran and grapes, till the barrel is full, taking care that the grapes do not touch each other, and to let the last layer be of bran; then close the barrel, so that the air may not be able to penetrate, which is an essential point. Grapes thus packed will keep nine, or even twelve months. To restore them to their freshness, cut the end of the stalk of each bunch of grapes, and put that of white grapes into white wine, and that of the black grapes into red wine, as you would put flowers into water, to revive or to keep them fresh.

In order to obtain acetate of potash white and well crystallized, it is necessary to employ distilled vinegar, and very pure and saturated carbonate of potash, because if there were potash in excess, that alkali would give out charcoal and colour the solution and the salt. In order to avoid this inconvenience, and to make acetate of potash in an economical manner, M. Lenoble advises to dissolve carbonate of potash in common vinegar, to evaporate the liquor to dryness, to subject the salt to aqueous fusion, then to dissolve it in pure water, to filtre through charcoal, and to evaporate the liquid gently in a silver basin. In this way a perfectly white salt is obtained.

M. Parmentier, whose labours are always directed to some useful end, has made public a new method of preparing the extract of opium, which appears far superior to all those hitherto known. It takes from that substance the smell by which it is distinguished, and which is always in proportion to its malignant qualities. The manner of preparing 24 ounces of opium is as follows:—Macerate in rain-water for five days: then boil for a quarter of an hour with two pounds of pulverized charcoal: strain, and clarify with white of egg, and, by a suitable evaporation, you will obtain twelve ounces of extract.

In the *Champs Elysées*, near the ancient Chapel of St. Bardulph, called, by some, the Temple of the Manes at Arles, have been found, among many fragments of large earthen urns, a smaller one of the same substance; two beautiful lacrymatories, one of which is of considerable length; a fine sepulchral lamp of earth, in good preservation, upon which is a winged genius; a priapus of bronze, turned green by being in contact with a bronze ring, designed to suspend it by; a small bracelet for a child, in bronze, to which is fastened a medal of the colony of Nimes, the impression much effaced, and almost illegible; twelve glass beads upon wire, two of red glass joined together, one of white glass, and the drop of a pendant likewise of glass: another larger bracelet in bronze; a small drum; a head of Medusa of blue glass, thick, and in relievo.

GERMANY.

M. Hiernke, has invented a new kind of bellows, in which the current of air may be increased or diminished at pleasure, without interrupting its action.

M. Bozzini has announced, in several Journals, the invention of a machine, intended to throw light into the interior of the animal body. It is composed of a recipient containing the light; of tubes which direct its rays to the cavities which it is wished to enlighten; and of reflecting tubes which transmit the luminous rays to the eye of the observer.

RUSSIA.

M. Klaproth, Member of the Academy of Sciences of Petersburg, has set out for Teflis, the capital of Georgia, with a view to proceed to Teheran, in Persia. He intends to spend several years in the latter country, in order to make himself thoroughly acquainted with it.

The account of Captain Krusenstiern's Voyage Round the World, is preparing with the greatest dispatch. Almost all the engravings are finished.

The

The text is in the Russian language, but the captain will himself publish a German translation.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences, at Petersburgh, has published the thirteenth volume of its Memoirs, with the title of *Nova Acta Academiæ Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanæ*. To this volume is prefixed the history of the Academy from 1795 to 1796, and biographical accounts of ten academicians, who have died since that period; among whom is the celebrated naturalist, ERIC LAXMAN, who was born at Abo, in Finland, in 1737, and died near Tobolsk, in Siberia, in 1795. Among the reports made to the Academy, is one on the direction of balloons, and another on M. Pallas's Travels in Tauris. The mathematical memoirs inserted in this volume, are thirteen in number, four of which are by the celebrated EULER. The department of physical sciences, comprehends, among others, an interesting memoir on the mines of Siberia, by M. HERMAN, under the title of Description of the celebrated Silver Mine of Zmeof, or Mount Altai, in Siberia. This mine, which has long been known, has been wrought only since 1745, at the expense of the crown. —The quantity of ore obtained from it annually amounts to 1,200,000 puds; and the total produce from 1747 to 1793, was 34,441 puds of silver, among which was about 1000 puds of gold. The pud weighs from thirty-five to forty pounds, so that this produce may be estimated at forty-four millions of rubles, or about a million a-year. The astronomical memoirs are three in number. One, by M. HENRY, contains Observations on the Planet Venus; the second, by M. STEPHEN RUMOWSKY, treats of the Figure of the Earth; the third is a supplement to Euler's Theory of the Moon, by M. SCHUBERT.

POLAND.

BARON GRIMM, the Nestor of diplomatists, died lately at Warsaw. A secretary of the Russian embassy was extremely anxious to obtain possession of his voluminous correspondence, in which are many letters in the hand-writing of the Empress Catherine II. All these papers have been sent to Petersburgh.

ITALY.

On the 22d of August, last year, M. ANDREOLI, and M. BRIOSCHI, ascended in a balloon at Padua. When the mercury had fallen to fifteen inches, about the height of three miles and an half, the latter began to feel an extraordinary palpitation of the heart, without any painful sensation in breathing. When the mercury was down to twelve, (four miles and an half) he was overpowered with a pleasing sleep, that soon became a real lethargy. The balloon continued ascending, and when the mercury was about nine inches, (near six miles,) M. Andreoli perceived himself swollen all over, and could not move his left hand. When the mercury had fallen to 8,5 (about six miles and a quarter,) the balloon burst with a loud explosion, and began to descend rapidly with much noise, which awoke M. Brioschi. It fell about twelve miles from Padua, without any injury to the aërial travellers.

The celebrated CANOVA, who is to receive one hundred thousand crowns for a colossal statue of Napoleon, in bronze, has engaged the assistance of the German artists, at Vienna, who cast the statue of Joseph II. under the direction of the celebrated professor ZAUNER.

The subterraneous passage by which the Roman Emperors went privately from the palace of the Cæsars, on Mount Cælius, at Rome, to the Flavian Amphitheatre, has been lately discovered. From it have been taken a number of architectural fragments, capitals, cornices, and vases, proofs of the splendor of its decorations. Some fine torsos have also been found, and a head of Mercury, which appears to have belonged to the statue formerly in the garden of the Pope, and now in the Chiaramonti Museum. Several pipes and gutters for carrying off water were also discovered, and twenty rooms of very small dimensions, and lighted only from the top. These are presumed to be the *fornices*, so frequently mentioned by Martial, Seneca, and Juvenal.

The celebrated *Last Supper*, of LEONARDO DA VINCI, at Milan, has suffered so much from damp, and other circumstances, that it will soon be totally destroyed. BOSSI is taking a copy of it in oil, of the original size, from which it is afterwards to be executed in mosaic.

The brothers RIEPENHAUSEN, who have fixed their residence in Italy, have formed the plan of a considerable work, in which they propose to exhibit the rise and progress of the arts in that country, by stroke engravings of the works of the great masters. It will be divided into three sections, each comprehending four parts. The first section will begin with Cimabue, and go down to Gozzoli; the second to Massaccio; and the third to Raphael.

Raphael. The work will also contain biographical accounts and portraits of the different painters. The four first parts comprehend the works of Cimabue, Giotto, Tafi, Buffalmaco, Urcagna; the succeeding ones will exhibit those of Gazzoli, Ghirlandajo, Fusole, Phiberti; and the last those of Massaccio, Signorelli, Perugino, L. da Vinci, Fra Bartolomeo, Michael Angelo, Raphael, and the most celebrated of his pupils. Each part will contain twelve plates, in small folio.

HUNGARY.

The ARCHDUKE-PALATINE has published the plan of the intended National Museum of Hungary. This establishment will be composed of a library, a cabinet of medals, a cabinet of antiquities and curiosities, a collection of ancient armour, a cabinet of natural history, and a pantheon, containing busts and portraits of the most celebrated Hungarians; and lastly, a place destined for the exhibition of the productions of national industry. This Museum is to be established at Pest.

SWEDEN.

M. AURIVILIUS has printed a concise account of the Greek and Latin manuscripts, in the Library of Upsal. The former are sixteen in number, among which are nine of the New Testament, and of the Alexandrian translation of the old. Among the Latin manuscripts, the author mentions the ten first books of Livy, and a complete Horace. The first appears to be of the tenth, or eleventh century. Several catalogues of the Library of Upsal have already been published; such as that of the books and manuscripts, given by the High-Chancellor Lagardie, to the Academy: (folio, Stockholm, 1672;) that of the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish manuscripts, given in 1705, by J. G. Sparrenfeld, (quarto, Upsal, 1806;) and that of ninety-three Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic manuscripts, sent to the Library by J. J. Bioernstael, (8vo. Stockholm, 1785.)

HOLLAND.

M. VAN BRAAM, has published the second volume of the Voyage of the Dutch Embassy to China, in 1794, &c. It contains a description of several parts of that empire, hitherto unknown to Europeans.

AMERICA.

Dr. EWELL, of Washington, has given an account of the successful internal exhibition of the acetate or sugar of lead, in several diseases, particularly in profuse hæmorrhage, and in cases of salivation. He is also of opinion, that it is worthy of a trial in dysentery, at least after evacuants have been used.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. ROBERT RANSOME'S (IPSWICH), *for Improvements on the Wheel and Swing Plough.*

THE improvements set forth in this specification consist in making a variety of parts to one frame, so as to adapt the plough to every kind of land. By these means many advantages are gained, particularly that of preventing the adhesion of clays, or stiff soils, which occasion so much friction and inconvenience in the working of the common ploughs. The patentee has given a number of drawings with the specification; in one of these is exhibited the iron frame, to which the mould plates are fixed. In another are shewn, three different shares to fix on the nose of the iron ground; in a third are shewn, the sliding bars, that are used for the purpose of regulating the breast plates to any width required. These are slipped into dove-tails on the iron frame, and made fast by a pin. The several figures and letters of reference are so contrived, that, if the ploughs are put together, as the parts are marked, in the order of the alphabet, their different uses will appear, and no mistake can happen.

MR. SAMUEL BROOKES' (BERMONDSEY), *for splitting Hides, so that each Side of the Hide, so split, may be manufactured for the purposes for which an entire Hide hath been before used: the Grain Side for Coaches, &c. and the Flesh Side for White Leather, Vellum, &c.*

The nature of this invention, and the manner in which it is performed, are thus described:—Instead of splitting the tanned hides, by the machinery of cylinder and knife, or shaving the raw hide by a currier's knife, the patentee takes the hides in the raw state, immediately after they have been unhaired, and splits them by a peculiar kind of machinery; and thus he manufactures and produces two new materials, viz. the piece of the hide

hide having the grain side thereon, and the other piece having the flesh side thereon. The said pieces may be farther manufactured for all the uses and applications, well known to those who are conversant with the fabrication and consumption of hides and leather.'

MR. WEDGWOOD'S (OXFORD-STREET), *for an Apparatus for producing several Original Writings, or Drawings, at one time.*

The principle of this invention consists in so disposing of two or more sheets of paper, or other writing materials, so as that they may be written upon at once with double pointed pens, or with two pens or styles so combined, as to be held in the hand, as a pen is commonly held; that is, without being in any way connected with machinery. The principle admits of various modes of application. If it be required, that both the papers to be written upon should be in the usual form, these papers are connected by machinery, which is described with drawings in the specification. But if the usual form of one of the papers, namely, that intended for receiving the office fac-simile, or that which is to be preserved as a copy by the writer, can be dispensed with, then Mr. Wedgwood uses what he calls linear copying paper, which consists of paper cut out, or pierced in a particular form.

When a fac-simile of a writing upon the linear-paper is wanted, he lays underneath a leaf of the linear-paper a sheet of writing-paper; then with the points of the penna-duplex so adjusted, as that when held in the hand with a proper inclination for writing, they will touch parallel parts, the one of a bar of the linear-paper, and the other that portion of the writing-paper appearing through the pierced spaces of the linear-paper; then proceeding to write, one point of the penna-duplex is thus brought into contact with the linear-paper, and the other with the writing-paper underneath the linear-paper. When the penna-duplex is moved in the act of writing, the two points thereof moving in parallel directions, they necessarily produce two exact fac-similes; the one on the linear-paper, and the other on the spaces of the sheet of writing-paper, seen through the pierced spaces of the linear paper. To render the operation more convenient, Mr. W. lays under the hand a leaf of card-board, or any other flat substance, which serves to keep the bars motionless and flat to the paper underneath, or he confines to the edge of a leaf of the paper a heavy clamp, by the pressure of which the linear-paper will be regularly stretched over the writing-paper.

If it be desired to write upon two skins of parchment, or upon a skin of parchment and a sheet of paper, then a different kind of machinery is made use of. In the use of this, the parchment or paper is to be made into a cylindric form, by having the top and bottom thereof joined together by paste, &c. Within the cylindric sheet a straining board is put, and being strained, it is fit for writing on. The two pens move at once on two separate pieces of parchment, paper, &c. and give two fac-similes.—When one pair of lines are finished, by turning the handle of the machine, the lines written will pass, the one downwards through the space between the edges of the straining frame; and the other upwards, so as thereby to keep one copy of the writing always in view. To keep the lines at any given distance, wheels and spring catches may be annexed to one of the pullies.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

No I. of Mozart's Concertos for the Piano forte. Originally composed by the Author with full Band Accompaniments Obligato; arranged for the Convenience of Amateurs, for the Piano-forte, by Dr. Crotch.

THIS respectable and desirable publication is offered to the public at 4s. per Number to *Subscribers*, and 6s. to *Non-subscribers*. Certainly, to use the words of the publishers, "among the many classical productions of this justly-celebrated author, the Concertos stand very high." The rare opportunities, however, of hearing them with the full orchestra accompaniments, having deprived the amateurs in general of forming a just judgment respecting their merits, Messrs. Cianchettini and Spereti, in order to gratify the lovers of Mozart's compositions, have undertaken to publish them in their present form. The arrangement of these pieces, so far as we may judge from our knowledge

knowledge of Dr. Crotch's high professional abilities, and the specimen he has given in the present number, will not fail to be worthy the great author he has engaged to familiarize. And we hope so valuable a work will be encouraged to its completion by the discerning public. It is to be comprised in eighteen numbers, and each number is to contain one Concerto.

A new grand Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Mr. Charles Burnett, by Thomas Powell. 5s.

This Sonata, which is published with an accompaniment for a flute or violin, and violoncello (ad libitum), is written in that easy, familiar, and pleasant style best calculated to promote its general circulation. The movements, three in number, are all engaging; yet we profess ourselves most pleased with the *polacca*, the subject of which is particularly attractive; while the digressive matter is agreeably conceived and perfectly analogous to the *leading* idea.

A Duett for two Performers on the Piano-forte. Composed by T. Latour. 3s.

This Duett, in which Mr. Latour has introduced the admired air of "*O Dolce Concento*," with Variations, is a production of considerable merit. The two parts move together with a happy effect, the ideas are often novel, sometimes ingeniously treated; and the movements are judiciously arranged and contrasted. In every page science and talent are prevalent, and piano-forte practitioners will find this piece an interesting and improving exercise.

"*The Red Rose*," *a Glee for four Voices. Composed by W. Knyvett.* 2s.

This glee is happy in its subject, to which the composer frequently recurs as a kind of *burden*, and always with that ingenuity and good management which ensures attraction. The *parts* are blended with scientific propriety, and the general effect bespeaks much taste and judgment in this species of composition.

"*Thy blue Waves, O Carron*," *a favorite Ballad. Composed by J. Ross, esq. of Aberdeen. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte by T. H. Butler.* 1s. 6d.

Mr. Butler has converted the above pleasing air into a very attractive rondo. The style is simple and easy, and the passages lie remarkably well for the juvenile hand. In a word, the whole forms one of the most agreeable trifles for the piano-forte that has come before us for some time.

"*Where shall the Lover rest?*" *Song and Duett, from Marmion of Flodden-Field, by W. Scott, esq. Composed by Thomas Attwood, esq. and dedicated to Mrs. Billington.* 2s.

This composition, to which Mr. Attwood has added an excellent and judicious accompaniment for the piano-forte or harp, is simple and unaffected in its style, and promises, by the sweetness and connection of its passages, to greatly please the generality of hearers. The *parts* are united with skill, and the bass is chosen with judgment.

Divertissement Turque, avec l'Introduction de la favorite Fandango Variée. Composée pour le Piano-forte par Louis Von Esch, esq. 3s. 6d.

Mr. Von Esch, in this divertissement, has attained much of the real Turkish style. The ideas are marked by a consistence and uniformity that bespeak much judgment, while the *tout-ensemble* presents to the ear that characteristic beauty which only well-cultivated talent can produce.

"*The Seventh of November*," *a Scotch Air. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano forte by J. Ross, esq. of Aberdeen.*

This little Rondo is of a description to well entitle it to our commendation. The *theme* is happily chosen, and the digressive matter is conceived with taste. The effect of the whole is highly attractive, and must procure admirers amongst juvenile practitioners on the instrument for which it is intended.

"*Rural Content*," *a Pastoral Glee for three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to James Dawkins, and John Maitland, esquires, M. P. by James Coombs.* 2s. 6d.

This *glee* forms a kind of *dialogue*, and, indeed, rather claims the latter appellation than the former. It is a very pleasing and interesting production. A free and easy fancy prevades the melodies, the passages of which rise naturally out of each other, while the words present that true picture of innocent and rural sentiment, which cannot but prove engaging to every hearer.

The Gondoliers, an admired Ballad for the Piano forte, by the late T. Linley, esq. 1s.

The *gondoliers* is one of those pleasant, simple ballads well suited for general use, and which, from the familiarity of their melodies, and natural sentiment of their words, never fail to please and interest the convivial, domestic, circle.

An Air from Handel's Lessons, with Variations, for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to the Miss Windhams, by George Augustus Kollman. 3s.

These variations, nine in number, are ingeniously and tastefully imagined. The passages are, in general, melodiously turned, and the *execution* is of a cast sufficiently familiar to invite the practice of the juvenile performer.

"Awake my Lyre." Sung by Mr. W. Elliott. The Words by Cowley. Composed by Joseph Major. 1s. 6d.

This little song, which Mr. Major has inscribed to his friend, Thomas Hill, esq. is appropriate and impressive in its melody; and the piano-forte *part*, with which it is accompanied, is simple in its style, and calculated to heighten the general effect.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of August, to the 20th of September, 1809.

PTHYSIS	5
Pneumonia	1
Scrophula	2
Dyspepsia	3
Hypochondriasis	5
Mania	1
Amentia	1
Palpitatio cordis	1
Paralysis	2
Vermes	2
Morbi Infantiles	3

More than one instance the Reporter has very recently met with, in which a pulmonary affection has been aggravated by an emigration to the coast; the air of which, independently of immersion in the sea, is ill adapted to the irritable structure of pthysical invalids. An annual visit to the borders of our Island, though a delightful relaxation to the healthy, proves, generally, injurious to those who are in the habit of going thither for the acquisition of health. They frequently return, charged with the roots and seeds of disorder, which seldom fail to shoot out, and bear fruit during the ensuing months.

The two most interesting cases which for some time past have fallen under the Reporter's notice, arose from habits of personal imprudence, which, although different in their character, produced effects somewhat similar upon the constitution. One of them was an instance of fatuity, or extreme imbecility, which had been gradually induced by a succession of epileptic paroxysms, each of which took something away, until the mind was stripped altogether of its energies and endowments. At length it presented a tablet, from which was effaced nearly every impression of thought, or character of intellectual existence. The other case, was that of a young man, who, from an indiscreet exposure during a mercurial course, was suddenly seized with delirium, which, on account of an hereditary bias in that direction, is in danger of settling into a chronic, and perhaps careless, aberration, instead of abolition of the mental powers. The mind, in the latter instance, shattered by disease, may be compared to the small fragments of a broken mirror, which retain the faculty of reflection, but where, although the number of images is increased, there is no one entire and perfect representation.

Mania ranks upon a no less elevated level than consumption, as an endemic of Britain; there is scarcely a single inhabitant of it, but has some personal or social interest in this disease, in whose family, or in the circle of whose friends or acquaintance, there is to be found no speck or tarnish of insanity. Young called this world "the Bedlam of the Universe;" a poetical expression, which every day seems to approach nearer to the strictness of prosaic truth. A heavy responsibility presses upon those who preside or officiate in any of the public, or private asylums of lunacy. Instead of trampling upon, we ought to cherish, and by the most delicate and anxious care, strive to nurse into a clearer and a brighter flame, the still breathing embers of a nearly extinguished mind.

It is astonishing, with what management and sagacity a maniac, when impelled by a sufficient motive, can keep the secret of his insanity. Not long since, the Reporter was very nearly imposed upon by a patient of this description, who, by extraordinary art and exertion, had effected his escape from the barriers of confinement, and, in order to defeat pursuit, solicited professional evidence in favour of his sanity. A particular train of thought, which

for a time, lay silent and secret within the recesses of his mind, by an accidental touch, all at once kindled into an unexpected and terrible explosion.

Lucid intervals are a subject deserving of the very particular study and attention of the legal, as well as the medical profession. There are, in fact, few cases of mania, or melancholy, where the light of reason does not now and then shine between the clouds. In fevers of the mind, as well as in those of the body, there occur intermissions, but a mere interruption of a disorder is not to be mistaken for its cure, or its ultimate conclusion. Madmen show, at starts, more sense than ordinary men. There is perhaps as much genius confined, as at large; and he who courted corruscations of talent, might be more likely to meet with them in a receptacle for lunatics, than in almost any other theatre of intellectual exhibition. But, the flashes of wit betray too often the ruins of wisdom, and the mind, which is powerful in the brilliancy, will generally be found deficient in the steadiness of its lustre. Little stress ought to be laid upon those occasional and uncertain holidays of intellect, where the patient is, for a time only, disentangled from the labyrinth of his morbid hallucinations.

Sept. 24, 1809. J. Reid.
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends, *announced between the 20th of August, and the 20th of September, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

Barber Robert, Watling ſtreet, merchant. (Barker, Temple

Benwell Thomas, Newman ſtreet, coachmaker. (Smart and Thomas, Staples inn

Berry Thomas, Tooley ſtreet, tailor. (Millward, Size lane, Bucklersbury

Bloxam Sir Matthew, Gracechurch ſtreet, banker. (Elliſon and Dawſon, White Hart court, Lombard ſtreet

Bloxam Sir Matthew, Thomas Wilkinſon, and William Bloxam, Gracechurch ſtreet, bankers. (Tilſon, Chatham place

Brown Thomas, Ruſſell ſtreet, Bermondſey, currier. (Mills, Vine ſtreet, Piccadilly

Caley Thomas, Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Maſſey and Cartwright, Liverpool

Calver James, Brook ſtreet, Ratcliff, victualler. (Unwin, High ſtreet, Shadwell

Carr Thomas, Oxford, grocer. (M'Michael, Finch lane, Cornhill

Cleasby William, York, grocer. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Galland, Hull

Coward Francis, Fuggleſtone St. Peter, and James Brewer, Burcombe, Wilts, clothiers and dyers. (Black and White, Eſſex ſtreet, Strand, and Arney, Salisbury

Cowgey Robert, Falmouth, merchant. (Tippet, Falmouth

Curtis Robert, Worceſter, linen draper. (James, Gray's inn ſquare, and Cornish, Briſtol

Deacon Joſeph, Baker ſtreet, Portman ſquare, confectioner. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row

Docker Jonathan, Ludworth, Derby, thread-manufacturer. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Chetham, Stockport

Donville Thomas Churchman, Shefford, Beds. draper and laceman. (Garrard, Olney, Bucks, and Taylor, Southampton buildings

Dyſon James, Liverpool, druggiſt. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, and Dawſon, Liverpool

Edwards Giles, Louth, Lincoln, ſpirit merchant. (Nicholſon, Louth, and Leigh and Malton, Bridge ſtreet, Blackfriars

Elliſ John, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide, lead merchant. (Humphreys, Token houſe yard

Ellis John, Rathbone place, butcher. (Orchard, Hatton garden

Elton Phineas, Bolton le-Moors, Lancaſter, innkeeper. (Windle, John ſtreet, Bedford row, and Croſs and Ruſhton, Bolton

Giddy William, Truro, chemiſt. (Mitchell, Truro, and Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row

Gregory Joſeph, Leeds, Lancaſter, manganeſe dealer. Foulkes and Creſwell, Manchester, and Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's inn

Harvey Charles, Monmouth, ironmonger. (Bourne, Monmouth, and Mayo and Berkeley, Gray's inn ſquare

Henſhaw Charles, Tower ſtreet, wine merchant. (Berridge, Hatton garden

Hillier James, Rathbone place, upholsterer. (Mill, Vine ſtreet, Piccadilly

Hillyer Edmund, Mark lane, pork butcher. (Noy, Mincing lane

Hinds William, and James Jones, Old Ford, Middleſex, dyers. (Jones, New court, Crutched Friars

Hodgſon John, ſen. Rockliff, Cumberland, merchant. (Collins and Waller, Spital ſquare, and Hodgſon, Carliſle

Holloway Jeremiah, Frome Selwood, Somerſet. (Rolton, Frome Selwood, and Ellis, Hatton garden

Hoskyn William, Cawſand, Cornwall, brewer. (Sole, Plymouth, and Blakelock and Makinſon, Temple

Hunter William George, Iſlington, underwriter. (Courteen, Walbrook

Johns Richard, jun. Truro, victualler. (Bennallack, Truro, and Sandys and Horton, Crane court, Fleet ſtreet

Jones John, John Owen, and Henry Abbott, Bucklersbury, merchants. (Wilde, jun. Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon ſquare

Kelly John, Shoreditch, cheeſemonger. (Wright, Dowgate hill

King Joſeph, King ſtreet, Covent-garden, ſilk mercer. (Webſter, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide

Kinſey William, Oxford ſtreet, coachmaker. (Beckett, Broad ſtreet, Golden ſquare

Lee James, Lewes, linen draper. (Bennett, Philpot lane

Mark Thomas, Thurſby, Cumberland, merchant. (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook, and Pearſon, Carliſle

Marſhall John, Fleet market, clothes-ſalesman. (Cook, Auſtin Friars

M'Cloud John, Woolwich, wheelwright. (Langham, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, and Parker, Greenwich

Oliphant John, Fleet ſtreet, tailor. (Alliſton, Freeman's court, Cornhill

Pearſon Stephen, Gloſſop, Derby, baker. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Chetham, Stockport

Pearſon George, Friday ſtreet, Cheapſide, warehouſeman. (Holme and Lowden, Clement's inn

Phillips William, Wragley, Lincoln, ſhopkeeper. (Walker, Spilſby, and Amici, Sion College gardens, Aldermanbury

Pilkington William Gee, Bawtry, York, innholder. (Wheatley, Rotherham, and Taylor, Southampton buildings

Potter Thomas, Manchester, grocer. (Halhead and Ainſworth, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple

Proffer Sloane ſtreet, grocer. (Wingfield, Great Marlborough ſtreet

Rinſey William, Oxford ſtreet, coachmaker. (A'Becket, Broad ſtreet, Golden ſquare

Robertſon David, Finsbury ſquare, wine merchants. (Swaine, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry

Roughſedge William, Wotton-under-edge, Glouceſter, vintner. (James, Gray's inn ſquare

Sauſt William, Southmolton ſtreet, callenderer. (Rutherford, Bartholomew Cloſe

Saxelbye Thomas, Derby, merchant. (Edwards and Joſſopp, Derby, and Lambert, Hatton garden

Shorto Edward Horne, Exeter, cutler. (Spencer, Dorchester and Pearſon, Middle Temple

Simonds George, Coppice Row, Clerkenwell, baker. (Bennett, Philpot lane

Smith Thomas, Nurcomber, Worceſter, draper. (Parker, Worceſter

Smith Henry, and James Holton, Charles ſtreet, and Suffolk ſtreet, Middleſex Hoſpital, coach makers. (Stevenson, Chequer court, Charing-croſs

Smith Thomas, ſen. and jun. Wakefield, linen drapers. (Scholefield, Horbury, York, and Battye, Chancery lane

Smurthwaite John, Bell Wharf, Shadwell, ſpirit merchant. (Settree, St. Mary Axe

South John, Cardiff, Glamorgan, ironmonger. (Stevens, Briſtol, and Sweet, Inner Temple

Swift John, Liverpool, ſtationer. (Dawſon, Liverpool, and Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row

Thom

Thom William, Leeds, cloth merchant. (Sutton, Leeds, and Robinson, Essex street, Strand
Towne John, Oxford market, carcase butcher. (Turner, Edward street, Cavendish square
Trevor, John, late of Gainsborough, but now a prisoner in the goal of Lincoln, money scrivener. (Nicholson, Bush, and Leigh and Mason, Bridge street, Blackfriars
Twycross Robert Harcourt, Brook street, Holborn, jeweller. (Tucker, Bartlett's buildings
Waylen Robert, Devizes, victualler. (Salmon, Devizes
Weaver Thomas, Cheltenham, innkeeper. (Wells, Worcester, and Platt, Temple
Williams William, Tofts, Norfolk, carpenter. (Reilly, Stafford row, Pimlico
Winter James and John, Acre lane, Brixton Causeway, Surry, builders. (Saunders and Judkin, Clifford's inn.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abrahams Samuel, Sandwich, linen draper. Sept. 16
Ackermann Edmund, New Broad street mews, merchant, Nov. 7
Agar Moses, City Chambers, ship owner and merchant, Nov. 15
Agnew John, Grosvenor square, banker. Oct. 10
Anderson Robert, Guilford street, merchant, Nov. 14
Annesley Abraham Levy, Chilwell street, merchant. Nov. 7
Appleby Jeremiah, Chatham, linen draper, Sept. 26
Arbouin James, hart street, Crutched Friars, wine merchant, Oct. 7
Austin Thomas, Chester, coach proprietor and innkeeper, Sept. 15
Bacon John, Sutton in Ashfield, Nottingham, cotton spinner, Oct. 30
Baddeley B. Whitechapel, grocer, Oct. 3
Baines John, Ashford, Salop, farmer, Sept. 23
Baker Isaac, Dudley, Worcester, linen draper, Sept. 22
Balding William, Holt, Norfolk, grocer, Oct. 6
Batter John, Strand, tailor. Oct. 7
Bates Samuel, Brereton, Stafford, grocer. Oct. 17
Batty John, Primrofe street, Bishopfgate ftreet, ftraw and chip hat manufacturer, Nov. 11
Beetfon Henry Grundy, Gray's inn fquare, money fcrivener, Sept. 23
Bell William, Briftol, linen draper, Sept. 23
Benjamin Matthew, Lime ftreet fquare, merchant, Nov. 14
Befwick George Portfmouth, tavern keeper, Sept. 14
Befwick Samuel and John Grime, Hulme, Manchefter, common brewers, Oct. 10
Bicknell Henry, Briftol. James Sutton, London, and Thomas Gillam, Briftol, bankers, Oct. 26
Booth William, Carlifle, grocer, Sept. 25
Boulton George, Eaft Harnet, farmer, Nov. 14
Bowen Thomas, Rhodiad, Pembroke, fhopkeeper, Oct. 19
Braddock, Samuel, Macclesfield, innkeeper, Oct. 16
Bradley Edward, fen. Bromley, Middlefex, baker. Sept. 23
Braiw William, Sutton ftreet, Weftminfter, plane maker, Oct. 7
Browning John, Oxford ftreet, carpenter, Sept. 23
Bruce John, mafter mariner, Hull, Sept. 9
Bryan Samuel, Grofvenor Mews, chandler, Nov. 14
Bull Sarah, Brewer ftreet, Golden fquare, tallow chandler, Sept. 30
Burnes James, Liverpool, tailor, Oct. 12
Capper William, Holborn hill, linen draper, Nov. 4
Carter John, Bifhopfgate ftreet, merchant, Nov. 2
Chambers William, Carlifle, draper, Sept. 14
Children George, Dover, faddler, Oct. 31
Church Ann, New Bond ftreet, milliner, Sept. 16
Clark John, and Henry Hall, Market Harborough, Leicefter, worfted and carpet manufacturers, Oct. 9
Cogan Thomas, Houndfditch, ftationer, Oct. 31
Collins Anthony, Mile-end road, fhip owner, Sept. 23
Cooke Henry, Briftol, merchant, Oct. 14
Cooper Benjamin, Earl ftreet, Blackfriars, builder, Oct. 24
Coulthard Jofeph, Bucklersbury, warehoufeman, Nov. 28
Crofsley Thomas, Manchefter, dimity manufacturer, Sept. 30
Croton Jofeph, Drury lane, linen draper, Oct. 7
Dand John, Kirkby Stephen, Weftmoreland, banker, Nov. 11
Davidon Edward Aitkine, Newcaftle upon Tyne, grocer, Sept. 23
Davies Charles, St. John ftreet, carpenter, Oct. 24
Davis Simon, Upper St. Martin's lane, cabinet maker, Sept. 23
Davis John, Oxford, dealer and chapman, Oct. 6
Davis Gerard Barnardcaftle, Durham, cotton manufacturer, Sept. 28
Dempfey William and John Acraman, Briftol, tailors, Oct. 4
Denifon James, William Andrews Phelps, and George Williams, Friday ftreet, warehoufemen, Sept. 16
Dewdney William, Fleet ftreet, jeweller. Nov. 6
Dobfon Peter, Cloughton, Lancafter, cotton fpinner. Oct. 9
Dow John, Newcaftle upon Tyne, haberdafher. Nov. 11
Draper Thomas, City Road, furgeon. Oct. 31
Kaflon William and Robert, jun. Bucklersbury, warehoufemen, Nov. 28
Eccles Thomas, and Bernard Thomas, Holbrook, Watling ftreet, warehoufemen, Nov. 14
Edgar John, New Sarum, Wilts, furgeon. Sept. 11
Emdin Abraham Gompert, Portfmouth, fhopkeeper, Sept. 30
Eyler George, Portfea, miller, Oct. 13
Fairbridge William, Gough fquare, Fleet ftreet, dealer and chapman, Oct. 7
Farenden Thomas, Chichefter, brazier, Oct. 18
Fenner John, Lawrence lane, wholefale linen draper, Oct. 24
Field Charles, Portfea, tailor, Nov. 4
Field Simon, Plymouth Dock, wine merchant, Oct. 21
Fitcock Thomas, Macclesfield, Chefter, grocer, Oct. 19
Fleiher Benjimin, Liverpool, druggift, Oct. 21
Fly William and John, Croydon, Surry, bricklayers, Nov. 11
Francis Frederic, Chifwick, fmith, Oct. 21
Garland William, Shepton Mallett, Somerfet, innholder, Sept. 23
Gerrard James, Swan ftreet, Minories, cornfactor. Oct. 17
Gibb John, Hailfham, Suffex, innkeeper, Sept. 26
Gibfon, Golden Lee, Colchester, tailor and draper, Sept. 27
Gill Richard, Wakefield, miller, Sept. 15
Glazier Edward, Leabridge, publican, Oct. 14
Glenton Frederic, and Jeffe Neils, Newcaftle upon Tyne, chemifts and druggifts, Sept. 26
Grainger John, Old Swan lane, broker, Oct. 7
Gray Robert, Portfea, builder, Oct. 10
Gregory John, Haverhil, Suffolk baker, Sept. 27
Griffith John Yew, Northampton Terrace, City Road, ftock broker, Nov. 15
Guillod Thomas, Craven ftreet, wine merchant, Sept. 28
Hamilton Samuel, Shoe lane, printer, Nov. 14
Hawkins Thomas, Briftol, grocer, Nov. 6
Head Frederic, Bury St. Edmunds, baker, Sept. 23
Herbert John, and Charles Mayo, London, warehoufemen, Sept. 16, Oct. 21
Hobfon Robert, Sauflhorpe, Lincoln, dealer and chapman, Oct. 3
Hobfon William, Horncaftle, Lincoln, maltfter, Oct. 14
Holland John, Cheapfide, haberdafher, Nov. 14
Holmes Thomas, Horfham, nurferyman, Oct. 7
Holmes John Edward, and William Hall, Crosby fquare, merchants, Dec. 5
Hopkins William, Leman ftreet, Goodman's Fields, filk throwfter, Sept. 2, 16
Hounfom John, Fleet ftreet, linen draper, Sept. 19
Humphreys Nicholas, Shoreditch, linen draper. Oct. 24
Humphreys Thomas, Cheltenham place, St. George's-fields, horfe dealer, Sept. 19
Hyde Anthony, Brandon, Suffolk, liquor merchant, Oct. 12
Jennings Thomas, and Dickonfon Jennings, Spalding, bankers, Sept. 21
Johnfon Jofeph, and John Stratham, Northampton, and Thomas Johnfon, Hyde ftreet, Bloomsbury, millers, Oct. 10, 24
Johnfon John, Congleton, Chefter, money-fcrivener, Oct. 19
Jones David, Commerce row, Surry, baker, Sept. 16
Jones Evan, Morton, Denbigh, Sept. 26
Jones William, Woolwich, tailor, Nov. 7
Jones Benjamin, Rotherhithe wall, tobacconift, Oct. 10
Kampf Frederic, Rathbone place, cabinet maker, Nov. 4
Kinch Hayter, jun. and James Kinch, Fareham, Hants, timber merchants, Oct. 12
Kirkby William, Manchefter, merchant, Oct. 25
Knight John Brooke, Camomile ftreet, cord wainer, Oct. 24
Knowlton Charles, Briftol, linen draper, Nov. 18
Lane Luke, Kingsclere, Hants, fhopkeeper, Nov. 7
Lawfon, Henry William, Liverpool, draper, Sept. 21
Lawfon William, St. Catherine ftreet, biftuit baker, Nov. 14
Labban John, Great Wild ftreet, Lincoln's Inn-fields, coach plate founder, Oct. 7
Lockwood George, Huddersfield, woollen draper, Sept. 16
Lofion Alexander, Great Caftle ftreet, Oxford market, wine merchant, Oct. 21
Lone Gyles, Grange road, Bermondfey, dryfalter, Sept. 16
Lyon Wolfe, Denzil ftreet, Clare market, glafs merchant, Oct. 7
Mallatratt Jeremiah, Wansford, Huntingdon innholder, Oct. 9
Matby Thomas and George, Size lane, merchants, Dec. 16
Marfhall Thomas, Scarborough, vintner. Sept. 12
Maskill Boyce, Beccles, Suffolk, upholfterer, Sept. 29
Maffey Charles, New ftreet, St. Catherine's, wharfinger, Sept. 26
Mercer Henry, and Jofeph Forfhaw, Liverpool, merchants, Oct 7
Moffatt Thomas, and John Brown, Gofwell ftreet, blue manufacturers. Nov. 4
Morgan Robert, Southmolton ftreet, coal merchant, Sept. 19
Morgan Patrick, and Arthur Strother, Crefcent, Minories, merchants, Sept. 26
Mofeley John, Swine Fleet, Howden, York, potatoe merchant, Nov. 11
Myers David Thompfon, Stamford, Lincoln, draper, Sept. 21
Nanies Henry, Warnford court, Throgmorton ftreet, merchant. Nov. 7
Neal Jacob, Chilwell ftreet, victualler, Oct. 7
Neale Thomas, St. Martin's lane, dealer in fpirituous liquors, Nov. 13
Needham Charles, Manchefter, cotton manufacturer, Sept. 30
Neve Ann, Strand, milliner, Sept. 23
Newton John Job, Gray's inn lane, ironmonger, Oct. 21
Nicholfon Henry, Bifhopfgate ftreet, filk mercer, Oct. 24
Oakley Francis, Hereford, woolftapler, Nov. 15
Ollivant William, Manchefter, cotton manufacturer, Sept. 16
Paike Richard, Little empfon, Devon, coal merchant, Sept. 26
Parke Samuel Fennin Eaft Smithfield, liquor merchant, Oct. 21
Parr John Owen, and nas Chafe Patrick, Suffolk lane, Infurance broke. ot, 26

Parfons

Parfons John, fen. and jun. Ludgate hill, bookfellers, Oct. 14
Parfon John, and James Gardiner, Clement's lane, Lombard ftreet, hop merchants, Nov. 14
Pater Thompfon, Shadwell High ftreet, furgeon, Sept. 16
Pennock William, Rufwarpe, York, cop.-maker, Sept. 19
Perry George, Liverpool, marble merchant, Sept. 12
Pippett Jofeph, Chewftoke, Somerfet, colourman, Sept. 23
Preston James, Barton upon Humber, Lincoln, tanner, Sept. 14
Prige William, Ipfwich, victualler, Sept. 10
Puttinger Henry, Ripley, Hants, woollen draper, Nov. 7
Reimer Henry, Catherine court, Tower hill, merchant, Oct 7
Robertfon James, Lydd, Kent, linen draper, Sept. 23
Robinfon Robert, Manchefter, cotton twift and weft dealer, Nov 4
Robinfon Thomas, jun. Birmingham, druggift, Oct. 18
Schneider John, Henry, Bow lane, merchant, Oct. 7
Shirwin Thomas, Tower ftreet, wine merchant, Nov. 4
Shires Elizabeth, Dilford, Devon, miller, Sept. 23
Shoolbred John and William Williams, Mark lane, merchants, Nov 13
Silveriock Henry, Havant, Hants, draper, Oct. 17.
Simpfon William, Sheffield innkeeper, Sept. 28
Smith William, Plymouth, filverfmith, Sept. 13
Smith George, Warnford court, merchant Nov. 11
Soper John, and Walter Soper, jun. Buckfaftleigh, Devon, yarn-manufacturers, Oct 7
Spencer John, Sherrard ftreet, Golden fquare, jeweiler, Nov. 4
Stamford Edward, York ftreet, Commercial road, flour factor, Nov 25
Stiles John, Air ftreet, Piccadilly, carpenter, Oct. 21
Stockwell George, Sheerneſs, boat builder, Nov. 11
Swaine Robert, Halifax, John Swaine, Skircoat, York, Edward Swaine, London, Hannah and Jofeph Swaine, Halifax, and Henry Ramsbottom, Bradford, York, merchants and manufacturers, Oct. 17
Tabberer William, and Thomas Johnfon, Hyde ftreet, Bloomsbury factors, Oct. 28
Tayler Michael, John Latham, and Elijah Belcher, Liverpool, merchants, Oct 16
Tindall Thomas, Weymouth, Dorfet, grocer, Oct. 9
Tunnicliff John and Mofes, Macclesfield, button and twift manufacturers, Oct. 7
Tupp Thomas, Manchefter, cotton manufacturer, Oct. 17
Turnbull Walter, Oxford ftreet, muſic feller, sept. 16
Tyrrell John, Maidſtone, ironmonger, Nov. 11
Urquhart Robert, and Richard Walker Whalley, Strand, goldſmiths, Oct. 7
Varndell William, Hartley row, near Hartford bridge, Hants, coach maker, Nov. 7
Watred James Napier, Birmingham, woollen draper, Oct. 13
Watſon William Peter, Selby, York, mercer, Nov. 28
Wetherby Thomas, Great St. Thomas the Apoſtle, ironmonger, Oct 10
Wheatley George, late of South shields, Durham, draper, (deceaſed) Oct. 5
Whitehead William Shaw, York, woollen manufacturer, Nov. 8
Waittle Samuel, jun. Shiffnal, Salop, grocer, Oct. 2
Wicks William, Oxford ſtreet, tailor, Nov. 2
Wild John, Stockport, cotton manufacturer, sept. 30
Wild James, John Watts, and John Boddy, Upper Thames ſtreet, grocers, Oct. 10
Williams William, Mark lane, merchant, Nov. 14
Wilkinſon John Henry, Boad court, Walbrook, factor, Dec. 7
Williams Thomas, and Mary Field, Aldersgate ſtreet, packers, Nov. 11
Williams Thomas, Caerphilly, Glamorgan, manufacturer, Oct. 17
Willes James, and Charles Hobbs, Whitechapel road, diſtillers, Nov. 18
Wills Thomas Hare, Lamb's Conduit ſtreet, linen draper, Oct. 7
Winch Nathaniel John, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, merchant, Sept. 16
Winn John, Sherburn, York, fiſhmonger, Sept. 18
Wright Robert, Thorverton, Devon, dealer and chapman, sept. 28
Wrighley James, Pitt ſtreet, Blackfriars road, hat manufacturer, sept. 28.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

AMERICA.

THE Non-Importation Act against this country has lately been enforced, on which occasion, the President has publiſhed the following proclamation.—The British Government, not having ratified the Treaty signed by Mr. Erskine, the two Countries necessarily stand in the same relative situation, in regard to each other, that they did before the negociation commenced.

PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, in consequence of a communication from his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary, declaring that the British Orders in Council, of January and November, 1807, would have been withdrawn on the 10th of June last; and by virtue of authority given in such event, and by the 11th section of the Act of Congress, entitled 'An Act to interdict the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes,' I, James Madison, President of the United States, did issue my Proclamation, bearing date on the 19th of April last, declaring that the Orders in Council aforesaid would have been so withdrawn on the said 10th day of June, *after which*, the trade suspended by certain Acts of Congress might be renewed: And, whereas, it is now officially made known to me, that the *said Orders in Council have not been withdrawn*, agreeably to the communication and declarations aforesaid: I do hereby proclaim the same, and, consequently, that *the trade renewable in the event of the said Orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several Acts by which* such trade was suspended.

"Given under my hand and seal of the United States, at the City of Washington, the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1809, and of the Independence of the said United States the 34th.

(Signed) "JAMES MADISON.

"By the President. R. SMITH, Sec. of State."

ITALY.

Downing-street, September 4.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were yesterday morning received at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, from Lieutenant-General Sir J. Stuart, dated Ischia, 5th and 9th July last.

MY LORD—In my dispatch of the 9th ult. from Milazzo, I acquainted you with a project which I had formed, in concert with Rear Admiral Martin, to make such a movement as, although it should produce no issue of achievement to ourselves, might still operate a diversion in favour of our Austrian allies, under the heavy pressure of reverse with which we had learned at the period, they were bravely, but unequally, struggling. The first measure that suggested itself to our contemplation,

contemplation, was a menace upon the kingdom and capital of Naples, and the army, as within detailed, being embarked, we sailed under convoy of his Majesty's ships Canopus, Spartiate, Warrior, and some frigates, and smaller vessels, on the 11th of last month, leaving orders to the division of his Sicilian Majesty's troops, which had been placed under my conduct, and were waiting my instructions at Palermo, under the command of Lieut.-General de Bourcard to proceed to a given rendezvous. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, I found at our subsequent junction, had embarked with this division. Our appearance on the coast of Calabria, which we reached on the morning of the 15th, had the effect of inducing the body of the enemy stationed in that province, to abandon, for the purposes of immediate concentration, the greater part of their posts along the shore, when those upon the line opposite Messina were seized and disarmed by a corps under Lieut.-Colonel Smith, who had been detached from the fleet immediately after our sailing from Milazzo, with provisionary orders for that purpose.

Major-General Mackenzie, who had sailed with me, as designed to bear a part in this expedition, returned also at my request about this period, for the general superintendance of these services, as well as to hold the general command in Sicily, which becomes a charge so important during the term of our present operations. On the 24th ult. the advanced position of the British and Sicilian fleet, namely, that which contained the British troops, anchored off Cape Miseno, in the vicinity of Baia, when our preparations were immediately made for a debarkation upon the island of Ischia; and the necessary arrangements and dispositions of boats being entrusted by the Admiral to Sir Francis Laforey, a descent was forced on the following morning by the 1st battalion of infantry, a battalion of light infantry (foreign), 81st regiment of Corsican Rangers, detachment Calabrian free corps, artillery, staff corps, &c. Total number, 2380, four 6 pounders, 2 howitzers, commanded by Major-Gen. Mac-Farlane, under the immediate fire of his Majesty's ships Warrior and Success, aided by the British and Sicilian gun-boats, in the face of a formidable chain of batteries, with which every accessible part of the shore was perfectly fortified. These were turned and successively abandoned as our troops gained their footing. About 250 or 300 men of the 1st legere, in the first instance, fell into our hands. General Colonna, who commanded, retired with his principal force into the castle, where he rejected a summons from Major-General Mac-Farlane, and held out until the 30th ult. when a breaching battery having been erected against his works, he surrendered upon terms of capitulation.

As it was conjectured by the admiral and myself, that the success and promptitude with which the landing upon Ischia was effected, might probably operate an influence upon the adjacent garrison of Procida, a summons was immediately sent to the commandant thereof, who, in the course of the day, submitted to our proposed terms; an event which contributed, most fortunately, to the almost entire capture or destruction of a large flotilla of about forty heavy-gun-boats, which attempted their passage during the night, and following morning, to Naples from Gaeta, and expected to find protection, as well as co-operation, under the artillery of the fortress, in their passage through the narrow streight that separates the island from the main. This important service was executed by Captain Staines, of his Majesty's ship Cyane, assisted by the Espoir sloop, and the British and Sicilian gun-boats. It is with regret I add, that in a subsequent intrepid attack upon the frigate and corvette of the enemy in the bay, the above gallant officer has received a wound, which must for some time deprive the service of his assistance.

The amount of prisoners who have fallen into our hands, already exceeds 1500 regular troops, exclusive of their killed and wounded, both of military and marine, in different partial encounters, which we have reason to think are considerable. Among the prisoners are a general of brigade, 2 colonels, and upwards of 70 officers of progressive ranks. Nearly 100 pieces of ordnance, with their corresponding stores, have also become our capture.

It is with much greater satisfaction, however, my lord, than any that can be derived from these local, or momentary, advantages, that I contemplate our success in the material and important object of diversion for which this expedition was designed. A considerable body of troops which had been recently detached from Naples, as a reinforcement to the army in Upper Italy, as well as almost the whole of the troops which had been sent into the Roman states, to aid the late usurpation of the papal dominions, were precipitately recalled on our first appearance on the coast; and I venture to hope, that the check which has been operated, and which I shall endeavour to preserve, will have already, though remotely, contributed to support the efforts of our brave allies. The preponderating regular force which the enemy has now assembled in the contiguity of Naples, aided by a large body of national guards, preclude the hope, at this moment, of any attack upon the capital. But our footing upon these healthy islands (which were essentially necessary to us, as a temporary lodgment, as well as depot,) in affording us the earliest means of information, is also a position from which we can profit from circumstance, or can move with facility and promptitude to ulterior objects; while our enemy, who are

observing

observing us from the unwholesome plains of Baia, must be kept on the alert by the uncertainty of our operations, and harassed by the necessity of corresponding with our every movement. A flotilla of gun-boats, which I found it necessary to fit out at Messina, to aid the army in that narrow streight, under the direction of Captain Reade, of the quarter-master general's department, has acquired the approbation of the admiral, by their conduct upon this service. Captain Cameron, of the 21st regiment, who commanded a division of these boats, is unfortunately among the few who have fallen. J. STUART.

[Then follow the articles of capitulation of both islands; the garrisons are to be sent prisoners to Malta. The return of ordnance consists of 87 iron, and 11 brass cannon, with an immense quantity of shot, powder, &c.]

Return of Killed and Wounded under Sir J. Stuart, between the 24th and 30th of June, 1809.—Total, 1 subaltern, 1 bugle, 2 rank and file, 2 marines, killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file, 2 marines, wounded.

Names of the Officers.—21st. Foot.—Lieut. Cameron, doing duty with the flotilla, killed. Corsican rangers—Captain Arata, wounded.

Isthia, July 9, 1809.

MY LORD,—In my dispatch of the 5th inst. I stated that Lieut.-Col. Smith had been detached, after our sailing from Milazzo, with the 10th regiment and chasseurs Britanniques, which were to be joined at the Faro by the 21st regiment, with orders to occupy and disarm the posts upon the streight opposite to Messina, upon the late retreat of the enemy upon the first appearance of our armament upon the coast of Calabria. An attempt to reduce the castle of Scylla was attended, in the first instance, with disappointment, from the sudden re-appearance of a large preponderating force of the enemy, which constrained Lieut.-Col. Smith to raise the siege, and embark for Messina; a measure which was effected, I am happy to say, on the 20th ult. without the smallest loss, but that of his besieging train, which necessarily became a sacrifice. It fortunately, however, has proved only a sacrifice of the moment. The official reports from Major-Gen. Mackenzie state to me, that on the night of the 2d inst. the enemy, from some sudden panic, retreated again from the coast, having previously blown up the works of Scylla, and not only left us again our captured stores, but an immense quantity of ordnance and stores of their own, which had been placed in depot. Major-Gen. Mackenzie mentions to me in particular, that thirty pieces of brass cannon had been thrown from the rock into the sea, from whence, however, there could be no difficulty in raising them, the water being extremely shallow. These stores had been progressively assembling, I am informed, by means of coasting navigation, for a considerable time past, preparatory to the long-menaced, and I believe really intended, invasion of the kingdom of Sicily.

The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, during the course of this service, although attended with a momentary reverse, has been represented to me by Major General Mackenzie in terms of great approbation, with every praise to the zeal and perseverance of the troops employed under his orders. He has also expressed great acknowledgements to the active assistance of Captains Crawley and Palmer, of his Majesty's ships Philomel and Alacrity, who were his co-operators on this service. The great disunion of party in the province was a material obstacle to every means of intelligence, and led to the loss of a detachment of the 21st regiment, which had been sent at the solicitation of the inhabitants of the town of Palmi for their protection. General Murat directed a flag of truce to me after our arrival here, to offer to treat for an exchange of three officers, four non-commissioned officers, and eighty men of this party, who were stated to be prisoners, and on their march to Naples. I had scarcely agreed to the measure, when in a seeming fit of humour, occasioned by a dissatisfaction at the terms of the capitulation of this island, he sent another flag again to me, withdrawing the former offer, and declining any further correspondence or communication with me whatever. J. STUART.

Return of Casualties under Lieut.-Col. Smith.—Total—1 captain, 1 rank and file, 1 mule killed; 9 rank and file wounded; 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 76 rank and file prisoners; 24 rank and file, 4 horses, 11 mules, missing.

Names of the Officers.—21st foot, Captain Hunter, killed; Captains Mackay and Couran, Lieutenants M'Nab and Mackay, taken prisoners.

SPAIN.

Return of the Numbers of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B. in Action with the French Army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparte in Person, in front of the Town of Talavera de la Reyna, on the 27th of July, 1809.

[*Omitted in our last for want of room.*]

General Staff, 1 officer killed.

14th Light Dragoons, 1 rank and file wounded.

1st Light Dragoons King's German Legion, 2 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Royal British Artillery, 2 rank and file wounded.

Royal Engineers, 1 officer wounded.

1st Batt Coldstream Guards, 1 officer killed; 1 officer, 2 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. 24th Foot, 1 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

1st Batt.

1st Batt. 29th Foot, 10 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 42 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

2d Batt. 31st Foot, 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 22 rank and file killed; 4 officers, 3 serjeants, 85 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 45th Foot, 4 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 3 rank and file wounded; 7 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 48th Foot, 8 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. 48th Foot, 3 rank and file wounded.

5th Batt. 60th Foot, 3 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 4 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer, 18 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 61st Foot, 3 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 3 rank and file wounded.

2d Batt. 87th Foot, 1 officer, 26 rank and file killed; 10 officers, 3 serjeants, 124 rank and file wounded; 1 serjeant, 33 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 88th Foot, 2 officers, 7 rank and file killed; 25 rank and file wounded; 30 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. Detachments, 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 38 rank and file wounded; 3 officers, 13 rank and file missing.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion, 2 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 2 serjeants, 2 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

2d Line Batt. ditto, 3 rank and file wounded.

5th ditto, ditto, 6 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 32 rank and file wounded; 11 rank and file missing.

7th ditto, ditto, 19 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 43 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer, 76 rank and file missing.

Total.—7 officers, 2 serjeants, 122 rank and file killed; 24 officers, 17 serjeants, 1 drummer, 465 rank and file wounded; 3 officers, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 202 rank and file missing.

Names of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir A. Wellesley, K.B. in Action with the French Army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparte in Person, in front of the Town of Talavera de la Reyna, on the 27th of July, 1809.

Killed.—General Staff, Captain Fordyce, 81st Regiment, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Ross.

2d Batt. 31st Foot, Captain Lodge.

1st Batt. 88th Foot, Lieutenants Graydon and M'Carthy.

1st Batt. Detachments, Lieutenant M'Dougall, 91st Regiment.

2d Batt. 87th Foot, Ensign La Serre.

Wounded.—1st Light Dragoons, King's German Legion, Lieutenant Heimbruck, severely in the arm.

Royal Engineers, Captain Boothby, severely in the thigh.

1st Batt. Coldstream Guards, Captain and Adjutant Bryan, severely.

9th Foot, Lieutenant Popham, severely.

2d Batt. 31st Foot, Captain Coleman, Lieutenant George Beamish, severely; Ensigns Gamble and Sorden, slightly.

1st Batt. 45th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Guard, severely.

5th Batt. 60th Foot, Captain Wolfe, severely.

1st Batt. 61st Foot, Major Coghlan, ditto.

2d Batt. 87th Foot, Captain Macrea, severely; Captain Sommersall, slightly; Lieutenant Kavanah, ditto; Lieutenants Bagnall, Kingston, Johnson, and Carroll, severely; Ensign Moore, slightly; Ensigns Knox and Butler, severely.

Rifle Corps, King's German Legion, Captain During, slightly; Lieutenant Hoole, severely.

7th Line, King's German Legion, Adjutant Delius, severely.

Missing.—1st Batt. Detachments, Captain Poole, 52d Foot; Captain Walsh, 91st Foot, and Lieutenant Cameron, 79th Foot.

Return of the Number of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B. in Action with the French Army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, in Person, at Talavera de la Reyna, on the 28th July, 1809.

General Staff, 4 officers killed; 9 officers wounded.

3d Dragoon Guards, 1 officer, 1 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

4th Dragoons, 3 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 7 rank and file wounded.

14th Light Dragoons, 3 rank and file killed; 6 officers, 6 rank and file wounded.

16th Light Dragoons, 6 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 5 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

23d Light Dragoons, 2 officers, 3 serjeants, 44 rank and file killed; 4 officers, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 43 rank and file wounded; 3 officers, 7 serjeants, 2 drummers, 96 rank and file missing.

1st Light Dragoons King's German Legion, 1 drummer killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 29 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Royal British Artillery, 1 officer, 7 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 21 rank and file wounded.

Royal German Artillery, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file killed; 3 serjeants, 27 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Royal Engineers, 1 officer wounded.

Royal Staff Corps, 2 officers wounded.

1st Batt. Coldstream Guards, 5 officers, 33 rank and file killed; 8 officers, 10 serjeants, 1 drummer, 239 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 3d Guards, 5 officers, 4 serjeants, 45 rank and file killed; 6 officers, 11 serjeants, 1 drummer, 249 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

3d Foot, or Buffs, 1 serjeant, 25 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 5 serjeants, 102 rank and file wounded; 7 rank and file missing.

2d Batt. 7th Foot, 1 officer, 6 rank and file killed;

killed; 3 officers, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 51 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

2d Batt. 21th Foot, 2 serjeants, 42 rank and file killed; 10 officers, 13 serjeants, 255 rank and file wounded; 21 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 29th Foot, 1 serjeant, 25 rank and file killed; 6 officers, 98 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

2d Batt. 31st Foot, 1 serjeant, 20 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 5 serjeants, 97 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 40th Foot, 7 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 serjeants, 47 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 45th Foot, 9 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 4 serjeants, 130 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 10 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 48th Foot, 22 rank and file killed; 10 officers, 3 serjeants, 132 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

2d Batt. 48th Foot, 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 3 serjeants, 50 rank and file wounded; 1 officer missing.

2d Batt. 53d Foot, 6 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 29 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

5th Batt. 60th Foot, 1 drummer, 6 rank and file killed; 6 officers, 1 serjeant, 24 rank and file wounded; 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 61st Foot, 3 officers, 1 drummer, 42 rank and file killed; 10 officers, 10 serjeants, 183 rank and file wounded; 16 rank and file missing.

2d Batt. 60th Foot, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file killed; 11 officers, 5 serjeants, 83 rank and file wounded; 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file missing.

2d Batt. 83d Foot, 4 officers, 1 serjeant, 37 rank and file killed; 11 officers, 11 serjeants, 2 drummers, 189 rank and file wounded; 28 rank and file missing.

2d Batt. 87th Foot, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 3 serjeants, 40 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. 88th Foot, 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 60 rank and file wounded.

1st Batt. 97th Foot, 6 rank and file killed; 25 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 21 rank and file missing.

1st Batt. Detachments, 26 rank and file killed; 9 officers, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 159 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer, 1 rank and file missing.

2d Batt. Detachments, 7 rank and file killed; 35 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

1st Line Batt. King's German Legion, 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 36 rank and file killed; 10 officers, 13 serjeants, 1 drummer, 227 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

1st and 2d Light batt. ditto, 6 rank and file killed; 3 serjeants, 34 rank and file wounded.

2d Line batt. ditto, 4 serjeants, 57 rank and file killed; 14 officers, 14 serjeants, 3 drummers, 271 rank and file wounded; 24 rank and file missing.

5th ditto, ditto, 3 officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file killed; 6 officers, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 109 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer, 100 rank and file missing.

7th ditto, ditto, 2 serjeants, 15 rank and file killed; 4 officers, 7 serjeants, 28 rank and file wounded; 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 49 rank and file missing.

Total—27 officers, 26 serjeants, 4 drummers, 613 rank and file killed; 171 officers, 148 serjeants, 15 drummers, 3702 rank and file wounded; 6 officers, 14 serjeants, 7 drummers, 418 rank and file missing.

Return of Ordnance, &c. taken in the Battle of the 20th of July.

4 Eight-pounders, 4 six ditto, 1 four ditto, 1 six inch howitzer, 2 tumbrils, complete in ammunition; taken by Brigadier-general A. Campbell's brigade.

6 Pieces of ordnance, 1 six inch howitzer, left by the enemy, and found in the woods.

1 Standard, taken by the 29th regiment; 1 ditto, destroyed by ditto.

2 Standards taken by the King's German Legion.

Names of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B. in the Action with the French Army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparte in Person, at Talavera de la Reyna, on the 28th of July, 1809.

Killed.—General Staff, Major-General Mackenzie, and Brigadier-General Langworth.

Coldstream Guards, Captain Beckett, brigade-major to brigade of guards.

43d Foot, Captain Gardner, brigade-major to Brigadier-General R. Stewart.

23d Light Dragoons, Lieutenants King and Powel.

1st Batt. Coldstream Guards, Ensign Parker.

Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Wyatt.

1st Batt, 3d Guards, Captains Walker, Buchanan, Dalrymple; Ensign Ram; Adjutant Irby.

2d Batt. 7th Foot, Lieutenant Beaufoy.

1st Batt. 61st Foot, Major F. Orpen, Capt. H. James, Lieutenant Daniel Haimes.

2d Batt. 83d Foot, Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, Lieutenants Dahman, Montgomery, Flood.

1st Batt. 88th Foot, Captain Blake.

1st Light Batt. King's German Legion, Captain Versalle, Captain Henry Hodenberg.

Wounded.—Major-General Hill, slightly.

Brigadier-General A. Campbell, slightly.

Ditto H. Campbell, severely, but not dangerously.

13th Light

13th Light Dragoons, Captain Wittingham, deputy assistant quarter-master-general, slightly.

91st Regiment, Captain Blair, brigade-major to General Cameron, severely.

Coldstream Guards, Captain Bouverie, Aide-de-camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley, slightly.

92d Foot, Ulysses Burgh, ditto ditto.

1st Batt. Line, King's German Legion, Captain Zerssen, Aid-de-camp to General Langworth, severely.

Sicily Regiment, Captain Craig, Aid-de-camp to General Sherbroke, slightly.

3d Dragoon Guards, Capt. Bryce, severely.

14th Light Dragoons, Colonel Hawker, slightly; Captains Chapman and Hawker, severely; Lieutenant Ellis, ditto; Lieutenants Wainman and Smith, slightly.

16th Ditto, Lieutenant Bence, slightly.

23d Ditto, Captains Howard and Frankland, severely; Lord William Russell, slightly; Cornet Dodvile, ditto.

1st Light Dragoons King's German Legion, Lieutenant Poten, severely; Cornet Teuts, slightly.

Royal Engineers, Lieut. Stanway, slightly.

Royal British Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Framingham, slightly; Captains Taylor and Baynes, ditto.

Royal Staff Corps, Captain Todd, slightly; Lieutenant Shancham, ditto.

1st Batt. Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Stibbert, and Sir William Sheridan, severely, but not dangerously; Captains Millman and Christie, ditto; Captains Collier and Wood, slightly; Captain Jenkinson, severely; Ensign Sandilands, ditto, but not dangerously.

1st Batt. 3d Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, slightly; Major Fothringham, ditto; Captain Gells, ditto; Ensigns Atcheson, Towers, and Scott, ditto

1st Batt. 3d Foot, or Buffs, Lieutenant-Colonel Muter, severely, since dead; Major Drummond, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, slightly.

2d Batt. 7th Foot, Lieutenant Kerwan and Muter, severely; Adjutant Page, slightly.

2d Batt. 24th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, severely; Major Popham, ditto; Captain Collis, ditto; Captain Evans, ditto, since dead. Lieutenant Vardy, slightly; Ensigns Grant, Skene, and Johnson, severely.

2d Batt. 24th Foot, Ensign Jessamin, severely; Adjutant Topp, slightly.

29th Foot, Captain Gauntlett, severely; Lieutenants Stanns, Leslie, Stanhope, ditto; Lieutenant Nicholson, slightly; Captain Newbolt, ditto.

2d Batt. 31st Foot, Captain Nicholls, slightly, Lieutenant Girdlestone, slightly; Lieutenant A. Beamish, severely.

1st Batt. 40th Foot, Captain Colquhoun, slightly.

1st Batt. 45th Foot, Major Gwn, slightly; Lieutenant Cole, ditto.

1st Batt. 48th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Donnellan, severely; Brevet Major Marston, slightly; Captains Wood and French, ditto; Lieutenants Drought, Page, and Cheslyn, severely; Lieutenants Giles and Cuthberson, slightly; Ensign Vandermeulen, severely.

2d Batt. 48th Foot, Lieutenant Johnson, slightly, Ensign Kenny, severely.

2d Batt. 53d Foot, Major Kingscote, slightly; Captain Stowell, ditto.

5th Batt. 60th Foot, Captain Garliff, Brevet Major, slightly; Captain Andrew, ditto; Lieutenants Zulke, Ritter, and Mitchell, severely; Ensign Altenstein, ditto.

1st Batt. 61st Foot, Captains Furnase, Laing, Goodsman, and Hartley, slightly; Lieutenants M'Lean and Tench, ditto; Lieutenant Collins, severely; Lieutenant Gwan, slightly; Ensign Brackenburgh, ditto; Adjutant Drewe, severely.

2d Batt. 66th Foot, Captain Kelly, slightly; Captain Stuart, severely; Captain Adams, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, ditto; Lieutenants Morriss, Dudgeon, Humbly, and Steel, severely; Lieutenant Shewbridge, slightly; Lieutenant Morgan, severely; Ensign Cottor, ditto; Ensign Macarthy, slightly.

2d Batt. 83d Foot, Captain Sommerfield, slightly; Captain Reynolds, leg amputated; Lieutenant Nicholson, severely; Lieutenants Baldwin and Johnson, slightly; Lieutenant Abell, severely; Lieutenant Pyne, slightly; Ensigns Boggie and Carey, severely; Ensign Letoller, slightly; Adjutant Braham, dittto.

2d Batt. 87th Foot, Major Gough, severely; Lieutenant Rogers, slightly; Ensign Pepper, ditto.

88th Foot, Captain Browne, severely; Lieut. Whittle, ditto; Ensign Whitelaw, ditto.

1st Batt. Detachments, Major Ross, 38th Regiment, severely; Captain M'Pherson, 35th ditto, ditto; Captain Bradley, 28th ditto, slightly; Captain Chancellor, 38th ditto, ditto; Lieutenant Gilbert, 28th ditto, severely; Lieutenant M'Beth, 42d ditto, ditto; Lieutenant Fullerton, 38th ditto, slightly; Lieutenant Munroe, 42d ditto, ditto; Lieutenant Brown, 43d ditto, ditto.

1st Batt. Line, King's German Legion, Major Bodaker, severely; Captain Marshall, ditto; Captain Saffe, slightly; Captain Petersdorf, ditto; Lieutenants Gorben, Senior, Ernest, Hodenberg, and Fred. Hodenberg, severely; Lieutenant Saffe and Schlutter, senior, slightly; Ensign Allen, ditto.

2d Line Batt. King's German Legion, Lieutenant Colonel Branns, severely; Major Bellaville, slightly; Captain Bergman, severely; Captain Heldrith, slightly; Captain Sharnshorts, severely.

2d Line Batt. King's German Legion, Lieut. Bowerman, Winkstern, Wessell, Week, Hollet, severely; Ensign Tinch, slightly; Ensigns Sehmidt, Bisleb, Blumenhagan severely.

5th Batt. Line King's German Legion, Captain Hamelberg, severely; Captain Ger-

ber, slightly: Lieutenants Linsingen and During, severely; Ensign Brandes, slightly; Ensign Kohler, severely.

1st Batt. King's German Legion, Major Berger, slightly; Lieutenant Volgee, ditto; Lieut. Freytag, severely; Ensign Offen, ditto.

23d Dragoons, Captains Allen and Drake, wounded and missing; Lieut. Anderson, ditto.

45th Foot, Captain Leckey, Brigade-Major, missing.

48th Foot, 2d batt. Ensign Reeves, missing.

67th Foot, Lieutenant Shipley, ditto.

Return of the Numbers of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B. in Action with the French Army, commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, on the 27th and 28th July, 1809.

27th July, 1809.

Killed.—7 officers, 2 serjeants, 122 rank and file.

Wounded.—24 officers, 17 serjeants, 1 drummer, 465 rank and file.

Missing.—3 officers, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 202 rank and file.

28th July, 1809.

Killed.—27 officers, 26 serjeants, 2 drummers, 613 rank and file.

Wounded.—171 officers, 148 serjeants, 15 drummers, 3072 rank and file.

Missing.—6 officers, 14 serjeants, 7 drummers, 418 rank and file.

Total.

Killed.—5 General Staff, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 15 Lieutenants, 3 Cornets or Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 28 serjeants, 4 drummers, 735 rank and file.

Wounded.—9 General Staff, 10 Lieutenant-Colonels, 12 Majors, 53 Captains, 71 Lieutenants, 34 Cornets or Ensigns, 6 Adjutants, 65 serjeants, 16 drummers, 3537 rank and file.

Missing.—3 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Cornet or Ensign, 15 serjeants, 9 drummers, 620 rank and file—Total, 5367.

HOLLAND.

Return of the Rank and Names of Officers, and of the Number of Non commissioned Officers, and Rank and File, Killed, Wounded, and Missing, from the 8th instant to the Surrender of Flushing, on the Morning of the 15th inclusive. Head quarters, Middleburgh, Aug. 16, 1809.

Royal Artillery, 6 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 10 rank and file wounded.

Royal Engineers, 1 rank and file killed; 2 officers wounded.

3d Batt. 1st. Foot, 1 officer wounded,

2d Foot, 1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 4 rank and file wounded.

5th Foot, 1 officer, 2 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 8 rank and file wounded.

14th Foot, 1 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 4 rank and file wounded.

26th Foot, 1 serjeant wounded.

35th Foot, 1 serjeant killed.

36th Foot, 3 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 serjeants, 7 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

59th Foot, 2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file wounded.

63d Foot, 2 rank and file wounded.

68th Foot, 3 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file wounded.

71st Foot, 1 officer, 1 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 7 rank and file wounded.

76th Foot, 3 rank and file killed.

77th Foot, 1 officer wounded.

81st Foot, 1 drummer killed; 3 officers wounded.

84th Foot, 3 rank and file wounded.

90th Foot, 1 rank and file killed; one officer, 8 rank and file wounded.

1st Light Battalion King's German Legion, 7 rank and file wounded.

2d Light Battalion King's German Legion, 1 officer, 3 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 10 rank and file wounded.

Total, 3 officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 26 rank and file killed; 15 officers, 5 serjeants, 2 drummers, 83 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—5th Foot, Captain Talbot.

71st Foot, Ensign D. Sinclair.

2d Light Batt. King's German Legion, Lieut. Sprecker.

Wounded—Royal Attillery, Lieut. Colonel Browne, slightly.

Royal Engineers, Col. Fyers, slightly; Capt. Pasley, dangerously.

3d Batt. 1st Foot, Lieut. A. W. M. Kenzie, slightly.

2d Foot, Lieut. Clutterbuck, slightly.

14th Foot, Ensign C. Harreld, dangerously; wounded August 8, since dead.

36th Foot, Major M. Kenzie, dangerously.

63th Foot, Capt. Soder, slightly; Lieut. Smith, slightly.

78th Foot, Capt. Spottiswoode, slightly; Lieutenant D. M'Donald, dangerously.

77th Ditto, Capt. A. V. Browne, dangerously.

81st Ditto, Capt. Taylor, slightly; Assistant Surgeon Chixlet, dangerously.

93th Ditto, Lieut. Manners, slightly wounded 3d August, not reported in same to be included in the preceding returns.

INCIDENTS

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

ON the 18th of September, Covent Garden Theatre was opened again after the late fire. The new building is an ornament to the metropolis, and does great honour to the managers and proprietors. It is to be regretted, that a party was raised to disturb the performances, and agitate the town, in consequence of a moderate advance in the prices scarcely commensurate with the increase in price of every article of theatrical expenditure. The boxes were raised from 6s. to 7s. and the pit from 3s. 6d. to 4s.

At the Sessions for Middlesex, on the 22d instant, a *true Bill* for a conspiracy against Mr. Wardle was found against Mrs. M. A. Clarke, and Wright the upholsterer, and his brother.

On the morning of the 21st of September, a duel took place between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, in consequence of a challenge sent by the former. The principals, both of whom had previously resigned their official situations, accompanied by their seconds, met on Putney Heath soon after six o'clock. Lord Castlereagh was attended by Lord Yarmouth, and Mr. Canning by Mr. Charles Ellis. The ground was measured at ten paces, and they both fired by signal, but without effect. Nothing in the way of explanation having been offered on the part of Mr. Canning, they fired at each other a second time, when Mr. Canning received his antagonist's bullet in the right thigh, on which the seconds interfered, and the latter was immediately conveyed back to his house at Brompton. This affair is stated to have originated in some official misunderstanding.

MARRIED.

At Whitechapel, Charles Greenwood, esq. of Enfield Mills, to Miss Elizabeth George, only daughter of Augustin G. esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Prince, esq. of Southwark, to Miss Hall, only daughter of John H. esq. of Halkin-street, Grosvenor-place.—The Hon. Edw. Harbord, second son of Lord Suffield, to the Hon. Georgiana Vernon, only daughter of Lord V.—Ensign B. Fox, of the 12th Foot, to Miss Quillinan, daughter of J. Q. esq. of Oporto.

At St. James's, John Osborn, esq. son of Sir George O. bart. to Miss Davers.

At Mary-le-bone, Edward Hayward Budd, esq. of the War Office, to Miss Maria Macdonald, of Blandford-street, Portman-square.—Francis Carleon, esq. nephew to Lord Carlton, to Miss C. Montgomerie, eldest daughter of the late George Molineux M. esq. of Garboldisham Hall, Norfolk.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Henry Nunn, esq. of Mistley, Essex, to Mrs. Ann Clark, of Hart-street.

At St. Pancras, William Askew, esq. of Ockwell Hall, near Nottingham, to Miss Mary Newcome, of Pentonville.

Thomas O'Reilly, esq. of Glocester-place, to Miss O'Callaghan, daughter and co heiress of the late Edmund O'C. esq. of Kilgorey, county of Clare.

At Bermondsey, Charles Fox, esq. of the Grange, to Fanny, second daughter of Robert Rich, esq. of Southwark.

At Lambeth, the Rev. Jonathan Berritt, of Stockwell, to Mary, niece of Robert Slade, esq of Doctor's Commons.

At St. Sepulchre's, William Fortescue, esq. surgeon, of St. John's street, to Miss Ford, of Smithfield Bars.

At St. Bartholomew's, Mr. J. S. Alport, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Miss Beck, daughter of William B. esq. of Hackney.

At Lewisham, Major-general the Hon. J. Broderick, to Miss Ann Graham, of Fintry.

At Streatham, David Cock, esq. of Marshal-street, Golden-square, to Miss Brodie.

William Hyder, esq. of Court Lees, Kent, to Miss Eagleton, second daughter of Mrs. E. of Newgate-street.

At St. George's, Queen-square, Captain Joseph Robinson, of the West London Militia, to Miss Martha Capps, daughter of the late James C. esq. of Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.

At St. George's in the East, Mr. L. G. Hansard, printer to the House of Commons, to Miss Eliza Hobbes, of Wapping.

The Hon. and Rev. George Bridgeman, rector of Wigan, Lancashire, to Miss Poyntz, daughter of the late William P. esq.

At Rotherhithe, Mr. G. Newell, of his Majesty's Victualling Office, Deptford, to Miss A. Beck, daughter of the Rev. T. B. of Deptford.

At St. Martin's, Westminster, Mr. S. Beazley, jun. of Caddick's-place, Whitehall, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Richardson, esq. of St. James's.

DIED.

At Hampton Wick, *Mrs. Lawes*, wife of Vitruvius L. esq. of Red Lion-square.

In Charterhouse-square, *Mary*, daughter of Mr. George King, 23.

At Dalston, *Eliza*, wife of Peter Favenc, esq. 27.

At Stoke Newington, *Henry Parker*, esq. 83.—*Mrs. Witball.*

At Highgate, *Miss Groves*, 19.

At Pinner's-hill, *Mrs. Healing*, wife of Mr. H. of Lawrence-lane.

At Epping Forest, *Mrs. Brickwood*, wife of Lawrence B. esq.

At Islington, *Mrs. Eliz. Stanfield*, wife of Joseph S. esq.

At Kingsland, *Richard Wild, esq.* many years an eminent ironmonger in Bishopsgate-street.

At Battersea, *Mrs. Ponton*, wife of Thomas P. esq.

At

At Hampton-green, *Thomas Poplet, esq.* captain on the half-pay in the army, and deputy lieutenant of Middlesex.

In America-square, *Sir Wm. Douglas, bart.* of Castle Douglas, 64.

At Kensington, *Mrs. D. Blunt,* aunt to Sir Charles B. bart. 77.

At Greenwich, *Major-General Edward Page,* of the Royal Artillery.

In Rathbone-place, *John Dyer Lockhart, esq.* of Dominica, formerly of Montserrat, 30.

In Grosvenor-place, the *Rev. W. Batchellor,* rector of Babington.

At Chelsea, *Mr. John Upward,* many years in the Common Council for Broad-street Ward.

In Upper Norton-street, *Peter Mathias Van Gelder, esq.* 70.

In Upper Mary-le-bone-street, *Mrs. H. A. Penneau,* 73.

In Leicester-place, *Robert Christie, esq.* army agent, 77.

At Brompton, *William Moore, esq.* only son of the Hon. and Rev. Robert M.

At Blackheath, *Mrs. Richardson,* of Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, 71.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, *Sir John Murray, bart.* of Black Barony, in North Britain; a man, who so well discharged the important duties of a father, a husband, and a friend, as to have rendered his life an invaluable blessing, and his death an irreparable loss, to those in habits of intimacy with him He is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, now Sir Archibald Murray, an ensign in the third regiment of guards.

In Chatham-place, *Wm. Brooke, esq.* of Lambeth, 70.

In Manchester-street, *Henry Pyë Rieb, esq.*

In Old Burlington-street, *Sir John Macnamara Hayes, bart. M. D.* physician extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, 58.

At Camden Town, *Miss Bates,* late governess of the Ladies' Boarding School, Great Guildford-street, Russel-square.

In Great Marlborough-street, *Joseph Harrop, esq.* 76.

In Long-lane, West Smithfield, *Mr. James Robinson,* 103.

In the House of Correction, Clerkenwell, *Edward Wright,* alias *My Hearty.* He was in his 80th year, and had been tried 75 times, and nearly as many times punished by whipping, &c. His practice was to go into shops under frivolous pretences, with a bag under his arm, which he would throw down on any trifling article which attracted his notice, and under cover of which he frequently succeeded in his plan without detection. By this means he has even been known to take joints of meat from kitchen fires; but latterly he has been so well known that his very appearance was sufficient to put people on their guard.

At his house in Piccadilly, *George William Coventry,* Earl of Coventry, Viscount Deerhurst, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and Recorder of the city of Worcester. His lordship was born in April, 1722; he was educated at Winchester, was afterwards of University College, Oxford; and, with his eldest brother, Lord Deerhurst, (who died in 1744) was created master of arts in 1739. He succeeded his father, Earl William, in March, 1751. The following year he married Maria, the eldest of the three daughters of John Gunning, esq. the most celebrated beauties of that day. The issue of this marriage have been remarkably unfortunate: the first-born daughter died young; Mary Alicia, the next child, was the first wife of the present Sir Andrew Bayntun, to whom she was married when 23 years old, in June, 1777; was divorced in 1783, and died in January, 1784; Ann Margaret, the next child, was married in 1778, when 21 years old, to the Hon. Edward Foley, from whom she was divorced in 1787, and the following year she married Samuel Wright, esq. a captain in the army; George, Viscount Deerhurst, who succeeds his father, and is now Earl of Coventry, was married, at 19 years of age, to Lady Catherine Henley, a daughter of the late Earl of Northington; the marriage was without the consent of his father, and the lady died in less than two years (in Jan. 1779); a few months after which, as Lord Deerhurst was hunting in Worcestershire, attempting a dangerous leap, his horse fell on him, beat his face nearly flat, and though he was miraculously preserved, he has ever since been totally blind. In 1783, he married Miss Pitches, second daughter of Sir A. Pitches, by whom he has a numerous family. The first wife of the late earl died in 1760, and in 1764, he was united to Barbara, daughter of John, Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, who died in 1804, leaving him several children. Lord Coventry was a lord of the bed chamber to his late and present majesty, which office he resigned in 1770. He supported the prerogative in the American war, though he deprecated the exertion of force. In 1788, he voted with ministers on the regency question; and in 1795, voted Mr. Hastings "not guilty" on all the charges against him. On the 27th March, 1796, he opposed the negociation with the French Directory; and, in 1803, spoke against the motion for censuring Lord Sidmouth's administration.

[*Further particulars of the late Matthew Boulton, esq. Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, &c. whose death was announced at p. 228 of our last number.* If genius and indefatigable industry, directed by the purest patriotism, have any claim to the notice of our readers, an account of this gentleman cannot but be highly acceptable. When we contemplate the enlarged extent of his views, the wide and rapid circulation of his improvements and discoveries in the most important branches of art, and the numerous and honourable connections which he has formed in every part of the civilized world,

we

we shall be obliged to admit that few men possess greater claims to the attention and gratitude of their country. Matthew Boulton, son of Matthew Boulton, by Christian, daughter of Mr. Peers, of Chester, was born at Birmingham, the 14th of September, 1728. He received the chief part of his education at a private grammar school, kept by the Rev. Mr. Ansted, who officiated at St. John's Chapel, Deritend. So early as the year 1745, Mr. Boulton having lost his father, who left him in flourishing circumstances, distinguished himself by the invention of a new and most ingenious method of inlaying steel. Buckles, watch chains, and a great variety of other articles, wrought at his manufactory, were exported in large quantities to France, where they were eagerly purchased by the English, who affected to have no taste for the productions of their own country. The confinement of a populous town was but ill suited to such an establishment as soon became necessary for Mr. Boulton's farther experiments. Accordingly, in the year 1762, he purchased those extensive tracts of common, at that time a barren heath, with only a small house and mill, on which the Soho manufactory now stands. He laid the foundation of his present extensive works, at the expense of 9000l. To this spot his liberal patronage soon attracted great numbers of ingenious men from all parts, and by their aid he so eminently succeeded in imitating the *or molu*, that the most splendid apartments in this and in many foreign countries received their ornaments from Soho. Here, too the works of the greatest masters in oil colours were mechanically taken off, with such ease and exactness, that the original could scarcely be distinguished from the copy. This mode of copying was invented by the late Mr. Eggington, whose performances in stained glass afterwards introduced his name to public notice The utmost power of the water mill, which Mr. Boulton had hitherto employed, fell infinitely short, even with the aid of horses, of that immense force which was soon found necessary to the completion of his designs. Recourse was therefore had, about the year 1767, to that *chef d'œuvre* of human ingenuity, the steam engine. The first that Mr. Boulton constructed was on M. Savary's plan; but the machine was yet, as it were, in its infancy, and by no means answered Mr. Boulton's expectations In the year 1769, Mr. James Watt, of Glasgow, obtained a patent for such a prodigious improvement of it, that Mr. Boulton immediately sought his acquaintance, and induced him to settle at Soho. At this place the facility of its application to a variety of concerns, wherein great force was requisite, soon manifested its superior utility and vast advantages to the public; parliament, therefore, in 1775, cheerfully granted a prolongation of Mr. Watt's patent for twenty-five years. A partnership now commenced between Messrs. Boulton and Watt; and a manufactory of steam engines, on their improved plan, was established at Soho, which still supplies the chief mines and manufactories throughout the kingdom. Aided by such talents, and commanding such unlimited mechanical powers, Mr. Boulton's views soon expanded, and Soho began to exhibit symptoms of the extraordinary advantages it had acquired. The art of coining had long stood in need of simplification and arrangement, and to this art Mr. Boulton no sooner turned his attention, than, about the year 1788, he erected a coining mill, on an improved plan, and struck a gold medal of the full weight of a guinea, and of the same form as that of his new copper coinage lately put into circulation. The superior advantages of that form are obvious. The impression is far less liable to friction; and by means of a steel gauge of equal diameter, money coined on that principle, may be examined by measure as well as by weight, the rim being exactly circular. Moreover, the intrinsic is so nearly equal to the current value of every piece, that, without a steam engine and adequate apparatus, every attempt to counterfeit the Soho coinage must be made with loss. The fabrication of base money seems likely, by these means, to be speedily checked, and, it is to be hoped, entirely defeated. The mill at Soho works eight machines, each of which receives, stamps, and delivers out, by the aid of only a little boy, from seventy to ninety pieces of copper in one minute. Either of them is stopped without the smallest interruption to the motion of the others. In adjoining apartments all the preparatory processes are carried on with equal facility and dispatch; such as rolling the copper into sheets, dividing them into blanks, and shaking them into bags clean and ready for the die. Without any personal communication between the different classes of workmen, the blanks are conveyed to the room where they are shaken, and from thence to the coining room in boxes moving with immense velocity on an inclined plane, and accompanied by a ticket of their weight. The Sierra Leone Company have employed Mr. Boulton's mint in the coinage of silver, and the East India Company in that of copper. He has also sent two complete mints to Petersburgh. Mr. Boulton having presented the late Emperor Paul I. with some of the most curious articles of his manufactory, in return received a polite letter of thanks and approbation, together with a splendid collection of medals, minerals from Siberia, and specimens of all the modern money of Russia. With the view of still further improving and facilitating the manufactory of steam engines, Messrs. Boulton and Watt, in conjunction with their sons, established a foundery at Smethwick, a short distance from Soho. Here that powerful agent is employed, as it were, to multiply itself, and its various parts are fabricated and adapted

adapted together with the same regularity, neatness, and expedition, which distinguish all the operations of their manufactory. Those engines are afterwards distributed to all parts of the kingdom by the Birmingham canal, which communicates with a wet dock belonging to the foundery. It could scarcely be expected that envy would view with indifference such singular merit, and such unexampled success. The inventions and improvements of Messrs. Boulton and Watt were first imitated, and then either decried or disputed. Reason laboured in vain to silence the clamours of injustice, and to defeat the stratagems of fraud. At length, in the year 1792, a solemn decision of parliament, and, about the same time, the concurrent opinion of the Court of King's Bench, forbade any further encroachment. The last discovery for which Mr. Boulton obtained a patent, was the important "Method of raising Water, and other Fluids;" an ample description of which may be found in the fifth and sixth volumes of this Magazine. Whoever contemplates the merit and utility of a long life devoted to such valuable pursuits, as we have here briefly and very imperfectly described, and recollects, without emotion, that the spot on which so much has been done, and is still doing; where hundreds of women and children easily earn a comfortable subsistence; where population is rapidly increasing, and the means of national prosperity improving in proportion, was lately a bleak, swampy, and sterile waste, must want understanding to comprehend, or sympathy to appreciate, the happiness of his fellow-creatures. To comment upon the private character of a gentleman in Mr. Boulton's situation, would be an useless task; we shall therefore only observe, that as his great and expanded mind formed and brought to perfection the wonderful works we have briefly endeavoured to describe, so he felt no greater felicity than that of diffusing happiness to all around him. For a long time previous to his decease, he had been confined to his room by illness, and his dissolution daily expected. His memory will ever remain dear to the British nation, whose glory was advanced in proportion to his own fame.—While we commemorate those great men who have sought their country's honour in the fields of war, we ought not to omit paying a just tribute of applause to those who have promoted arts, industry, and commerce, and diffused plenty and comfort through the realm, by cultivating science, and applying it to the useful arts of peace. He was buried on Thursday, 24th August, at Handsworth, near Soho. A hearse and nine mourning coaches attended, followed by numerous carriages of his friends. All the beadles in Birmingham rode on horseback, and kept open the way. The corpse, carried by three sets of bearers, was followed by 600 workmen, each of whom had a silver medal presented to him, struck for the occasion.]

[*Further particulars of George Simon Harcourt, Earl Harcourt, and Viscount Nuneham, whose death was announced at page* 511, vol. 27. His lordship's family is one of the most ancient and illustrious in England, tracing itself from Bernard, a nobleman of the blood-royal of Saxony, whose descendant, Robert de Harcourt, came over with the conqueror. The first of the family who obtained the rank of nobility in this country was Simon, afterwards Lord Chancellor Harcourt, who was educated at Pembroke college, Oxford, created Baron Harcourt in 1711, and Viscount Harcourt in 1721. This nobleman's son* dying during his father's life, he was succeeded by his grandson, who was created Earl Harcourt in 1749, and who being accidentally drowned in his park at Nuneham in 1777, was succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son the late and second earl. The late Lord Harcourt was born August 1, 1736, and at the general election in 1761, was returned one of the members of parliament for the borough of St. Alban's: in 1786 he was created doctor of civil law in the university of Oxford; and in 1790 was appointed master of the horse to her Majesty, in which office he continued to his decease. He married, in 1765, Elizabeth, daughter of George Venables Vernon, Lord Vernon, by whom he has left no issue. The title descends to his brother William, now Earl Harcourt, a General in the army, and colonel of the sixteenth dragoons, who married, Sept. 3, 1778, Mary, the widow of Thomas Lockhart, esq. by whom he has no issue. The presumptive heir to the estate is the Rev. Sir George Lee, bart. of St. John's college, Oxford.

* The honourable Simon Harcourt died in 1720; and was buried at Stanton Harcourt, in this county, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following epitaph by Pope. Dr. Johnson admires the "artful introduction of the name, which," continues he, "is inserted with a peculiar felicity." Pope's vanity is well known, and we have here a specimen of the "peculiar felicity" with which this vanity is indulged, since he has taken care that the name of the poet and "lov'd friend," shall be equally conspicuous with that of the noble personage whose virtues he endeavours to perpetuate.

"To this sad shrine, whoe'er thou art, draw near,
Here lies the friend most lov'd, the son most dear:
Who ne'er knew joy, but friendship might divide,
Or gave his father grief, but when he dy'd.
How vain his reason, eloquence how weak!
If Pope must tell what Harcourt cannot speak.
Oh, let thy once-lov'd friend inscribe thy stone,
And with a father's sorrow mix his own!"

This

This nobleman ought not to pass to the sepulchre of his ancestors without that tribute which truth owes to superior virtue. He possessed a highly-cultivated understanding. His mind was stored with no common portion of general knowledge, and the whole was refined by an exquisite taste. No man ever felt an higher sense of honour; no man ever acted from stronger impressions of moral duty, both as it regards the common offices of social life, or as it is enlarged and purified by the spirit of that religion which he seriously professed. No man reflected more on the part he was called upon to perform in the world, or acted with greater rectitude on the principles which he had adopted. A natural love of tranquillity, a taste for the fine arts, and the more flowery paths of literature, to which not only the circumstances of his early life, but the bent of his genius may have disposed him, and a constitution which never appeared to be calculated to encounter the fatigues of public business, might have combined to prevent his being engaged in any of the active departments of the State. The embassy to Spain was, we believe, during the Marquis of Lansdown's administration, pressed upon him, and he declined it. The office of master of the horse to her Majesty was, we have equal reason to believe, conferred upon him, as a mark of personal regard, by the King, and he enjoyed it to the close of his life. Hence it is, that this nobleman was only known in the great circle of the world, by an appearance suited to his rank and office, the distinguished urbanity of his manners, and as a lover and admirable judge of the fine arts, in which, as far as he chose to indulge himself, he may be said to have excelled. Whether it was a mere juvenile caprice which had possessed him during his foreign travels, or whether he was influenced by his descent from an ancient and distinguished family among the peers of France, it is not necessary to consider; but his entrance into public life was marked by such a decided preference to French manners and fashions, and his appearance so adapted to it, as almost to disguise the exterior of an Englishman. But this whimsical propensity did not affect his mind or gallicise his character, nor did he render it offensive to others. He indulged his fancy; and when his intimate friends made it an object of their sportive sallies, he would enliven them by his own good humour, and turn aside any pleasant ridicule by the display of his own amiable temper. If, however, he had one fashionable folly, he had no fashionable vice; and his leisure hours were passed in the pursuits and embellishments of science. It was, we believe, at this period, that he produced the set of etchings, which are highly estimated by the collectors in that branch of art, and which the late Lord Orford mentions in his works as a very beautiful specimen of it. The French fancy, however, wore away, and was lost in the easy affability of the accomplished English gentleman. Lord Harcourt considered good-breeding as the first of the minor virtues, and never deviated from it; but as his notion of it partook rather *de la vielle cour*, he might be represented by those who only knew him in the public circles, as an inflexible observer of every rule of courtly etiquette; and, especially, at a time, when the manners and appearance of our young men of fashion and fortune are scarcely superior to those of their grooms, and very often inferior to that of their valets and butlers. But he had no unbecoming pride: his behaviour never overawed the poor, nor did it trench upon the ease of familiar association. His punctilios were those of a refined and dignified benevolence, and never served but as a check to those indecorums, which are ever held to be inadmissible in the sphere of polished life. He might think, as many men of superior understanding have done, that, on certain occasions, it is the duty of rank and station to preserve certain forms, and to dress behaviour with somewhat of appropriate ceremony: and it may be owing, in some degree, to the neglect of those forms, which at present prevails in rank and station, that a respect for the higher orders has so materially diminished among the inferior classes of the people. But, in his family, among his private friends, in his intercourse with his tenants, and in all his ordinary avocations, his carriage was such as to give pleasure to all who had communication with him. With his more ennobling qualities, he possessed a comic elegance of thought, and a classical facetiousness, which rendered his private society infinitely pleasant; and even in his nervous moments, for he was occasionally troubled with them, he would describe himself in such a way, as not only to relieve the distress of his friends, but force that hilarity upon them which would operate also as a temporary relief to himself. At Nuneham, in Oxfordshire, his country residence, and whose native beauties his taste had so embellished and improved as to render it one of the most admired places in that part of the kingdom, he was a blessing to all who lived within the sphere of his protection; while to the neighbourhood it is well known that the village of Nuneham is so ordered by the regulations he framed—by the encouragement he afforded—by the little festivals he established, and the rewards he distributed, as to display a scene of good order, active industry, moral duty, and humble piety, of which it were to be wished there were more examples: though while we offer this testimony to the merits of the dead, it would ill become us to pass by those of the living; and we must mention that Lady Harcourt has ever had her full share in that constant exercise of public and private benevolence, which gives a benign lustre to the most splendid station. To these qualities may be added his capacity

capacity for friendship; nor can we pass unnoticed a very signal example of it, in the asylum he afforded to the Duke d'Harcourt and his family, when the French Revolution drove them from the proud situation, the exalted rank, and extensive property which they possessed in their own country, to a state of dependence in this. Indeed to all, whatever their condition might be, who had shewn him kindness, or done him service, his friendship was appropriately directed. Mr. Whitehead, the poet-laureat, and Mr. Mason, the poet, were among those whom he distinguished by his early regard, and it accompanied them to the end of their lives; nor did it quit them there: in certain spots in his beautiful garden at Nuneham, which they respectively preferred, the urn and the tablet commemorate and record their virtues. The old and faithful domestics who died in his service are not without their memorials, and in the parochial church-yard, the grave of an ancient gardener is distinguished by the flowers which are cultivated around it. These may be said to be little things, but they nevertheless mark the character of that heart which suggested them. It is almost superfluous to add, that in the nearer and dearer relations of life he exercised the virtues which they required of him. Above all, Earl Harcourt was a sincere christian, and it pleased that Being who measures out days and years, at his pleasure, to suffer him to attain an age beyond the common allotment of man.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

APPLICATION is intended to be made to Parliament in the next Session for an Act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and otherwise improving the town of North Shields.

The Trustees of the road from Newcastle to Durham, have determined to carry it through the vale of Ravensworth, and thus entirely avoid Gateshead Fell.

Married.] At Newcastle, Thomas Havers, esq. of Thelton Hall, Norfolk, to Miss Dorothy Charleton, daughter of Forster C. esq. of Alndyke.

At Sunderland, Mr. Wm. Counsellor, of South Shields, chemist and druggist, to Miss Jemima Gower.

At Stockburn, Durham, Mr. Jonathan Alderson, to Miss Sarah Smith, daughter of Mr. S. of Appleton Wisk.

At Durham, Mr. J Greig, to Miss Liddell.

At Chester-le-street, Joseph Shaw, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Tinker.

At St. Helens Auckland, Mr. Joseph Mason, of Bishop Auckland, merchant, to Mrs. Storer, fifth daughter of the Rev. Henry Taylorson, vicar of Kelham, York.

At St. John Lee, Mr. John Dinning, jun. of Newlands, to Miss Whaley, eldest daughter of Alexander W. esq. of Sandhoe.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. John Gibb, 88.—In his 72d year, George Ornsby, of Lanchester, esq. captain in the marines. The greater part of his life was spent in the service of his country; he was engaged in the siege of the Havannah, and greatly distinguished himself in the naval engagement with the Dutch off Dogger Bank, under Admiral Parker.—Mrs. Mary Rutherford, 75.—Mr. George Young, 30.—Mrs. Isabella Carr, 86.—Mrs. Gibson.—Miss Salkeld, daughter of the late Mr. Ralph S. of Chester-le-street, 30.—Mr. Wm. Howe, founder of the Master Mariner's Association of that place.

At Byker, Miss Ann Johnson, daughter of the late George J. esq. 22.

At Westoe, Thomas Green, esq.

At Sunderland, Mr. Wm. Watson, 54.—Mr. John Hall, 60.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Ord, wife of Wm. O. esq. 69.

At Lanchester, Mrs. Mary Brown, 60.

At Leadgate, Mr. Joseph Hetherington, schoolmaster, 64.

At Hexham, Mr. John Bell, sen. attorney, 73.—Mrs. Martha Stokoe.—Mrs. Hedley, wife of the Rev. Mr. H. 26.

At Beamish Forge, Durham, Mrs. Sarah Halliday.

At Field Houses, Mr. John Ronalds, 70.

At Kleper, Mr. John Bell, 85.

At Stockton, Miss Jane Cummins, 22.

At Durham, Mrs. Eleanor Hackworth, 92.—Mrs. Sarah Richardson, 56.—Mrs. Mary Athey, 62.

At

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Rawling, 52.—Mrs. Akenhead.

At Chester-le-street, Mrs. Anderson, school-mistress.

At Alnwick, Mrs. Dodds.

At the Brooms, near Pontop, Mr. John Smith, 86.

At Haydonbridge, Mrs. Jane Dryden.

At Lambton, Mrs. Denning, wife of Mr. Richard D. of Newcastle, 33.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Michael Rowand, banker, Glasgow, to Miss Margaret Wilson, sixth daughter of the late Alexander W. esq.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Wallace, to Miss Messenger.

At Dearham, Captain Wm. Fletcher, to Miss Betsy Tolson, daughter of Captain Thos. T. of Maryport.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Hayton, to Miss E. Garnett.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. Elizabeth Graham, who had been tapped for the dropsy 22 times.—Mrs. Isabella Sceugh, 32.—Mrs. Agnes Simpson, 81.—Miss Nancy Nelson, known on the stage by the name of Edwin, 29.

At Penrith, Mrs. Margaret Wilkinson.—Joseph Salkeld, esq.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Brough, 39.—Mrs. Nutsford, 37.—Mrs. Sarah Featherston.—Miss Johnstone, 23.—Mr. David Latimer, of Angus-well, Kirklinton, 76.

At the Low Wood, near Kendal, Mrs. Dorathy Troughton.

At Hegdale, near Shap, Westmorland, Mrs. Thomas Cooper, 71.

At Stainton, near Carlisle, Mrs. David Botty, 78.

At Maryport, Mr. Daniel Saul.

At Linstock, Mr. James Graham.

At Brampton, Mrs. Sloan, 87.

YORKSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made in the ensuing session of Parliament for Acts for the following purposes:—1. For making a turnpike road, to branch off from the Great North Road at the south end of Barnsdale, in the parish of Campsall and Skelbrook, or one of them, in the West Riding, and to communicate with the present road leading from Wakefield to Leeds.—2. For dividing and inclosing the common and waste grounds in the township of Thorp Audlin and parish of of Badsworth, in the West Riding.—3. In the manor and township of Scarcroft.—4. In the parishes of Edlington and Stainton.—5. in the townships of Campsall and Norton—and, 6. in the township of Hensall; all in the West Riding. The first of these improvements, on the supposition of one of the north mails passing that way, will bring Leeds six hours' journey nearer the metropolis than it is at present; it will, besides, materally enliven Pontefract, and greatly benefit all the villages in the line of country through which it is intended to pass.

Married.] At Leeds, John Kirkly, esq. of Dotterill Cottage, in the East Riding, to Miss Watson, only daughter of Mr. W. Merchant, of Leeds.—Elihu Dickenson, esq. of Melbank House, to Mrs. Rothwell, of Manchester.

At York, Mr. Wm. Spence, bookseller, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. William Hawkin.

At Bridlington, Mr. Thomas Fletcher, aged 84, to Miss Mary Fletcher, 16.

At Thorp Arch, Robert Hemmington, esq. to Miss Fisher, daughter of the Rev. Mr. F. of Twickenham, Middlesex.

At Brompton, near Northallerton, Lieut. Johnson, of the North York militia, to Miss Newby.

At Cawthorne, Mark Skelton, jun. esq. to Anne, fourth daughter of Samuel Thorp, esq. of Bank's Hall.

At Bilton, Captain Chamberlain, of the 15th Foot, son of the late Irish Judge Chamberlain, to Ann Maria, third daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Plumer, of Bilton Hall.

At Bedale, the Rev. George F. Wise, rector of Thornton Watlass, to Miss Brooke, eldest daughter of the late Colonel B. of Scholes, near Wetherby.

Died.] At Leeds, Elizabeth Finley, 101.—Mrs. Teal.—Mr. David Dunderdale.—Mr. J. Riley, jun. bookseller, 24.—Mrs. Wild.

At Hull, Mr. John Teal, 66.—Mr. Wm. Tong, 67.—Mr. Thomas Herrall, 51.

At Doncaster, the Rev. Roger Steele, curate of that place, 31.

Yesterday se'nnight, at Sheffield, aged 74, Mrs. Hardy, who for the last 27 years kept a school, where she had instructed many thousands of children in reading and spelling, by a method of her own, peculiarly easy and expeditious. Among her pupils she went by the name of "Giant Grumbo," her real name being unknown to most of her nearest neighbours till it appeared on her coffin-plate.

At York, Mr. John Stabler, 52.—Henry Darley, esq. of Aldby Park, 65.—Mr. Robt. Gray.—Mr. Wm. Pashley, 79.

At Tolstone-Lodge, near Tadcaster, Peregrine Wentworth, esq. 87. In May, 1751, Mr. W. married Miss Thompson, only daughter of Beilby Thompson, esq. of Escrick, near York, by his first wife, who was sole daughter and heiress of Sir Roger Beckwith, bart. He afterwards married Mrs. Whitton, relict of Wm. Whitton, esq. of Lupset, near Wakefield, and sister to the late Dr. Asshetón, of Middleton, near Manchester. He has left no issue by either marriage. Mr. W. was the last of the male line of the Earl of Strafford. He held the office of Register for the West Riding of the county of York, 44 years. He was highly esteemed by every gentleman of the turf, on which he commenced in 1754, though in 1752 he rode his hunter, a match, against Mr. Vernon's hunter, over York.

At Thribergh Hall, near Rotherham, Mrs. Finch, relict of Savile F. esq.

At Ferrybridge, Mrs. Hutton, wife of Henry H. esq. of Lincoln, 43.

At Whitby, Mrs. Skelton, 92.—Miss Margaret Chilton, 17.—Joseph Barker, esquire.

At Scarbro', Wm. Paul, esq. one of the senior benchers of the society of Gray's Inn, 61.—Mrs. Revis, wife of Mr. R. and sister of Robert Keld, esq.

At Heslington, Mr. Emanuel Stabler, of York.

At Wetherby, Miss Rhodes.

At Rotherham, Mrs. Platt, wife of Mr. P. proprietor of the marble works at Ashford.

At Birstwith, near Harrowgate, Mr. Wm. Andrew, 81

At Crownest, near Halifax, Wm. Walker, esq. one of the deputy lieutenants for the West Riding, 61.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Margaret Edmunds, sister of F. E. esq. of Wardsbrough, near Barnsley, 66.

At Shipton, near York, Susannah Riggs, 100. She had seven children, of whom six are now living, at an advanced age.

At Woodlands, near Doncaster, Christopher Waterton, esq.

At Hipperholme, Mr. Nichols, surgeon.—Mrs. Smith.

At Field Head, near Wakefield, Jer. Glover, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

A sea embankment was last year raised by James Stockdale, and Richard Towers, esqrs. upon Cartmel Sands, in this county, three miles in length, ten feet high, and 73 feet base, by which they have inclosed 600 acres of marsh from the sea, 100 acres of which they have sown this year with oats, and which are a remarkably fine crop. That part which is pastured, since the tide is taken off it, feeds cattle beyond all expectation. It is to be hoped that those who are possessed of similar property, will follow their praiseworthy example. Mr. Henry Harrison, of Chester, executed the embankment, and is now employed in a large undertaking of the same kind, on the river Eden, near Bowness.

The annual conference of the Methodists commenced in Manchester on Monday the 31st of July, and terminated on the 17th of August. Two hundred and forty-five preachers attended. The actual increase of members in their society during the past year is 14,200; six thousand two hundred in England and Ireland, and eight thousand in America. The number of preachers received at conference who have completed the four probationary years, exclusive of those in districts, was twenty; and the number of new chapels opened since last conference is, very considerable.

Married.] At Liverpool, Wm. Nelson, esq. son of the late Rev. Daniel N. of the Isle of Man, to Miss Butler, eldest daughter of the late John Protheroe B. esq.—Richard Henry Dobson, esq. to Mrs. Maunsell.

At Preston, the Rev. Charles Swainson, vicar of Culmer, Salop, to Miss Lawe, daughter of Dr. L.

At Bolton, Mr. John Slinger, merchant, of Settle, to Miss Mary Rigg, of Cartmel.

At Kirkham, Joseph Birley, esq. of Blackburn, to Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Hornby, esq.

At Manchester, Thomas Wilkinson Ratcliffe, esq. to Juliana Caroline, only surviving daughter of the late J. B. Barnes, esq. of the Island of St. Croix, West Indies.

At Accrington, Edmund Yates, esq. of Bury, to Miss Eliz. Peel, daughter of Jonathan P. esq.

Died.] At Chorley, Wm. Felton, a labourer in the employment of Abraham Crompton, esq. He was struck dead with lightning on the 3d of August. The poor man was, with a fellow workman, collecting gravel in the river Yarrow, near Chorley, and during a violent thunder storm took shelter under an oak tree. Almost instantly after he had taken his stand, the lightning struck the top of the tree, which served as a conductor down to a nail driven therein, on which a bag was hung, containing provisions, and immediately under it the man stood. The lightning left the nail, passed through the bag to the left temple of the man, and burnt the hair from that side of his head. He was instantly hurled lifeless some yards from the spot. Half his hat and part of his clothes were torn off. A small branch at the top of the tree was broken, the bark near the nail perforated, and the meat and bag were dashed to atoms.

At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Hunter, 53.—Mr. John Fisher, 63.—Mrs. Green.—Mrs. Jane Williamson, 54.—Thos. Huddlestone, gent.—Mr. Davies.—Mrs. Cotter, 39.—Mr. Thomas Holden, 66.—Mrs. Denison, 77.—Miss Lyon, daughter of Dr. L.—Mr. P. Marrow, merchant, 54.—Mrs. Livesley, 47.—Miss Mary Arkle.—Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. Lewis, late of Covent-Garden Theatre, and one of the managers of the Theatre Royal, Liverpool.—Mrs. Mac Dowall, wife of Samuel Mac D. esq.—Mrs. Wainwright, 25.—Mrs. Mary Naylor, 89.—Mrs. Wilson, 84.—Mr. Richard Valentine, 28.—Mr. Wm. Ainsworth, 41.—Mrs. A. Birkmyr, 67.

At Manchester, Mrs. Margaret Irlam.—Mr. George Wood, 60.—Mr. Daniel Redford.

At Middleton, near Lancaster, Mr. Richard Gaton, 71.

At Blawith Cottage, near Cartmel, Mrs. Marriott, wife of Joshua M. esq. of Temple Sowerby, York.

At Preston, Mrs. Bradley, wife of Capt. B. of the ship Beaver, of Liverpool.

At Mythop, near Poulton-in-the-Filde, Mrs. Kittson, wife of Mr. Wm. K. surgeon, of Chorley.

At

At Chorlton, William Nicholls, esq. 49.

At Rossall, Mrs. Hesketh, mother of Bold Fleetwood H. esq. of Rossall and Tulketh Hall.

At Bevington-hill, Mr. James Kingson, 37.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Brewer, 60.—Mr. John Irving, 53.

At Travis Mill, near Manchester, Thomas Hatfield, esq. 84.

At Rose Hill, near Bolton, Halton Lever, esq.

At Lever Hall, Mr. Livesey.

At Smedley, Mr. Bernard.

At Walton, Mrs. Sherwood, 31.

At Wrightington, Mrs. Jackman, 61.

At Warrington, Mr. John Boyer.—Mr. W. Bradford, attorney.

At Lancaster, Mr. George Dickson.

CHESHIRE.

Through the liberality of Lord Grosvenor, the city of Chester will soon be enriched with a convenient and ornamental north gate, one of the eight columns, which are to adorn it, having been raised in the presence of his Lordship, the Mayor, Recorder, and a large concourse of people. In a cavity in the centre of the plinth of the column, there was placed by his Lordship an urn, containing different coins of the present reign, upon which was laid a plate of brass, with the following inscription deeply engraven upon it:—"This column was erected in the presence of the Right Hon. Robert Earl Grosvenor, August 24, 1809, at whose expence this gate was built, in the 49th George III.—William Newell, esq. Mayor.—Thomas Harrison, Architect."

Married.] At Chester, George Stevens, esq. of London, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Dr. John Ford.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Wilmot, wife of Capt. W.

At Combermere Abbey, Sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, bart. in his 71st year. He sat in four parliaments for this county. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir Stapleton Cotton, bart. Major General in the army, and at present actively employed in the campaign in Spain.

At Mellor, near Stockport, Mr. A. Ferns, student of St. John's College, Cambridge.

At Calveley, Mrs. Lindop, 24.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Horsley, Mr. Radford, of Little Eaton, to Miss Roberts, of Alfreton.

At Derby, Mr. John Major, of London, to Miss Mary Stenson.

At Ashborne, Mr. Hadley, surgeon, of Derby, to Miss Parker.

At Bakewell, Mr. T. Eyres, of Radborne, to Miss Hudson.

At Duffield, Mr. J. Bakewell, of Castle Donington, Leicestershire, to Mrs. Sharpe.

Died.] At Meynell Langley, Robert Cheney, esq. 72. He served the office of High Sheriff for the county in 1775.

At Repton, Mr. Watkins, 63.

At Ashborne, the Rev. John Webb, one of the masters of the Free-School.

At Derby, Mrs. Ewen.

At Wirksworth, Mr. Walter Jessop, 45.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Lieut. Dunkin, of the 4th Dragoons, to Mary, second daughter of John Alton, esq. of Upper Seymour-street, Portman square.—Mr. Teall, bookseller, to Miss Dixon.

At Ratcliff, Mr. Widdoson, of Hucknal Torkard, to Miss Voce, of Amesley.

At Newark, Mr. W. Carver, of the Excise Office Inn, to Mrs. Lees, of the Ram Inn.—Mr. Thompson, of Winthorpe, to Miss Ward.

At Retford, Mr. Appleby, of Gainsbro', to Miss Appleby.

Died.] At Tuxford, Mr. Howson, of the Red Lion Inn.

At Nottingham, Mr. Clay, 47.—Mr. H. Lee, 47.—Mr. James Moore, master of St. Peter's workhouse, 70; and the following morning, without any previous illness, Mr. Hollis, master of St. Nicholas's workhouse.—Mrs. Pepper.—Mrs. Maples, wife of John M. gent. quarter-master of the 45th regt. of foot, 31.—Mr. James Tomlinson, 46.—Mr. John Blunston, 33.—Mrs. Williamson, 40.—Miss Elizabeth Rawson, 23.—Mrs. Taylor.

At Wilford, Mr. Henry Davis.

At Mansfield, Mrs. Bowerbank, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. 38.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for Acts for dividing and inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the following parishes: Skirbeck, Benington, Leake, Boston, Fishtoft, Leverton, Sibsey, and North Thoresby.

The inhabitants of the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, have opened a subscription for defraying the expense of a water conveyance between Stamford and the existing canals in the north and north-west parts of the kingdom by Oakham; thereby opening a communication with the ports of Liverpool and Bristol, the towns of Manchester, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, &c. and the Staffordshire potteries. The probable expense of these undertakings has been laid at 118,000*l.* according to the following estimate:

	£.
Cut from Oakham to Stamford (17 miles)	55,000
Bridges, Locks, &c. extra	10,000
	65,000
To improve Stamford river navigation to Deeping	10,000
Cut from Deeping to Forty-foot Drain (10 miles)	25,000
Cut to join the Welland and the Nene	18,000
	£118,000

The

The Corporation of Stamford, have taken up the suggestion of improving the town by a new navigation; and have convened a meeting to consider of the plan of a communication with the Grand Junction canal, by means of a cut to Market Harborough.

Married.] At Grantham, Thomas Manners, esq to Louisa, eldest daughter of John Manners, esq. of Spittlegate House.

At Appleby, Lieut. Bennett, R.N. to Miss Firth, daughter of John F. esq.

Died.] At Gainsbro', Mr. Henry Ward, of the firm of Ward and Gibbins, ironmongers, 59.—Mr. Wm. Makins, 50.—Mrs. Fitchett, 76.—Miss Susannah Hall, 15.—Miss Trevor, 17.

At Barton-upon-Humber, Mr. Robert Ward, surgeon, 38. His professional knowledge had raised him to a degree of eminence rarely equalled; exhibiting most indubitable proofs of a superior correctness of judgment. The success attending his practice was invariable, where medical aid only was required.

At Winteringham, Mrs. Grainger, wife of the Rev. Mr. G. 44.

At Louth, Mr. R. King, 52.—Mr. Wm. Dickinson, 81.—Mrs. Gibson, of the New Reindeer Inn, 40.

At Baston, Mr. Dan. Fotherby.—Mr. Richard Wallis, 70.

At Partney, Wm. Chapman, gent. 25.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Merryweather, 21.

At Humby, Mrs. Stockdale, wife of the Rev. Mr. S. of Stoke Rochford, near Grantham.

At Grantham, Mr. John Spurr.—Mrs. Wetherall.

At Wainfleet, Mr. James Hughes, surgeon.

At Hundleby, Mrs. Creasly, of Boston, 26.

At South Kyme, near Sleaford, Anthony Peacock, esq. 68.

At Surfleet, Miss Sarah Palmer, 23.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. Clementson, stationer, to Miss Judd.

At Sapcote, Mr. Thomas Wappie, of Sutton, to Miss Ann Whitmore.

At Burton Overy, Thomas Adnutt, esq. of Ansty, to Miss E. Burgess.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Frone.—Mr. Johnson, of the Joseph Inn.—Mrs. Stevens, wife of R. S. esq.—Thomas Deakin, gent. formerly quarter-master in the horse guards, (blue) in which he had served twenty-one years, 74. He was also chairman of the Leicester Navigation Company, and one of the commissioners of the property-tax, for this borough; in which offices, both civil and military, he acquitted himself as a brave soldier, and active citizen, being uniformly considered as a man of great candor, and unblemished integrity.—Mr. Forster.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlin, fourth son of John C. esq.

At Hoton, Mr. Hacker Parkinson, son of the late H. P. esq. 20.

At Ulverscroft, W. R. Burgen, esq. of Shardlow, Derby.

At Feckleton, Mrs. Smith.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act for dividing and inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the parish and manor of Mare.

Married.] At Newcastle, Rob. Williamson, esq. of Liverpool, to Anne, third daughter of T. Kinnersley, esq. banker.

At Handsworth, Joseph Harrison, esq. of Bloxwich, to Miss Eliza Freeth, daughter of John F. esq. of Great Barr.

At Madely, Mr. Joseph Bangham, to Miss Fletcher, both of Coalbrook-dale.

At Harborne, George Edward Male, M.D. of Birmingham, to Miss Law, daughter of the late Mr. L. of the Ravenhurst.

At Wybunbury, Josiah Timmis, gent. of Keel, near Newcastle, to Mrs. Baddeley, of Weston Hall.

At Kilmersdon, John Gough, esq. only son of John G. esq. of Perry Hall, to Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Paget, esq. of Newberry house.

Died.] At Litchfield, Mr. Husband, 82.

At Oatwoods, Mr. Johnson, 80.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Woodyeats.

At Trentham Lane, near Newcastle, Mr. Goodwin.

At Walton, Miss Sarah Sedall, 23.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A school has been opened in Birmingham, for the instruction of five hundred children of the labouring class, in reading, writing, and arithmetic; on the plan of Joseph Lancaster. The economy, order, and efficiency of this plan, have been so fully exemplified in the schools already established in the Metropolis, and various parts of the country, that its adoption in the populous town of Birmingham, is a subject of congratulation to the patriot, and the philanthropist. It is adapted to form the children of the deserving class of industrious poor, into a generation of better subjects, better servants, and better men and women. Devoid of all party influence, and disclaiming every thing that might excite the jealousy of sectaries; persons of all denominations, united in a subscription for building the school-room, now opened, and defraying the moderate annual expenditure of the institution.

Married.] At Warwick, Mr. H. Sharpe, printer, to Miss Mary Hickman.

At Nuneaton, Mr. John Craddock, solicitor of Atherstone, to Miss Mary Greenway, second daughter of George G. esq.—Mr. W. Bucknill, surgeon, to Miss Iliffe.

At Aston, the Rev. R. Thorpe, to Miss Horne, both of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, Miss Ann Hancox, 16.—Mrs. Cookes.—Mr. J. Lewis Lotichius, a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, resident upwards of thirty-eight years in this town, as clerk

clerk to several merchants, translator of the German, Italian, French, Danish, and Dutch languages, 80.—Mrs. Farror.—Mrs. Lycett, 71.—Mrs. Chace.—Mrs. Feidler, 43.

At Aston, Mrs. Pickard, wife of Mr. P. of Birmingham.

At Atherstone, Miss Lucy Pinchback, 26.

At Oldbury, Mrs. Parker, wife of Abraham P. esq.

At Coventry, Mr. Martin Bawcutt.—The Rev. Jonathan Evans, minister of a congregation of dissenters, at Foleshill, 60.—Sir William Wray, bart.—Mr. Nathaniel Rowton, sen. 57.—Mr. J. Rawes, 90.

At Keye Hill, Mrs. Fawcett, mother of Mr. F. of Covent Garden Theatre, 62.

At Flint Green, Yardley, Mr. William Green, 69.

At Edgbaston, Mr. J. Wallback, 82.

At Wishaw, Mr Thomas Lander.

At Woolton Wawen, Mr. Richard Chamberlain, 28.

At Brail, the Rev. John Austin, many years Roman Catholic priest at that place, 67.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Oswestry, Mr. Dewhurst, of Enfield, Middlesex, to Miss Hilditch, of Treflach Hall.

At Broseley, Joseph Prestwich, esq. of Clapham, Surrey, to Catherine, only daughter of Edward Blakeway, esq.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Henry Peele, esq.—Mrs. Mary Tomkis, 84.—Mrs. Chayter, wife of Lieut Col. C.—Mr. George Taylor.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Atcherley, relict of the Rev. James A. many years head master of the Free Grammar School, Shrewsbury.

At Edgemond, Mr. William Rose, 67.

At Lacon Hall, Mr. Beacall.

At Sulton, Mr. Nathaniel Scoltock.

At Newnham, John Nichols, esq.

At Preston Brookhurst, Ann, second daughter of the late Thomas Bayley, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Droitwich, Mr. James Biddey, to Miss Ann Leek.

Died.] At Stourbridge, William Harris, esq. solicitor.

At Worcester, Mr. W. Durnford, of the Old Greyhound Inn.—Mr. Bishop, 30.

At Pershore, Mr. John Wade, late surgeon in the royal navy, 58.

At Grimley, Mr. John Walker, 54.

At Blockley, Mrs. Mary Withers, sister of the late Thomas W. esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bosbury, Mr. John Winnall, of Brace's Leigh, Worcestershire, to Miss Stone, of Temple Court.

At Kington, Mr. Lamb, to Mrs. Lloyd.

At Hereford, the Rev. Mr. Greenly, of Salisbury, to Miss Prosser, eldest daughter of Mrs. Cook.

Died.] At Hereford, Thomas Downes, esq. late of Letton Court, and a magistrate for this county.—Mrs. Sheldon, 84.—Mrs. Pitt, 27.—Mrs Whitney, 72.

At the Hill, in the parish of Marden, Miss Millard.

At Kington, Mr P. Turner.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

The tunnel through Hay-hill to the Forest of Dean, is completed. Thus connected with the river Severn, it establishes a channel by which the productions of the Forest may be brought to market with greater facility.

Married.] At Boxwell, the Rev. James Hardewicke, LL.D rector of Sopworth, Wilts, and Vicar of Tytherington, in this county, to Miss Huntley, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Richard H. rector of Boxwell.

At Iron-Acton, Charles Morgan, M. D. of Furnace, Carmarthen, to Miss Jones, daughter of B. J. esq.

At Painswick, Mr. Nathaniel Rudder, of Dursley, to Miss Whitehead.

At Berkeley, Mr Edward Parrott, of Olveston, to Esther, youngest daughter of the late Willam Cornock, esq. of Goldwick.

At Cirencester, Mr. James, surgeon, to Miss M. J. Minchin, daughter of the late Mr. M. of Stow-on-the-Wold.

Died.] At Elleston, Mrs. Hooper, wife of the Rev. Thomas H. curate of that place.

At Glocester, Mr J. Drinkwater, of the New Bear Inn, 42.—Mr. Charles Mayers, eldest son of Mr. M. 24.—Mr. James Stock.—Mrs. Waite.

At Westbury upon Severn, Mr. Samuel Elliot, 76.

At Chaxhill, Mr. John Bradley, 61.

At Barnsley, Mr. William Hewer.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Priscilla Parsons, 74.—Mrs. Bath.

At Berkeley, Mrs. Neale.

At Marshfield, Isaac Freeme, esq. 65.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Captain Meredith, of the Radnor militia, to Miss Appletree, only daughter of William A. esq. of Dedoington.

At Oxford, the Rev. Henry Smith, to Miss Taunton, eldest daughter of W. E. T. esq.

Died.] At Burford, Mrs. Esther Price, who formerly kept a school for young ladies at Worcester, and afterwards at Frenchay, near Bristol.

At Oxford, Mary, daughter of Mr. Coppin, 15.—Mr. Thomas Inolt, 33.—Mr. John Falconer.—Mrs. Blinco.

At Stanton Harcourt, Mr. William Breakspear.

At Thame Park, Mr. Wildgoose, many years steward to Viscount Wenman, and P. T. Wykham, esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Bletchley, Mr. Thomas White, of Leighton Buzzard, to Miss Elizabeth Goodman, of Water Eaton Mill.

At Olney, the Rev. Samuel Greathead, of Newport Pagnell, to Miss J. D. Stephenson, daughter of the Rev. Christ.S. vicar of Olney.

Died.]

Died.] At Newport Pagnell, Mr. John Osborn, sen.

At Aylesbury, Mr. Benjamin Dudley, 78.

At Great Marlow, Joseph Bird, esq. 70.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Watford, Hugh Smith, esq. of Hemelhempstead, to Miss Mary King.

At Hertford, at the Friend's meeting house, Mr. Thomas Gopsell, to Miss Mary Bott, second daughter of Joseph B. esq. of Amwell Place.

Died.] At Broadwater, near Stevenage, Mrs. Earl, wife of Mr. E. of Temple Dinsley.

At St. Alban's, Mrs. Rogers.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Eaton Socon, the Rev. John Harvey, LL.B. to Miss Ann Crow.

Died.] At Cranfield, the Rev. George Davies, B.D. 60. His strict and regular attention to the duties of his sacred function during 24 years of which he was rector of that parish, added to his affable and obliging disposition, rendered him beloved and respected by his parishioners.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session for an Act for making a navigable canal from the river Nene, at Peterborough, to the Welland at Deepinggate.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. Samuel Gunn, to Miss Arnold.

Mr. George Peacock of Byfield, to Miss Mary Martin, of Creaton.

Died.] At Lilbourn, Mr. John Ireson, 48.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Gates, wife of Mr. William G. attorney.—Mr. B. Kite, 73.

At Northampton, Mr. Joseph Clarke.

At Daventry, Mrs. Godson, wife of Mr. G. of London, 24.

At Ecton, Mrs. Childs, 62.—Mr. John Slater, 51.

At Aldwinkle, Mr. Thomas Coles.

At Higham Ferrers, Thomas Simmons, 93.

At Kettering, Mrs. Ann Graves, 72.

At Cotterstock, Mrs. Frances Haycock, sister to Mr. H. postmaster of Stamford.

At Sudborough, Mr. Sanders Tebbutt.

At Islip Mill, Mr. Joseph Hill, 43.

At Weedon depot, Mr. Richard Turley, surgeon of the Bedfordshire militia.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Ives, Mr. Cole, to Miss Paul.

Died.] At St. Ives, Hunts, Mr. William Salisbury Gell, 59.

At Kimbolton, Mrs. Smith, relict of the Rev. Mr. S. 62.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Little Abington, F. Newcome, esq. of Grantham, to Miss Pern, only daughter of the late Rev. Andrew P.

At Shelford, Charles Rist, esq. of London. to Miss Blow.

At Thorney Abbey, Steed Girdleston, esq. of Wisbech, to Sarah, only daughter of Edward Stone, esq.

At March, Mr. Johnson Barley, to Sarah, fourth daughter of Owen Gray, esq.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Susannah Hodges, 77.—Mrs. Jewler.—Mr. George Wallis, master of the town Coffee House, 28.

At March, Mr. John Matthews, 35. He was quarter-master of the Doddington and March troop of cavalry ever since the first formation of the corps in 1798.

At Ropsley, Katherine, daughter of the Rev. William Butcher, 10.

At Disnidge Hall, Mr. John King, 55.

At Haddenham, Mr. Robert Reed, 50.

NORFOLK.

An application is intended to be made at the ensuing session of parliament, for an Act for making and maintaining water works, for supplying the town and adjacent parts of Great Yarmouth, and the shipping using that port; and for another for better paving, lighting, cleansing, and watching the same town.

Married.] John Johnson Tuck, esq. of Lingwood Lodge, to Miss Holmes, daughter of Thomas H. esq. of Hemesby.

At Norwich, Mr. Alfred Pettet, to Miss Reynolds —Mr. William Tooke, to Miss Tabitha Hogg.

Mr. John Burton, of South Burlingham, to Miss Maddison, of Limpenhoe.

At Attleburgh, Mr. William Barker, to Miss Ann Bowden.

Died.] At Swaffham, Mr. Thomas Hopkins.

At West Rainham, Mr. John March, 76.

At Castle Rising, William Fawsett, esq. an alderman of that borough, 70.

At Lexham Hall, the infant daughter of Frederic Keppel, esq.

At Hethersett, Mrs Kitton, 68

At Thetford, Mr. J. Barnes, of the White Hart Inn, 66.—Mrs. Mary Stearne, 74.

At Scoles Green, Mr. John Barnes, 51.

At Little Ellingham, —— Brandford, esq.

At Bungay, Mrs. Ann Scott, 44.

At Wood Dalling, Mrs. Ann Godwin, relict of the Rev. John G. dissenting minister, 87.

At Lakenham, Mr. Pitchers.

At Norwich, Mr. Nash, 25.—Mr. George Wymer, formerly an attorney of this city, 84.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Robert Clark, of the Chequer's Inn, Brandon, to Miss Perren, of Newmarket.

Died.] At Ixworth, Mrs. Gibbs.

At Bungay, Mrs. Ann Scott, 44.

At Woolpit, Miss Martha Joiner, 19.

At Thelnetham, John Ward, gent.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Malden, W. W. Simpson, esq. to Miss Lee.

At Little Baddon, Mr. Charles Wells, of London, to Miss Ann Jones, niece of William Lee, esq.

Died.]

Died.] At Harwich, Mrs. Hardy, 30.—Deputy Commissary General Stokes, 34.

At South Bunfleet, in consequence of the bite of a viper, Mr. John Hinton.—Mr. John Salisbury.

At Purleigh, Mr. John Church.

At Great Waltham, Mrs. Darby.

At Lawson Hall, High Easter, Mr. William Townsend.

At Colchester, Mrs. Green, who formerly kept a boarding school at Hadleigh, Suffolk, 86.—Mr. John Bevall, upwards of 40 years parish clerk of St. Runwail, 62.

At Malden, Mrs. Busbridge.—Mrs. Perry.

At Rayleigh, Mrs. Digby, late of the Golden Lion Inn.

At Thorp Hall, South Church, Mrs. Saward.

At Fobbing, Mr. James Green.

KENT.

Married.] At Maidstone, Michael Lock, esq. of Stanhope Street, London, to Mary, third daughter of Mr. John Baldock.

Lieutenant Rudolph Pringle, of the King's German Legion, to Caroline, daughter of J. Townley, esq. of Ramsgate.

At Woodnesborough, Isaac Slaughter, esq. collector of customs at Sandwich, to Miss Garrett.

At Sandwich, Stephen Bradley, esq. to Miss Jane Sayer, daughter of the late Benjamin S. esq. of Deal.

Died.] At Deal, in consequence of a wound received in the lines before Flushing, Lieutenant Colonel Peter Hayes Petit, of the 35th regiment of foot, second son of the late John Lewis Petit, M.D. 36.

At Maidstone, Mr. Reynolds, 59.—Mrs. Swan, 57.

At Sarr, H. Collard, esq.

At Smarden, Mrs. Anderton.

At Manstone Court, Isle of Thanet, Miss S. Foat.

The Rev. Wheeler Bunce, rector of Ham, and vicar of St. Clement's in Sandwich, 72.

At Davington, Mr. James Wright, sen. 75.

At Canterbury, Henry Nicholl, esq.

At Folkestone, Mr. John Hague, 72.

At Brookland, Mrs. Barling.

At Birchington, Mrs. M. A. Wilson.

At Dover, Mrs. Saure, 87.

At Shooter's Hill, Lady Stuart, relict of Lord Henry S. fifth son of the Marquis of Bute, (whose death is mentioned in our last number) and daughter of the late Earl of Grandison.

At Maidstone, in his 43d year, Major-general Coote Manningham, Colonel of the 95th, or rifle regiment of foot, and one of the Equerries to his Majesty. *A further account will be given in our next Number.*

SURRY.

Married.] At Cobham, Jasper Vaux, esq. of Queen Ann street West, to Miss Combe, eldest daughter of Harvey Christian Combe, M. P. for London.

Died.] At Chertsey, Mr. Summers, apothecary and surgeon. The unfortunate circumstances which occasioned his death, were as follow:—William Vincent, the son of a butcher, at Chertsey, having a quarrel with the hostler at the Swan Inn, way-laid and beat him in such a manner, that he died in a few days. A coroner's jury was summoned on the occasion, and found that the man had died by the visitation of God; but the neighbourhood being by no means satisfied with this verdict, the magistrates of the county undertook an investigation of the business, when it appeared, that the hostler had died in consequence of the blows which he had received from Vincent. Mr. Summers was one of the witnesses examined before the inquest, and after giving evidence, it was imputed to him, that, being the medical man who attended Vincent's family, he had delivered himself more favourably as to the cause of the hostler's death, than the circumstances would warrant, and that with a view to shelter Vincent. Hand-bills were published, and other mortifying attacks were likewise made upon him, by some of his neighbours. At length, being naturally of a desponding, nervous habit, he one morning left his house, and repairing to the Abbey River threw himself in, and was drowned. This awful occurrence produced, as soon as it was known, an universal sentiment of sorrow and regret; and the circumstance, which led to the melancholy catastrophe, was at once lost in the recollection of the amiable disposition, professional skill, and gentlemanly manners of the deceased.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Rye, Capnain Betts, of the Lion revenue cuter, to Miss E. Holt, second daughter of John H. gent.

At Tarring, Martin Tupper, esq. of New Burlington street, London, to Miss Ellen Davis, of Devonshire Place.

Died.] At Paxhill Park, Mr, Broad, relict of William B. esqr and mother of the Countess of Winterton, 78.

At Worthing, Miss Isabella Elliot, youngest daughter of the late Nicholas Elliott, esq. of Winterborne Gunner, near Salisbury. She was walking near Worthing, when she was met by a boy on horseback, who being unable to manage the horse, she was beaten down against a wall, and her skull fractured in such a manner as to occasion her death.

At Lewes, Mrs. Holland.

At Rye, Mr. Mark Peadle.

At Danny, aged 85, Mrs. Mary Gratwicke. In her the poor have lost a liberal befactress, and every branch of the Campion family a loved and valued friend. She was a ward of the late Henry Campion, grandfather of the present owner of Danny, and had been a constant inmate of the family from an early age to the time of her decease. In the most perfect acceptation of the term—she lived and died a Christian.

At Henfield, Mrs. Baley, relict of A. B. esq.

At Horsham, the Rev. Wm. Morgan, 70.

HAMPSHIRE.

HAMPSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session for an Act for making a turnpike road in a more direct and improved line, from Park Gate, in the parish of Titchfield, through that town to the village of Cosham.

Married.] At South Stoneham, Philip Cipriani, esq. of the Treasury, to Mrs. Waller, of Bevis Hill.

At Milford, N. C. Tindal, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Metelina, youngest daughter of the late Captain Symonds.

At Portsmouth, Mr. John Clark, surgeon, of his Majesty's sloop Egeria, to Miss Matilda Clinch.—J. A. Milligan, esq. surgeon of the Royal Navy, to Miss Margaret Wade, of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, youngest daughter of the late Major W.

At Boldre, Richard Hoskings, esq. of Woodside Cottage, to Miss Armstrong, only daughter of Charles A. esq of Brockenhurst.

Died.] At Catherington, John James Todd, esq. of Chesterfield Street, London, brother to Colonel T. of the 1st Regiment of Guards. He was on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Halkett, wife of Captain H. of his Majesty's ship Ganges, at Catherington House, and going out a shooting, his piece accidentally went off, while he was taking out the ramrod; the contents being forced through his body, he survived the accident only twenty minutes.

At Cowes, Isle of Wight, the Rev. W. Fletcher, rector of Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts.

At Romsey, Mr. James May.

At Hamble, near Southampton, Rear-admiral Bradby.

At Ouslebury, Mr. James Fussell.

At Christ Church, G. W. Burslem, esq. one of the magistrates for the county.—Mrs. Jackson, mother of the late Rev. Mr. J. vicar of Christ Church, 84.

At Southampton, Mrs. Sewer, of Rotherhithe.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Targett.—Mrs. Griffiths.—Mr. Kingsell, 25.

WILTSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to parliament in the ensuing session for an Act for making a turnpike road from Cirencester, Glocestershire, to Wotton Bassett.

Married.] At Trowbridge, Mr. Fetham, late of the Royal Marines, to Miss Jane Allen. The bridegroom, who is 72 years of age, from the wounds he received in the service, was obliged to be carried to church in a sedan chair: the bride is only 16.—James Selfe, esq. to Miss Dyer, only daughter of J. D. esq.

The Rev. John Plumptre, eldest son of the Dean of Glocester, to Caroline, third daughter of Richard Carter, esq. of Foxley.

At Salisbury, John Davis, esq. of Fisherton Delamere House, to Miss Swayne, only daughter of Mrs. S.—Mr. Samuel Foot, solicitor, second son of Henry F. esq. of Berwick St. John, to Miss Loder.

Died.] At Flintham, Mrs. Heslop, wife of Mr. R. H. late of Upper Belgrave Place, Pimlico, London.

At Henstridge, Mrs. Crane, wife of Dr. C.—Mrs. Ann Gapper, relict of C. G. esq.

At Marlborough, Mr. Thomas White, 80.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Ball, 19.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Newbury, Mr. Charles Walter, of Worcester, to Sarah, second daughter of Mrs. Jolly.

At Hampstead Norris, Mr. Holditch, of Newbury, to Miss Tanner, of Bothamstead.

Died.] At Beckett House, the Rev. Thomas Clarett, rector of Sutton, Notts, and Yoxall, Staffordshire, 73.

At Early Court, Lady Scott, wife of the Right Hon. Sir William S.

At Oakingham, in his 78th year, Mr. Baldwin, formerly surgeon at Farringdon.

At Wallingford, Miss E. M. Spokes.

At Padworth Parsonage, Mrs. Green, 89.

At Reading, Mrs. Layton.

At Eton College, Windsor, Mrs. Rebecca Floud, relict of John F. esq. an alderman of Exeter.

At East Hundred, Mr. James Chowdery.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Frome, Mr. E. Napper, surgeon, to Miss Webb.

At Bath, Mr. Robert Culverwell, jun. of London, to Mrs. Sarah Cookson, widow of John C. esq. of Leeds.—C. Hickes, esq. to Miss Harris.—John Turner, esq. of Birmingham, to Mrs. Barnet.

At Winchcomb, Henry Howard Hartley, esq. only son of the late D. Hartley, esq. M.P. who is just come of age, and into possession of a fortune of nearly 8000l. per annum, to Miss Watts, daughter of the parish clerk of St. Michael's, and whose celebrity as a cobler stands unrivalled.

At Somerton, Mr. Henry Bryce, military surveyor and draftsman, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of John Jacob, esq. of Somerton Court.

At Martock, Lieut. Cornish Barnard, of the 1st Somerset Militia, to Miss Harriet B. Jeans, daughter of Mr. J. of Long Sutton.

Died.] At Bath, William Farr, M. D. of Iford, Hants, who, for upwards of 40 years, was physician to the Royal Naval Hospitals of Haslar and Plymouth, 77.—Elizabeth, second daughter of J. Arnaud, esq.—Eliza Maria Frances, daughter of Dr. Langworthy.—Rev. William Batchelor.

At Bristol, Mrs. Gattie, wife of Mr. G. of the Bath Theatre.—Mr. Thomas Bower, merchant.—Mr. T. J. Deake, captain of the Bristol Artillery Association.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Charminster, Mr. Grey, surgeon, of Sherborne, to Miss Fookes, of Walverton House, near Dorchester.

Died.] At Weymouth, Captain R. C. Corne, R. N.

At Stower Pain, the Rev. Mr. Rickman, vicar of that place.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES.—The cotton manufactures of Manchester, Preston, &c. are not quite so active as they were at the publication of our last Report; a circumstance which may be attributed to the rapidity wherewith the American vessels were freighted on the first suspension of the Non-intercourse Act: there are, consequently, but few ships of the United States in Liverpool, and other ports; in addition to which, the merchants are extremely backward in engaging freight, from its being supposed that the operation of the act just mentioned will almost immediately be renewed.

The Norwich manufacturers cease not to complain of the dearth of work; and we are sorry to learn that fabrics of shawls in that city are on the decline.

It is said that some orders have been received at Birmingham and Wolverhampton from the North of Europe; we sincerely hope they are considerable.

IRELAND.—The linen-manufactures, as well as those of lawn and cambric, are in as flourishing a state as they have been for years past. The Irish linens have completely supplanted the produce of the German manufactures; and the cambric and lawn wrought in the province of Ulster, may safely defy competition in point of quality, whether on the part of France or Flanders. There have been some failures of consequence at Dublin, which we understand may prove of serious consequence to the majority of traders in that city. The merchants here have been lately surprised by the unexpected arrival of a Danish vessel, under Danish colours. It seems that in consequence of licences being granted to the northern vessels by the British government, several more may be looked for from the same quarter. O'Conner and Moore, as well as some other the houses at Dublin, engaged in the West India trade, are doing a fine stroke of business.

EAST INDIES and CHINA.—Under this head, we have the satisfaction to announce the safe arrival of the following vessels: namely, Canton, Exeter, Alnwick Castle, Winchelsea, Elphinstone, Ocean, Royal George, David Scott, Ceres, and Dorsetshire, from China; Essex, Thomas Grenville, and Walmer Castle, from China and St. Helena; and Carmarthen from Bombay. This fleet brings home the undermentioned goods, viz. Tea Bohea 2275 chests, 1300 half chests, and 3900 quarter chests, 1,247307 lb. Best ditto, 1767467lb. Congou, 926823lb. Campoi, 152985lb. Souchong, 222265lb. Pekoe, 100374lb. Singlo, 554668lb. Twankay, 190051lb. Superior ditto, 32433lb. Hyson skin, 3082 61b. Hyson, 3464841b. (Per Warley expected.) Bohea, 97567 lb. Congou, 705061lb. Campoi, 261129lb. Singlo, 211551lb. Twankay, 72165lb. Superior ditto, 32496lb. Hyson skin, 16356lb. Hyson, 47722lb.—Raw silk, 75483lb. and, (per Warley,) 6.84lb. Nankeen cloth, 182480 pieces; and, (per Warley.) 17000 pieces. Saltpetre, 940cwt. Alkali, 473cwt. Hemp, 2350cwt. Kelp, 40 boxes. Lichens, 7 boxes. Sundries, 3 boxes.—Privilege goods, 759 bales, and 20 half bales of cotton, 9 casks aloes, 45 boxes of nutmegs and cloves, 1 chest of musk, 94 bags of pepper, 25 chests camphor, 3 bales piece goods, 40 chests arrow-root, and 6 bales of cassia. Besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars whereof are not yet known. The prices of East India commodities have not varied considerably since our last quotations. Coffee sells at 5l. and 6l. per cwt. Cotton from 1s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. Sugar, though not in great demand, from 68s. to 78s. per cwt. Teas continue pretty steady: common boheas fetch about 1s. 7d. and middling 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. best congou from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. and Pekoe from 3s. 9d. to 4s. Rice has experienced a fall, within the last week, it sells at prices from 18s. to 30s. per cwt. There is very little alteration in the value of spicies since our last. Bengal raw silk brings from 19s to 44s. per lb. China silk is scarce. Indigoes are somewhat lower than they were at our last quotations; thus the best purples are sold at 9s. 6d. per lb.

WEST INDIES.—Cotton-wool, of the different islands, varies in price from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 2d according to the place of its growth. That of Carriacou fetches the best prices. The article is in considerable demand; but the holders, under the idea of an advance taking place, appear extremely backward at parting with their goods. Coffee is heavy and somewhat lower than it has been of late, in the London market; and at Liverpool the article is flat and much neglected. The prices vary from 3l. 14s. to 6l. 4s. per cwt. Rum little enquired for; prices of Jamaica, from 4s. 10d. to 6s. 9d. per gallon, of Leeward Island from 3s. 10d. to 4s. Sugars are looking up. Some large purchases have lately been made at improved prices. The London distillers were among the buyers. No fall, upon this article, is expected to take place, as it appears nearly certain that a stillation from grain will not be permitted this season. It is stated in a letter from the Havannah, dated 8th of July, that the market there has become in a manner inundated with almost every class of goods, and that the duties of 34 per cent. on imports, and 10½ per cent. on exports were revived. In addition to these a local regulation was adopted, compelling the total return of cargoes to be made in produce, rigorously prohibiting the shipping of money, or even the taking of bills of exchange.

AMERICA, NORTH.—The expectation of the speedy revival of the Non-intercourse Act has had the effect of enhancing the prices of all kinds of American produce. At Liverpool, in particular, the prices of cotton-wool rose in the course of a day from 1½d. to 2d. per lb; and

upwards of 5000 bags of New Orleans and Boweds were sold, the former at 20d. the latter at 19d. At London the prices run so high as 21d. and 24d. per pound. Tobacco, which has long been in demand, is risen still further; leaf is quoted at 12d. stemmed at 13d. Grain of every kind in considerable demand, the prices running unusually high. Timber extremely scarce, in so much that the paucity of sales of the article disenables us from quoting any certain prices. The same may be said of naval stores in general.

AMERICA, SOUTH.—Daily arrivals from this part of the world; by one of the latest we learn, that trade was improving at Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. English ships were admitted, and government did not notice the intrusion. British goods were low in price. That this would be the case, we predicted in a former Report. It is even said that some articles of English manufacture were sold on the shores of Rio de la Plata at a more reduced rate than they could be purchased at home! So much for hand-over head speculators! The market was, however, active; and the ships were set at liberty for fresh speculations. There is plenty of Buenos Ayres tallow in the London and Liverpool markets. In the former it fetches very fair prices. Brazil sugar sells well. On the 13th instant, Messrs. Tyers and Co. disposed of 60 chests at 35s. to 40s. per cwt. Buenos Ayres hides fetch from 6d. to 7d. per lb. those of Brazil, from 4½d. to 5d. Indigoes are tolerably steady. Guatimalas fetch from 4s. 6d. to half-a-guinea per lb. Caraccas, from 5s. 3d. to 10s. 9d. Those of the Brazils are low, fetching only from 1s. 6d. to 3s.

SPAIN.—The following notice has been issued by the Consul General of Spain: "The Consul General of Spain in Great Britain, is desirous to inform the public, and more especially the body of English merchants, who may be disposed to enter upon commercial speculations in grain, with Spain, that the Spanish government has, by a Royal mandate, published at Seville, June 16th, of the present year, declared that all grain, seed, and pulse, may be imported into Spain, free from all duty, both royal and municipal, combining in this measure the easiest mode of supplying the Peninsula with provisions, with the greatest profit to foreign merchants who may be disposed to avail themselves of this permission.

JOSEF ALONZO EATIS,
No. 7, Salisbury-street. Consul-Gen. of Spain."

Vessels daily arrive at our Ports from Cadiz, &c. but they come hither rather to be supplied, than to supply. Wines are the chief articles brought by the Spanish vessels, and they are, generally speaking, of far better qualities than those lately imported from Portugal. Sherry is sold at 92l. per butt, though, if old, it will fetch a hundred guineas. Bucellas sells as high as 95l. per pipe. Barilla ashes are quoted at 3l. 2s. per cwt. and are in demand. Lemons are scarce. Malaga raisins find a ready sale at prices from 46s. to 52s. per cwt. and sun, from 3l. to 4l. Cork-wood not very plenty.

PORTUGAL.—Fresh arrivals of indifferent ports from Oporto. So well convinced are the representatives of respectable Oporto houses, resident at London, of the utter impossibility of procuring old wine, or even tolerably good new wine, that they will not undertake to execute orders at fixed prices for their customers. There is a good demand for the stock which these reputable traders have on hands; but the greater part of the bonded wine is so green, that it is fit for nothing but the making of vinegar. Portuguese shemac would sell well if brought into the market at present; the article is scarce.

ITALY, LEVANT, and MEDITERRANEAN.—Raw silk of Italy varies in price from 25s. to 48s. per lb. Thrown silk, sells well at prices from 60s. to 75s. The half chest of Lucca oil brings from 4l 4s. to 4l. 10s. The Barbary oil is quoted at prices from 81l. to 82l. per ton. Gallipoli at 79l. Every kind of colonial produce is a mere drug at Malta, owing to numerous arrivals of American vessels, with West Indian and American cargoes.

BALTIC.—We learn by private letters that the ports of Denmark and Sweden are now open to all neutral vessels. If this information be correct, and we have little reason to question its authenticity, our manufacturers may congratulate themselves on the acquirement of a new field for the dissemination of their commodities. Within the last month a large fleet is arrived from the Baltic, well laden with the valuable articles produced by the countries seated upon that sea. They came to a good market, and will be eagerly bought up at advantageous prices.

HOLLAND.—The merchants have been informed by the Board of Trade, that, in relation to the commerce to be carried on between this country and the island of Walcheren, British ships only would be permitted to convey their cargoes to that island; from which the Commander in Chief would have the power of granting licences to trade with the continent.

AFRICA.—The English forces under the command or Major Maxwell have taken possession of Senegal, the great mart of the gum-trade, and from which about 800 tons are exported annually. African produce, in general, bears good prices in our markets. On the 12th instant, Messrs. Coles and Co. sold 4 casks and 56 serons of Barbary gum, at 59s. to 135s. per cwt. and 25 casks and 60 serons bees-wax, 11l. 5s. to 15 guineas per cwt. Elephants' teeth fetch prices from 20l. to 32lb. per cwt. Scrivelloes from 14l. to 20l. Camwood is rather scarce in the London and Liverpool markets, and sells at prices from 39l.

to 40l. per ton; scarcely differing, therefore, from our last quotation. Should the American Act be put in force, African cotton may be considered as one of the most merchantable commodities that this quarter of the world furnishes. African coffee is a rarity in our markets; and, indeed, from the languid state in which West-India coffee sales continue to be, we conceive it would be absurd to attempt the introduction of the article. We doubt much that it would pay the freight and charges. It gives us infinite concern to be obliged to state that the humane intentions of our legislature are contravened by a clandestine traffic in slaves, which is carried on in the river Sierra Leone, and in other parts of the African continent. We hope this abuse will be noticed.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-Office, Water Works, &c. &c. 21st of September, 1809.—London Dock Stock, 127l. per cent. West India ditto, 183l. ditto. East India ditto, 131l. ditto. Commercial ditto, 175l. ditto. East Country ditto, 90l. per share. Grand Junction Canal Shares, 200l. ditto. Grand Surrey ditto, 80l. ditto. Grand Union ditto, 20s. per share premium. Thames and Medway ditto, 20l. ditto. Kennet and Avon ditto, 46l. per share. Globe Fire and Life Assurance Shares, 120½l. ditto. Albion ditto, 55l ditto. Hope ditto, par. Eagle ditto, par. Atlas ditto, par. Imperial Fire Assurance, 62l. per share. Kent ditto, 47l. ditto. Rock Life Assurance, 4s. to 5s. per share premium. Commercial Road Stock, 126l. per cent. London Institution, 84l. per share. Surrey ditto. par. South London Water Works, 133l. per share. East London ditto, 200l. ditto. West Middlesex ditto, 137l. ditto. Tavistock Mineral Canal, 140 ditto. Wilts and Berks ditto, 37l. ditto. Huddersfield ditto, 35l. ditto.—At the Office of Messrs. Lewis, Wolfe, and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock Brokers, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in September (to the 26th), 1809, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, London.—The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 710l. dividing 40l. per share clear. Monmouth, 116l. dividing 6l. clear. Grand Junction, 200l. Kennet and Avon, 42l. to 47l. paid up. New 44l. to 49l. Wilts and Berks, 33l. to 37l. Huddersfield, 31l. 10s. to 35l. Worcester and Birmingham New Shares 3l. 10s. premium. West India Dock, 182l. per cent. London Dock, 121½l. to 125l. Commercial Dock, 75l. premium. Globe Assurance, 121½l. County Fire Office, 10l. premium. East London Water Works, 100l. premium. Kent Ditto, 30l. premium. Rock Assurance, 4s. premium.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

1809.	Aug. 25	29th.	Sept. 1st.	5th.	8th.	12th.	15th.	19th.	22d.
Amsterdam, 2 Us.	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4
Ditto, Sight	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 9
Rotterdam,	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15
Hamburgh,	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Altona,	29 1	29 1	29 1	29 1	29 1	29 1	29 1	29 1	29 1
Paris, 1 day date	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1
Ditto, 2 Us.	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5
Bourdeaux	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5
Madrid									
Ditto, effective	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cadiz									
Ditto, effective	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Bilboa	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Palermo,	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
Leghorn	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Genoa	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Venice	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Naples	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Lisbon	67	67	67	67	67	66½	66	65	65
Oporto	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
Rio Janeiro	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Malta	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Gibraltar	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Dublin	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	0
Cork	11	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾

WM. TURQUAND, Exchange and Stock Broker,
No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill

BOTANICAL

PRICES OF STOCKS, *from the 25th of* AUGUST, *to the 23d of* SEPTEMBER, *both inclusive.*

1809.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent Consols	3 per Cent Consols	Navy 5 per Cent	Long Ann.	Annuities	Imperial 3 per Cents	3 per Cent Consols	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Sea. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchequer Bills	Omnium	Consols for Acco.	10 per Cent Tickets
Aug.																		
25.	—	68⅜	68 68½	84¼	99	14 13/16	67½	—	—	—	5 P.	—	—	—	14 P.	⅝ P.	68 68⅛	21 17 0
26.	—	68¼	68 68½	84¼	99	14 13/16	—	—	—	—	20 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	⅝ P.	68⅛	21 17 0
28.	—	68⅜	68 68½	84¼	99	14 13/16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 P.	—	68⅛	21 17 0
29.	263	68¼	68 68⅜	84¼	99	14 13/16	—	7½	—	—	24 P.	—	—	—	15 P.	—	68½	21 17 0
30.	263	68¼	67⅞ 68½	84½	99	14 13/16	67½	—	—	137½	24 P.	—	—	—	15 P.	—	68⅜ ½	21 17 0
31.	267	68⅜	68 68½	84½	99½	14 13/16	—	7 7/16	93½	—	24 P.	—	—	—	15 P.	⅝ P.	68½	21 17 0
Sep. 1.	268	68⅜	68⅛ ¼	84¼	99¼	14⅜	67⅝	7½	—	—	24 P.	—	—	—	16 P.	⅝ P.	68½ ⅝	21 17 0
2.	—	—	Holiday.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	—	68⅜	68⅛ ¼	—	99½	13⅜	—	—	—	—	23 P.	—	—	—	16 P.	⅝ P.	68½	21 17 0
5.	—	68⅜	6 ¼ ¼	—	99½	—	—	—	—	—	23 P.	—	—	—	17 P.	⅝ P.	68⅛	21 17 0
6.	—	68	68⅛ ¼	—	99¼	—	67⅝	—	—	—	22 P.	—	—	—	16 P.	⅝ P.	68⅝	21 17 0
7.	—	—	68¼ ⅜	—	99⅜	—	—	—	—	—	22 P.	—	—	—	10 P.	⅝	68⅝	21 17 0
8.	—	—	68¼ ⅛	—	99⅛	—	—	—	—	138	22 P.	—	—	—	15 P.	1 P.	68¾ ⅜	21 17 0
9.	—	—	68½ ⅝	—	99½	—	—	—	—	—	24 P.	—	—	—	15 P.	—	68⅞	21 17 0
11.	—	—	68⅜ ⅝	—	99½	—	—	—	—	—	23 P.	—	—	—	16 P.	—	68¾ ⅞	21 17 0
12.	—	—	68⅜ ½	—	99½	—	—	—	—	—	23 P.	—	—	—	13 P.	—	68¾	21 17 0
13.	—	—	68⅛ ¼	—	99¾	—	67¾	—	—	—	21 P.	—	—	—	14 P.	¾ P.	68⅝	21 17 0
14.	—	—	68¼ ⅜	—	99½	—	—	—	—	138	21 P.	—	—	—	11 P.	—	68⅝	21 17 0
15.	—	—	68⅛ ¼	—	99⅜	—	—	—	—	—	20 P.	—	—	—	11 P.	½ P.	68½	21 17 0
16.	—	—	68¼ ⅜	—	99½	—	—	—	—	—	20 P.	—	—	—	10 P.	—	68⅝	21 17 0
18.	—	—	68¼ ⅜	—	99⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 P.	—	68⅝	21 17 0
19.	—	—	68⅛ ⅜	—	99⅛	—	67¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 P.	¾ P.	68½ ⅝	21 17 0
20.	—	—	68⅛ ¼	—	99½	—	—	—	—	138	21 P.	73½	—	—	12 P.	—	68½	21 17 0
21.	—	—	Holiday.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	—	—	Ditto.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	—	—	68⅛ ¼	—	99½	—	—	—	—	137¼	20 P.	—	—	—	11 P.	—	68½	21 17 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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MONTHLY

[Oct. 1,

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

THE Botanical Magazine for last month, contains figures of, and a more or less descriptive account of, the following plants.

Allium *Victorialis*, or long rooted garlic. Linnæus had a mind so philosophically constituted, that he seemed almost intuitively by a definitive application of the most familiar terms, and signs, to bring light out of darkness. Thus, before his time, the use of capital letters seemed to be entirely arbitrary, and might be considered more as ornamental, than useful; but as soon as this naturalist occupied himself in fixing the nomenclature of plants upon a solid basis, he immediately discovered the usefulness of exclusively applying the capital letter in all cases, when the name had a substantive, and the small letter when it had an adjective signification. By this very simple contrivance he made the capital letter give real information whenever it headed a specific name. So, in the present instance, any one acquainted with the Linnean language, understands immediately that this species of Allium has been called Victorialis, by some preceding botanist, as effectually as if he had said, that species of garlic called Victorialis; whilst a stranger to this language might suspect that it was an error of the press, and think of altering the specific name, as Allioni has actually done, into *victoriale*. Such an advantage gained by so trifling a circumstance, is surely too valuable to be thrown away: yet it is surprising, how many modern botanists neglect to avail themselves of it. Even in the Botanical Magazine, though in giving the specific character, the proper letter is always attended to, yet in the leading name at the head of the page, composed altogether of capitals, the printer is foolishly indulged in the use of a larger type to begin the specific, as well as the generic name. We say the *printer* is indulged, because it can only be the eye of a mechanic, that can discover any beauty in sacrificing utility to unmeaning ornament. The name of Victorialis, was framed from the vulgar appellation of siegwartz, or root of victory, by which the plant was known in Bohemia, being in great repute among the miners in that country, as an amulet, by the virtue of which they easily proved *victorious* over the devils, that are of course so frequently met with in those gloomy regions, where the light of the sun can never enter.

Hypoxis *stellata*, the white-flowered variety, which, if not a distinct species, we believe is quite permanent; and not like many white flowers, the mere effect of soil, or some accident in the germination of the seed.

Pancratium *Amancaes*. A new, beautiful, and fragrant species; introduced by Messrs. Middlemist and Co. shepherd's Bush. This is perhaps the first accession to our gardens, in consequence of our freer intercourse with the Brazils, from whence it was imported. But being a native of Peru, and found on the Almancaes mountains, in the neighbourhood of Lima, it is probably too hardy to require to be kept in the stove, to which it has been hitherto consigned.

Trichonema *roseum*. This is the cape bulbocodium, Ixia *rosea* of Linnæus, and afterwards in the fourteenth edition of the Systema Naturæ, confounded with his Ixia Bulbocodium. Mr. Gawler here acknowledges, that he had himself fallen into an error, when he supposed that the Ixia *Bulbocodium*, published by Curtis, in an early volume of the Botanical Magazine, was really a cape plant, and quoted it as a synonym of his Trichonema *roseum*. He now confesses that that figure really represents the European species, which he calls Trichonema *bulbocodium*. The two species are, however, very difficult to characterized. T. *bulbocodium* is perfectly hardy: T. roseum requires the shelter of a greenhouse. Seven species of trickonema are here enumerated.

Verbascum *cupreum*. Given us by Dr. Sims, as a new species; but if it be really a hybrid production, as is here suspected it is hardly worthy of this elevation, as such plants are rarely, if ever, permanent; a few generations bringing them back to an exact conformity with one of the original parents, or they perish entirely from their barren nature, so frequently impressed upon the mules of both kingdoms; otherwise it might be esteemed a valuable acquisition to the flower garden.

Stapelia *campanulata*, one of the most elegant of this very curious tribe of plants, of which so many species have of late years been introduced from the southern promontery of Africa. Convolvulus *canariensis*. A beautiful evergreen native of Madeira, and not sufficiently hardy to bear the severities of our winter. Dr. Sims doubts whether Mr. Salisbury's Convolvulus *pannifolius*, be not the same species with this which is an old inhabitant of our green houses.

Gentiana *septemfida*; rather unfortunately named; as the flowers are but rarely divided into seven segments, and never without a similar increase in the number of stamens, which shews the increase to be unnatural; but as this plant has found its way under this name into Willdenow's edition of the Species Plantarum, perhaps Dr Sims has done right to retain it; otherwise the name of *crested*, applied as the English appellation would have been much preferable. It is an elegant species, and the figure here given of it, is beautifully drawn.

The English Botany for September, contains as usual of late, four phenogamic, and seven cryptogamic plants. The first only come under our notice.

Festuca *rubra*. Dr. Smith acknowledges the difficulty of deciding, in this genus, what may or may not be a species, but he considers Festuca *cambrica* of Hudson, F. *glabra* of Lightfoot, and F. *glauca* of Winches Guide, as mere varieties of F. *rubra*, and inclines to Mr. Knapp's

Knapp's opinion, that even the latter, and consequently all four, are not really distinct from *F. duriuscula*.

Ribes *Uva-crispa*. This is the smooth gooseberry, which has, by the first authorities, been considered as a distinct species from R. *Grossularia*, the hairy kind. The glandular footstalks, in the latter, and united bracteas in the former, supposed to distinguish this species, and even used as specific characters in the Flora Britannica, are now said to be evanescent, and futile; and Dr. Smith acknowledges, that he has been misled by authorities. He has, however, in the Flora Britannica, expressed his doubts of the sufficiency of the characters. Mr. Robson, by sowing the seeds, has proved the smoothness or roughness of the fruit to be variable; so that we may consider the *Uva-crispa*, and *grossularia*, as mere accidental varieties.

Potentilla *rupestris*. Ray, in his Synopsis, says, that this plant grows on the sides of Craig Wreidhin, a mountain of Montgomeryshire, for which, in the third edition, Dillenius has added the authority of Mr. Lhwyd; but Dr. Smith has not heard, that it has been ever seen wild in this country by any one since. Recourse has consequently been obliged to be had to a garden specimen for the figure here given.

Orchis *Morio*. Of the bulbs, or more properly tubers, of this plant, the salep of the shops is supposed to be made. It is certain, however, that the roots of different species have been applied to this purpose; and probably all of them, are nearly similar in virtue, and may be used indiscriminately. They afford a mild nutritive diet, and were formerly in great repute as a restorative, and imported in considerable quantities from the Levant. But the introduction of sago, tapioca, and Indian arrow-root, has of late years nearly superseded the use of salep. It is well however to point out, in a popular work, an innocent nutritious article that in some places may be easily procured in very considerable quantities. We have often regretted, that the very confined limits allowed for the text in the English Botany, afford no room for such disquisitions. A well-instructed man might thrive and grow fat, where the ignorant would absolutely starve.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

AUGUST.

Reaping Month.

Soon as the morning trembles o'er the sky,
And, unperceiv'd, unfolds the spreading day;
Before the ripen'd field the reapers stand
In fair array.

TOWARDS the commencement of the month the weather was by no means favourable for the approaching harvest. There were heavy gales on the 3d, 4th, and 5th, accompanied with rain; and on these, and two or three subsequent days, it was unseasonably cold. We had more or less rain with occasional squalls almost every day till the 16th. the afternoon and evening of which were peculiarly clear and fine. The 17th was a fine day; but from thence till the 27th, the weather continued very unfavourable. The 28th and 29th were fine harvest days; and much of the corn which had been cut during the rain was housed without injury.

August 2. The young partridges are yet unusually small and weak. In consequence of the wet season the broods have been greatly diminished. Many of the covies consist of very few birds; several of not more than four or five.

In the evening of this day I observed, flying about the hedges, several individuals of the yellow-tailed moth, *Bombyx chrysorrhœus* of Haworth. One of these, which I brought home with me, deposited her eggs in the breeding box into which I put her. The eggs of this insect, when deposited on the white thorn (on the leaves of which the caterpillers feed), are well concealed from observation, by being intermingled with a quantity of the yellow woolly substance, which terminates the posterior part of the body of the parent moth.

The following wild plants are in flower. Mellilot-trefoil (*Trifolium melilotus officinalis*). Sharp-pointed snap-dragon (*Antirrhinum elatine*). Round-leaved snap-dragon (*Antirrhinum spurium*). Milk-thistle (*Carduus muranus*). Large flowered willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*). Marsh willow-herb (*Epilobium palustre*). White and yellow water lily (*Nymphæa alba* and *lutea*), and horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*).

August 6. Rye and oats are cut. The wheat harvest commenced about six days afterwards.

Rooks begin to frequent their nest trees in the evenings; but after continuing there a little while they always fly off before dark, in a direction towards the forest, where, it is supposed, they roost.

August 8. I have not myself observed any of the swifts for some days past, and am inclined to think that they have left us for this year.

August 10. The wind continued, with little variation, south and south-west, from the commencement of the month till this day, when it became easterly. Towards the evening it was again west, and there was much rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning. The latter was peculiarly vivid. The storm continued from about eight o'clock in the evening,

without

without intermission, till two in the morning. It then ceased for about an hour, when it recommenced and continued till near five o'clock. It is reported that considerable damage has been done by it.

August 12. During a fine interval, just before the close of day, I remarked those large buff-coloured moths, called Drinker moths (*Bombyx potatorius* of Haworth), flitting along under the hedge bottoms. Large and numerous as these moths are, it is a singular circumstance that they are scarcely known to any persons except those who attend to the study of Natural History.

August 16. Insects of every description this afternoon seemed much to enjoy themselves in the sun-shine, after the clearing up of the weather. Almost all kinds were in flight. Small beetles, gnats, ephemeræ, dragon-flies, bees, &c. &c. &c. were flying in every direction; the ephemeræ rising up and down in the air; and the small gnats collected almost in myriads. All appeared to be animated with new life.

The Michaelmas daisies are in flower.

August 17. The lapwings begin to collect together in flocks. The goat-suckers still make a noise in the evenings.

August 29. I remarked this evening more of the large black or dung beetles (*scarabæus stercorarius*), flying about than I ever saw before. They were literally as numerous as the cock-chafers some times are in the spring of the year.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our last, the weather has not been more favourable for getting in the remainder of the harvest; some of the grain has, however, been secured in a tolerable state, but much in a grown and bad condition, especially in the northern districts.

The season has likewise been unusually bad for getting the wheat crops into the ground, particularly in the more low and wet situations, a much less extent than is usual at this period having been yet put in.

On taking up the potatoe crops, they are generally found to turn out well, both in quality and produce, being in many situations unusually abundant.

The turnip, and other green crops, will, probably, not be found so valuable as was sometime since expected, the continued rains having done them great injury in many places.

The bean and pea crops have likewise been much injured in the same way.

The hop crops turn out, on the whole, better in some districts than was supposed; but they will be far from being good in almost any.

The quantity of grass has been unusually great, in all the midland and southern districts of the kingdom; which has contributed chiefly to the present high prices of all sorts of lean stock. It can hardly be procured in sufficient quantity to eat it off the lands in due time.

In the county of Middlesex, more after-grass has, probably, been cut for Rouen this season, than was ever remembered. But the weather has been so bad for getting it up, that only a little has been well secured. It will, however, be found to help out the short crops of hay very materially, during the later winter months.

The prices of all sorts of grain are still on the advance.

Wheat, per load, 30l. to 34l.—New ditto, per load, 25l. to 32l.—Barley, per quarter 42s. to 46s.—Oats, ditto, 36s. to 42s.—Beans, ditto, 54s. to 60s.—Peas, ditto, 52s. to 56s.

Lean stock of most sorts continues high, but fat much the same as in our last return.

In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per stone of 8l.—Mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.—Lamb, 4s. to 5s. 4d.—Veal, 4s. to 5s. 8d.—Pork, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.

In the same Market, Hay fetches 4l. 4s. to 6l. 10s.—Straw, 2l. 2s. to 2l. 11s.—Clover 7l. to 8l.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of August, to the 24th of September, 1809, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 29.77. Sept. 15. Wind N. E.
Lowest, 29.00. Sept. 8. Wind N.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. { 5 tenths of an inch } This variation has occurred several times in the month.

Thermometer.

Highest, 76°. Aug. 30. Wind W.
Lowest, 47°. Sept. 24. Wind N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. { 7°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report, is equal to 4 inches in depth; and number of days in which there has been rain, in a greater or less degree, exceeds

mm.

number of fair days. We have, nevertheless, had some fine weather, though never continuing during the space of 48 hours, rarely indeed half that time. The average temperature of the weather is about equal to 60°, and the height of the barometer is not quite equal to its average height last month, being rather less than 29·4. The wind has blown chiefly from the westerly points, and the mercury has frequently risen for a few hours with a northerly wind; and, on a sudden change of the breeze, the rain has come in considerable quantities. Rain has been the characteristic feature of the atmosphere, during the last three months, with an interval of about a week from the 18th of July.

N.B. At Rhide, in the Isle of Wight, the quantity of rain fallen, and the mean height of the thermometer, taken every morning at eight o'clock, for the months of May, June, July, and August, are as follow:

	M. H. Ther.	Rain fallen.	
May	58°⅕	6-tenths	
		In.	
June	64°⅓	1·-tenths	in depth
July	63° nearly	3·5-tenths	
Aug.	65° nearly	3·8-tenths	
		93	

It would seem by referring to the preceding Reports in the Monthly Magazine, that nearly double the quantity of rain has fallen in the neighbourhood of London, compared with what fell at Rhide. The temperature is also higher, as we might expect, there than here.

ASTRONOMICAL ANTICIPATIONS FOR OCTOBER, 1809.

On the morning of the 9th, at 42 minutes past seven, the moon will be in conjunction with the sun, at which time the latter luminary will be eclipsed to the inhabitants of our globe, that are situated several degrees to the south of the equator; but it will be no eclipse to us on account of the moon's great south latitude. On the forenoon of the 23d, at 25 minutes past nine, the moon will be at the full, and likewise eclipsed; but the cliptic opposition happening several hours after the moon sets, no part of the eclipse will be seen by us Europeans. The quantity of the eclipse, at the greatest obscuration, will be 10 digets and one-sixtieth part more. The planet Mercury will be at his greatest elongation on the 9th, at which time his angular distance from the sun will be 25 degrees. It will be with very great difficulty, that this planet will be seen by us who are situated so very far to the north of the equinoxial line. The beautiful planet Venus will still garnish our clear mornings with her great splendour, for about four hours before sun-rise. On the 21st, this planet will pass by the β in the Virgin, a star of the third magnitude, when the nearest approach of the centres will be 44 minutes, the star being nearest to the horizon. On the 28th, she will pass close by another star in the Virgin, of the same magnitude, named ν, the difference of latitude being only 12 minutes.—Mars will be up for two and three hours after sun-set in the western part of the heavens.—Jupiter will be in opposition to the Sun on the 13th, at half-past three in the afternoon, and consequently will be up, throughout the month, nearly the whole night. His long stay above our horizon, in the night-time, will give us an opportunity of observing (if the weather permit) several immersions and emersions of his satellites. The immersions of the first satellite happen on the morning of the 3d, at 37m. 43s. past one; on the evening of the 4th, at 6 m. 23 s. past eight; on the morning of the 10th, at 32 m. 19 s. past three; and on the evening of the 11th, at 1 m. 2 s. past ten. The visible emersions of this satellite happen on the evening of the 13th, at 38 m. 22 s. past six; on the morning of the 19th, at 4 m. 31 s. past two; on the evening of the 20th, at 33 m. 12s past eight; on the morning of the 26th, at 59 m. 27 s. past three; and on the evening of the 27th, at 28 m. 12 s. past ten. The visible immersion of the second satellite will be on the morning of the 5th, at 34 m 42 s. past four. The visible emersions of this satellite will be on the evening of the 15th, at 51 m. 7 s. past ten; on the morning of the 23d, at 27 m. 59 s past one, and on the morning of the 30th, at 4 m. 50 s. past four. The third satellite will be seen, if clouds interpose not, to immerge into jupiter's shadow, on the evening of the 14th, at 9 m. 54 s. past eight; and to emerge out of it, 2 h. 17 m. 6 s. afterwards. A visible immersion of this satellite will again take place on the night of the 21st, at 12½ m. past midnight; its subsequent emersion will also be visible, 2 h. 16 m. 18 s. afterwards. Another emersion may be seen on the morning of the 29th, at 29 m. 51 s. past six.—Saturn and the Georgium Sidus will be too near the Sun, this month, to attract much attention.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Hetburne, of Greenwich, who has expressed so much laudable indignation against the atrocious conduct of a Poulterer, in plucking his Fowls alive, should try the effect of an Indictment against the wretch he describes.

Several Correspondents are informed, that we cannot pledge ourselves to insert any papers till we have seen them.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 191.] NOVEMBER 1, 1809. [4 of Vol. 28.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction."—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE this moment heard of an opportunity of sending to England; and in consequence, hasten to forward you my Journal in Spain, with all its imperfections on its head.

Whether the former part has ever reached you, is a matter of very great uncertainty, but of very little importance. If you think either of them will contribute to the amusement of your readers, you are at liberty to insert them.

I am, very faithfully,

August 11, 1809. Your's.

July 29, *Castello Branco.*

Castello Branco is a large town, commanded by a strong castle, boasts a bishop's palace, with several other buildings of considerable magnitude and splendour; and may probably contain, in less turbulent times, from fifteen to twenty thousand souls. Sir Arthur Wellesley arrived here this day; and in the evening reviewed the advanced division of the army, consisting of the following regiments: viz. 1st German light dragoons; detachment of royal artillery; 24th, 31st, 45th, 87th, and 88th infantry; with five companies of the 60th riflemen. From Castello Branco, we proceeded on the 1st of July, about three leagues to the village of Ladoeïro; most of it through a very barren country, though the immediate vicinity of the town abounded with corn. Ladoeïro itself is a very poor place, and was in a great measure deserted by its inhabitants: from thence we marched on the following day to Zebriera, which is also a very insignificant village: all these towns bore melancholy testimony that the French had been there. On the 3d, we passed through Salvaterra, a very tolerable town; and, fording the river Elge (it not being more than three feet deep), quitted the province of Estremadura in Portugal, and entered the dominions of Joseph I. or rather the province of Estremadura in the kingdom of Spain: the boundary on each side is defended by a large Moorish castle; that of Portugal is chiefly a ruin; the other, from the distant view I had of it, appeared to be in tolerable repair. We passed the Spanish town of Santa la Mayor, and halted in a wood about a league beyond it; here we rested on the following day, when I took the opportunity of visiting the town, which however gave no recompence for my trouble; but it afforded considerable supplies to the army, which was now daily augmenting.

On the 5th, we again advanced, and halted a little short of Mor Alleaga, a distance of sixteen miles. Mor Alleaga is a very neat little town; and its inhabitants and houses formed such a contrast to those of Portugal, in point of cleanliness and comfort, that we heartily rejoiced in the change; the face of the country had also greatly improved from the moment we crossed the Elge; here grass was abundant, though no where to be found in Portugal; and instead of the black, sour, and dirty bread, to which we had been accustomed, we were now treated with the whitest and best I ever ate.

It stands on the banks of the river de Gata, over which there is a bridge with fourteen arches; it has been a regularly fortified town, and the gateways still remain; but the walls are in ruin, and the ditches filled up. At a distance to the southward, was a hill covered with snow. On the 6th, we proceeded to Coria; this is a walled, handsome, and populous town; is situated upon the river Alegon, and contains a magnificent cathedral, with many other large and ornamental buildings, both public and private. The French had not been here; it consequently bore an appearance of comfort and plenty, which we had been unaccustomed to witness; the shops were also numerous and good; some of them were filled with commodities of English manufacture; whilst, from others, we obtained a wine of very agreeable flavour. Here it is curious to see storks

flying about the town, and lodging upon the churches and houses, with as little timidity, and as unmolested, as pigeons do with us. The inhabitants have, I believe, some superstitious ideas respecting them, and consequently hold them sacred.

On the 7th, we halted and hutted in a wood about four leagues from Coria, and on the banks of the beautiful Alagon; which, on the 8th, we forded; and having proceeded about two miles, again crossed the same river, by a handsome bridge, and passed under the walls of Galister, a moderately-sized town, and completely surrounded by a very broad and lofty wall; which, added to the elevated situation of the town itself, effectually secures it from the incursions of freebooters, or indeed of any other enemy unprovided with cannon: from hence, we prosecuted our march for about twelve miles, and then entered the town or city of Plasencia, the capital of Estremadura; the inhabitants welcomed our entrance, by waving their handkerchiefs, loud huzzas, and other demonstrations of joy. Plasencia is a large, but not a handsome, town, has old Moorish walls, and is situated on the river Xerto, over which it has two bridges; some of the houses are extremely large, though I think none particularly handsome. In one private mansion, we had accommodation (that is to say, room, for the furniture and inhabitants were gone) for two thousand men, besides stabling for most of our horses. In this neighbourhood, most of the mountains are tipped with snow, which is brought to the town in considerable quantities, for the purpose of cooling creams, lemonade, &c. Plasencia is also famous for its manufacture of chocolate; and has besides a number of respectable shops, though their tenants were at first afraid of opening them to us; their recent visitors, the French, not being accustomed to trouble themselves with accounts. A most seasonable supply of shoes was also procured here for the soldiers; many of whom had been totally bare-footed and woefully foot-sore for several preceding days. Comforts of other kinds might also have been obtained, both for officers and men, but for the selfish and impolitic conduct of our commander in chief, or somebody acting under his authority. With bread and meat we were decently, though not abundantly, supplied. Wine also, of a superior kind, was to be had; but when we went with money in our hands, and entreated permission to purchase it, we were repulsed by a sentry at the threshold, and the following advertisement on the door: "Wine stores for head-quarters only." Can they wonder, that men deprived of comforts within their grasp, exhausted, and tantalised, should resort to theft? Those who do wonder at it, know but little of human nature; at least but little of the hardships attending a campaign. No instance of plunder, however, I believe, occurred in the case alluded to; and I did afterwards hear, that this cruel and selfish embargo was taken off; but this was not during my stay in the town, or its vicinity.

On the 9th, we left Plasencia, and hutted in a valley about three miles off; this situation was both beautiful and beneficial, a delightful stream of crystal water in our front, and in our rear, the snow-clad mountains I have before spoken of. On the evening of the 10th, we received an unexpected route; and, returning through Plasencia, marched two leagues to Malpartida, a village containing about four hundred inhabitants, and nearly the same number of miserable hovels; a good church, containing, amongst other figures, one of our Saviour supported in the Virgin's arms, and decorated with a laced cocked hat, and a full-dress velvet suit. In the centre of the church was an open sepulchre, with human bones exposed to view; this I particularly mention, because I remember the Annual Reviewer, in his Criticism upon M. Fischer's "Picture of Madrid," doubts the veracity of that author, for asserting a similar fact: the bones I saw, continued to be exposed during the three days which I remained in the village. Here the French had pillaged to excess, and the consequent misery of the inhabitants may be conceived, but cannot be described. I know nothing of philosophy; but, in spite of my partiality to the army, and zeal in the service, common sense, and unavoidable observation, will sometimes obtrude reflections by no means favourable to war or its promoters; and when I have heard the people of this country, and of Portugal, censured, or, in our more unceremonious language, "damned," for not furnishing all the supplies we require, I have caught myself asking the question, What is it to the cottager or the farmer, what to the half-starved inhabitant, by whom his misery is occasioned? Whether by friend or foe, his crops and his cattle

cattle are alike consumed.—"Where'er we move in anger, desolation tracts our progress; where'er we pause in amity, affliction mourns our friendship." The seat of war is unavoidably the seat of woe. And though the English, in general, pay honestly for what they are obliged to take, what recompence is this to a man who is obliged to abandon the place he has cultivated, and the necessaries of life, which not even money can procure. In the present case, however, we must derive what comfort we can from the reflection, that, compared to the French, we constitute the lesser evil, and that our cause, under Heaven, is just. In that cause, I think, we shall for the present succeed; but whether the Spaniards will retain what we may aid them to acquire, whether in fact they are that loyal, brave, virtuous, and chivalrous people, which they are generally accounted, I do most seriously doubt. More of this, however, will be seen and said hereafter; when, should I have cause to alter my opinion, I shall readily and gladly do it.

On the 15th, we quitted Malpartida; and near to Taragona halted on the banks of a brook, being a branch of the Colrones river, over which we were busied on this, and the following day, in constructing bridges: these bridges were crossed on the evening of the 17th, and on the 18th we proceeded four leagues through a very extensive and beautiful wood, and, passing the small town of Majadas, halted at night. On the 19th and 20th, we marched through Tullayello, and Relva, neither of them places of any consideration. On the 21st, we passed the town of Oropesa, and halted in a village about two miles beyond it. Here we found ourselves in the neighbourhood of the enemy; some hundreds of their cavalry having quitted the town but a few hours before we came into it; and, as I conclude, in consequence of our approach. This village, whose name I know not, offered nothing worth writing about, except that my landlord, one of its principal inhabitants, condescended to rob me. But the town of Oropesa, though now nearly deserted, appears to have been a place of considerable note, and certainly contains many spacious, and handsome edifices, both public and private. On the 24th, we were treated with a sight of the Spanish army, who marched through the village, headed by Cuesta, and a respectable-looking priest; they comprised a very large force, both of cavalry and infantry, and were dressed in every colour the rainbow itself can boast:

> Blue jackets and green,
> Yellow jackets and grey,
> Mingle, mingle, mingle,
> Mingle as they may,

forming, en masse, a most irregular set, not to be compared, even in appearance, to our rawest volunteers; but amounting, it was said, to between forty and fifty thousand men: they moved on to take a position in our front; it being their general's desire, that the Spaniards should stand foremost in the Spanish cause. —*Risum teneatis!!!*

In the evening, we had a parade of the British army, for the inspection of the Spanish commander, who came to the ground in his carriage, accompanied by a beautiful girl, whom I understood to be his daughter, and attended by his fac-totum Donabre.—By the bye, Lavater would never have confided in this said Mr. D. and for my own part, though not apt to judge from appearances, I could not look in his face without thinking of the caution in Richard the Third:

> "Jockey of Norfolk, be not too bold,
> "For Dickon thy master is bought and sold."

As for his excellentissimo, the general, he has much more the appearance of a parish beadle, or a twopenny-postman, than of a military commander.

On the 22d, we passed through a deserted village, and soon afterwards heard a report of musketry, occasioned by some skirmishing between the Spaniards and French; the former were kept at bay till we came up, when the British army passed their columns, and drew up for action: the Spaniards contenting themselves by greeting us with loud huzzas, and preparing to be quiet spectators of the conflict. We, however, were not the people whom the enemy was desirous to encounter; they accordingly retreated, little loss having been sustained either by them or the Spaniards. Here, however, other circumstances occurred, which could not but strengthen the unfavourable opinion I had already formed of our magnanimous allies. They were opposed, it seems, by but a small body of cavalry, whom they were repeatedly urged to charge, and could easily have overpowered; but no persuasions could urge them to the attempt. This is loyalty, this is patriotism, this is courage!!!

We afterwards proceeded near to the

the town of Talavera, and hutted in a wood a little to its left. Here our most honourable confederates amused themselves, by dragging through the streets the body of a Frenchman, whom they had accidentally killed in the preceding skirmish:—this, I suppose, is chivalry!

The town of Talaveta I did not enter; but it has an external appearance of grandeur, far surpassing any other place I have seen in Spain: part of it is, I fear, ere this, in ashes; as, when the French retired from it this afternoon, immense conflagrations were seen in the suburbs leading to Madrid.

23d. The King of France, with twenty thousand men,
Marched out to fight, and then, marched back again:

So did Sir Arthur Wellesley. The French, it was known, had taken up a position on the opposite side of a small fordable river, which, about four miles from Talavera, intersects the road leading to Madrid: against this position, our army advanced; nothing doubting but that an action would immediately take place, and fully anticipating a glorious result.—Having taken it for granted that the position, and strength of the enemy, had been accurately ascertained: after waiting, however, for an hour or more, in a wood near to the before-mentioned brook, our column was suddenly countermanded, and the advanced division retreated about two miles to the neighbourhood of a ruined convent; whilst the main body of our army returned to Talavera. For this movement, so tantalising to the spirit and expectations of our army, various reasons have been surmised; and, amongst others, the following:—1. That Sir Arthur Wellesley, or the persons appointed by him, had not sufficiently reconnoitred the enemy's position. 2. That the said enemy proved to be in greater force than was expected: and, 3dly, that Cuesta, and his army, were not ready to attack.

That something like a reconnoitre had taken place, the following anecdote will testify, as it will also shew the estimation in which the Spaniards are held by the French:—An English officer of engineers, whilst employed upon his duty, was observed by a Frenchman, who immediately applied his hand to his hat, and made a respectful bow: two Spanish officers just afterwards came in sight, when the same hand was instantaneously and contemptuously applied to his most ignoble part. The validity of the second reason, time will shew; and if we wait till the third objection is removed, we may wait (in my opinion) till time shall be no more.

24th. The mountain that was in labour, has at length brought forth its mouse. Our leaders this day summoned fresh resolution, and again advanced: but the bird was flown. Victor knew our force better than we did his; had consequently amused us with a vast parade of troops, and made good a retreat in the night. As Sterne says, "they certainly manage these things better in France." Well, we now dashed through the river, and ascended the terrible height which was to have hurled destruction on us all; but the truth is, we ought to have attacked them on the preceding day, on each flank, as well as in front; and had we done so, there can be little doubt but we should have taken, or destroyed, at least two-thirds of Victor's fifteen or eighteen thousand men; and this with very inconsiderable loss to ourselves.

On this small eminence, the French had built, and left entire, a beautiful town of temporary huts, the completest of the kind I ever beheld; and, amongst other buildings, a neat and commodious theatre. We continued our route, and a little beyond the village of Casselagos, found the bodies of two Spanish peasants, who had not long been dead: one of them was shot through the heart; the other had been burnt to death, and lay with his arms lifted up, his fists clenched, and his face distorted in all the expressions of horror, which the poor wretch, in the agonies of such a death, must necessarily have exhibited. On this day, a French captain of cavalry, and three or four private men, were taken prisoners by our light dragoons; about a league beyond Casselagos, we went a little out of our direct road, and forded a river for the convenience of a sheltering wood, where we constructed our abodes, and where I learnt that the two Spaniards had been killed by the French, in the manner I have described, in consequence of having been met with arms in their hands. In this situation we continued two days, suffering greatly from tempestuous weather, and want of every species of food; for, to the credit of our illustrious commander, and his commissaries, they religiously obey that portion of Scripture which enjoins them to "take no thought for the morrow;" and in truth, it would be sound policy in us all, to comfort ourselves with the doctrine that "sufficient

to

to the day is the evil thereof:" for we have nothing to eat to-day, and if we think of to-morrow, we have only to anticipate a similar privation. Since, however, they seem so well versed in Scripture, I wish they would recollect our Lord's petition, and "give us day by day our daily bread."

24th and 25th. We remained these two days in a state of inactivity, our main body at Talavera, and the advance, under General M'Kenzie, about twelve miles off, and at the position I have just described. Whether this was in consequence of Sir Arthur's threat to Cuesta, I do not know; but certain it is, that we got no provisions, and we remained in *statu quo*. Cuesta, however, flushed with the idea that the French were retreating before him, treated our puny force with contempt, and resolutely advanced to exterminate "those bold invaders of his country's peace."

Ah! luckless brag, and bootless boast!!! A few shot from the advanced guard of the French, threw his legions into confusion, and "scattered wild dismay." Our five thousand, under General M'Kenzie, got immediately under arms, and returned to the town of Casselagos, where we took up a position, and covered the retreat of our forty thousand magnanimous allies! who, I verily believe, had never been opposed by a thousand men, and whose main body, it is certain, never felt or saw a shot.

It appeared, however, pretty certain, that the force of the enemy had been more than doubled by reinforcements from Toledo and Madrid. This sufficiently accounts for Victor's retreat; but it also shews, in fresher and more glaring colours, our unaccountable and irretrievable mismanagement, in not having attacked on the 23d.

We this night occupied some comfortable huts which had been erected by the French, but were under arms at two o'clock in the morning, and continued so till seven, when all appeared quiet, and our parades were dismissed; scarcely however, were our firelocks piled, ere notice was given that the enemy approached. Gen. M'Kenzie ordered us to advance, and we were on our march, when an order for a retreat arrived. We accordingly fell back upon our main body, which was by this time in motion, and the whole took up a position about a mile and a half in front of the ford; from this, however, we again retired, before the enemy had approached near enough to attack us; we re-crossed the river, and were halted and formed upon our old and injudicious ground, in front of the ruined convent; whilst Sir Arthur Wellesley, and the body of the army, returned to Talavera. Here we were speedily and vigorously attacked by an almost unseen foe; for the enemy abounded in riflemen, whilst we, in that species of force, were extremely defective.

We were, in consequence, obliged to retreat, which we did in good order, though not without considerable loss. How a man of our commander's experience could place a body of men in a wood exposed to riflemen, without riflemen to protect and resist, is a problem in military science, which it requires a clearer head than mine to solve.

Independently of this, the advance was nearly being entirely cut off; for Sir Arthur, not dreaming that the French would cross the ford, or rather, I suppose, dreaming of something else, had not only taken all the army to Talavera, but their parades were absolutely dismissed; so that, when the enemy began to land between them and us, as well as to assail us in front and flank, there was but just time to assemble and advance them, and thereby prevent our utter extermination.

To account for these things, in a man of Sir Arthur's reputation, is impossible. Some have asked, Who lost Mark Anthony the world?—A female, (once, I believe, the mistress of Soult, and captured at Oporto), accompanies the head-quarter establishment. She has not a handsome face, but a good figure, and sits astride on horseback as knowingly and as neatly as Mister Buckle himself.—But to return: we continued retreating and fighting till we came upon the remainder of our army, in the plains opposite to the town of Talavera; this was about nine at night, by which time we were greatly fatigued, and were consequently marched to the rear, where we formed a second line to our fresher troops; the enemy pushing on all this time with astonishing celerity, and keeping up a tremendous and destructive fire from their numerous artillery. About ten, they made a most daring attack upon the left of our line, but were nobly repulsed by the 3d and 29th regiments. After this, there was not much done till day-light on the morning of the 28th, when the artillery, from each army, opened with a rapid and destructive fire. The French again made an attempt upon our left, and were again repulsed. At length, the action became general

general, but to describe it is impossible: we charged and were repulsed, and charged again; suffice it to say, that at night the French began to retreat, and the victory was consequently ours—

"But what brave and loyal heroes
Saw the sun of morning bright!
Ah, condemn'd by cruel fortune,
Ne'er to see the star of night!"

It was, indeed,

"A battle hardly, bravely fought,
A victory for which the conquerors mourn'd,
So many fell."—

The French are said to have had five and forty thousand men in this action, with King Joseph in person. Victor, however, had the command, and was seconded by Sebastiani. Our loss is estimated, and that pretty accurately, at five thousand men, in killed and wounded; that of the French, by their own confession, exceeds double the number.

In our army, and with our brigade, we lost the gallant General M'Kenzie, and a very large proportion of officers; the plains were covered with the wounded and dead; whilst, horrible to relate, the stubble caught fire, and many disabled wretches were burnt to death! Of this action, the Spaniards were quiet spectators. On the following morning, the French army having entirely disappeared, we applied ourselves to searching out, and carrying off, the wounded. But such scenes as the field and town presented on this, and the two succeeding days, exceeds human credibility; as much as it overpowered the most unfeeling amongst us. The God of mercy grant "I ne'er may look upon the like again."

If it was urged against the medical board, during Sir John Moore's campaign in this country, that many perished for want of surgical assistance, what shall be said now, when hundreds of brave and loyal fellows are daily dying from the same defect? This ought surely to be a subject of solemn investigation. Evidence to the fact cannot be wanting, it is notorious to every officer in this army; and no man in any department can have the hardihood to deny it.

The enemy plundered such of our officers as they laid hold of, of their watches, epaulets, and money; but in other respects, they observed the dictates of humanity: to some they administered wine, to others water, and placed others out of the battle's heat. To one friend of mine they offered a service, which I believe few of us, in any situation, however miserable, would willingly accept. Seeing him severely wounded, and covered with blood, they asked him, If they should terminate his sufferings? This favour he declined, and is now doing well. My poor friend E—, indeed complained, that to him they behaved otherwise, having kicked and pushed him in an unfeeling manner; yet he spoke not of them with rancour: but having lingered for two days, he died the death of a Hero, with the resignation of a Christian—

"Peace to his honest spirit!"

I am loth to dwell upon, yet unwilling to quit, the theme; and it surely might be useful to us all to enquire,—

"When his last words, ere nature sunk to rest,
A meek submission to his God express'd;
When his last look, ere thought and feeling fled,
A mingled gleam of hope and triumph shed;
What to his soul its glad assurance gave,
It's hope in death, it's triumph o'er the grave?"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG the favour of you to insert the following statement in your long-established and well-conducted Repository.

In page 391, of a book lately published by me, I had occasion to introduce a passage, which I had read in the Evening Mail, of June 17, 1808, which appeared, also, in another London paper, without any material variation; and which, so far as my information extended, had been neither contradicted nor qualified in any of our newspapers. But, previously to making any remarks upon the contents of the above-mentioned passage, I said, in express terms, that I did not "venture to answer for the accuracy of a newspaper representation;" and of course I was prepared to avail myself of such credible testimony, as might enable me to correct any mistake committed by the reporter. Since the publication of my book, I have had the satisfaction to be told by a member of parliament, that the two boys capitally convicted at Chester, did not suffer judgment, but were transported for life; that this mitigation of their sentence was mentioned in the House of Commons by Mr. Justice Burton, who tried them, and that he meant to apply the words, "production of iniquity" not to the collective provisions of the new statute, as it passed finally,

finally, but to whipping, imprisonment, and transportation for seven years; which, at the discretion of a judge, are the penalties for common larceny; and which, after the mere repeal of so much of the statute of Elizabeth, as takes away the benefit of clergy for the offence of privately stealing from the person, would in future have been the punishment for that offence. In justice to a gentleman who fills a very high situation, and whose expressions in the course of a very important debate, were involuntarily misrepresented by the reporter.

Your's, &c.

PHILOPATRIS VARVICENSIS.

Sept. 12, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TRIVIAL as the subject may be deemed, some alteration to garden walls may not be altogether useless to horticulture. I do not purpose to consider the aspect of walls; though a southern is, for obvious reasons, usually preferred: and, perhaps, running in the form of a crescent, with projections at the extremities, is better calculated to preserve warmth, and prevent the quick transition of cold, than any other direction, except a circle.

Walls, in whatever direction they may be constructed, are usually coped with stone or tile, projecting about two inches on one side. The other side of the wall, is rarely carried to the summit in a direct line, but gradually drawn in, and narrowed for the space of four or five bricks, near the top, so that the projection of the coping would be useless; and they are hence exposed to rain and all vicissitudes of weather; and the moisture, extending to the other surface of the wall, pervades the whole of the upper strata of bricks. Even with the aid of coping, the rain insinuates itself between the joinings, and injures the wall with equal certainty, though with less rapidity. These copings, with the advantage of projecting over the surface of the walls, are merely flat bodies; and without the addition of grooves, the rain that falls on the coping, runs under it, and dribbles upon the wall, and fruit-trees, which tends to injure both.

On building a garden wall, some years ago, I had it coped with the composition of sand, &c. resembling stone; and now much in vogue for fronting dwelling houses, and various superb edifices. It is formed in moulds, of sufficient magnitude for coping walls, with a groove on each side, that projects over the wall, to take off the drippings of rain, and prevent them from falling upon the wall and fruit-trees. It remains so firm, as to preclude any suspicion of decay in its texture.

This experience, and the injuries my former walls had sustained from the insinuation of moisture between the joints of the coping stones and tiles, induced me to substitute this composition; but the demand for it having been very considerable, I could not procure the casts heretofore made of it, which led to try its application in another form. My bricklayer, an intelligent man, invented a method of applying it in an easy manner, the whole length of the wall, without the intervention of a single joint, or fissure, and furnished at the same time with double grooves.

To effect this, two boards, each about three yards in length, are placed parallel on each surface of the wall, and rise as much above it, as the thickness of the coping to be applied. On the internal surface of each, a projective is raised of the size of the intended groove. These boards are secured closely, embracing the wall by a frame, with screws to keep the boards steady, to receive the composition when duly tempered with water; which is then poured upon the wall, and spreads to the boards on each side; and when this composition hardens, which it soon does, the boards and frame which confine it, are removed further on the wall, to receive a fresh accession of the composition; and so on, till the whole wall is covered with an undivided coping, from one extremity to the other, with a uniform continuation of the grooves, under the projections of each side of the wall. This kind of coping exhibits a beautiful finish, with half the expense of stone; and as far as my experience extends, is not less durable; and I presume to think, that I am the first person that ever applied this useful composition to the purpose described.

Your's, &c. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR

FOR the honour of modern literature, and for the credit of modern exertions of genius, I feel it proper to correct a vulgar error, so gross, that it is disgraceful to the human intellect that the exposure of it should require the formality of discussion.

There is no observation so common among

among would-be-critics, and superficial talkers, as that "we have no Homers, Virgils, and Miltons, now-a-days." And again, say they, "Modern books are such trash, that genius seems to be banished from the country. Where are the Shakespeares, Drydens, and Popes, of former times?"

Such are the conceits of unthinking flippancy. The blockheads who make such observations, forget that every age had thousands of blockheads like themselves, who are totally forgotten, while such geniuses as Homer and Shakespeare alone are remembered. Their knowledge of Chronology is akin to that of Logic. In requiring Homers, Virgils, and Miltons, in their own age, they forget that Homer lived 900 years distant from Virgil, and 2600 years distant from Milton; and they reproach their own age, because it does not combine the phenomena of 2600 years! They forget, also, that neither Shakespeare, Dryden, nor Pope, were contemporary, and that no single generation could claim them as its own. The mental optics of these critical wise-acres, are like those of persons who have recently been couched; they look along the line of past time as these do along a straight road, and fancy that all objects in the same point of sight touch each other. As the accumulated treasures of remote ages may by them be now assembled in the same library, it never occurred to them, that few of the authors were contemporary, and that it would be worse than childish, to expect, in a single age, that union of genius which Nature and circumstances favourable to genius have scattered over thirty centuries.

Perhaps no age of the world abounded more in genius than the present. But, in making an estimate, it is necessary to recollect, that few great geniuses have been duly appreciated in their own age, and that envy and selfishness prevail as much in these as in former times. Criticism also is more malevolent, more unprincipled, and more operative, among the ignorant and unthinking, than it ever was. It blights and blasts every attempt at originality, and reduces every literary exertion to the level of the capacity of hired anonymous writers. Again, there is a fashion in patronage, and every age rides its hobby-horse. Poetry and the Belles Lettres distinguished the age of Charles and Anne, owing to the taste of certain eminent persons about the court. Mathematics and Philosophy followed the age of Newton and Locke; and the reign of George the Third, which ought to be recorded as barren of all literary patronage, and which, by doing nothing for genius, has left it to the commercial pursuit of the useful arts, has been distinguished for its discoveries in chemistry, mechanics, agriculture, and navigation. The names of Cooke, Young, Jenner, Priestley, Davy, Herschel, Fourcroy, and Bolton, would have been placed among the gods of Homer, and they characterize the present age full as much as the names of Dryden, Addison, and Pope, distinguished the commencement of the past century. I might contend, however, that, in spite of the total want of patronage among the great, and the commercial spirit of the times, our own age, within a given time, has been as much distinguished by the Belles Lettres as any former period. In Poetry we have had for contemporaries—Wolcot, a giant in his art, still living and neglected; Cowper, Burns, Scott, Hayley, Dermody, and Campbell. In History, we have had Gibbon, Hume, Roscoe, and Belsham. In Eloquence, Burke, Sheridan, Pitt, and Fox. In the Drama, Sheridan, Cumberland, Murphy, and Colman. In Criticism, Blair, Johnson, Parr, and Wakefield. In Painting, Reynolds, West, Northcote, Barry, Opie, and Wilkie. And in Music, Shield, Storace, and Webbe. A galaxy, inferior in merit and distinction to no set of contemporaries in any country, in any age of the world.

The other observation, relative to books, is equally absurd with that about men. The trash of every age is lost or forgotten, and the accumulation of the good books, which form our libraries, consists of the classics of different ages and countries. Perhaps, in the last 200 years, no single year produced above one book worthy of preservation; admit but the same of any current year, and the age is relieved from the stigma of degradation.

I lately heard a superannuated Judge, in trying a cause between a bookseller and a printer, exclaim, with great conceit, "That modern literature deserved no protection in his court!" I was almost tempted to violate the rules of decorum, and retort upon him, "That modern Judges were like modern literature, and that they were not all Cokes, or Hales, or Lord Mansfields." The analogy is exact; ninety-nine out of a hundred Judges are sensual, unmeaning, or unimportant, characters; and just so it is, and always has been, with authors, and the sooner the

the writings of ninety-nine out of a hundred are forgotten the better, but this is no peculiar feature of our own age, either in regard to authors or judges; it is in the nature of men and things, that it should be so, and he who expects to find in every author a Shakespeare, Milton, or Locke, might as well expect to find in every judge, a Solon, Bacon, or Blackstone; or in every man a Kyrle, Howard, or Hanway.

Your's, &c.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Magazine is distinguished by many liberal and enlightened disquisitions, which occasionally give interest to its pages, and conceiving that the subject of *national politics* may be critically examined, and fully discussed, without allusions to, or considerations of, *party*, I should be glad to direct the attention of some of your Correspondents to the following *questions respecting* WAR:

1. What are the *English* fighting for?

2. What have been the motives and objects of those persons, who are the abettors and promoters of this war?

3. How are we to account for the apparent apathy and indifference of the great mass of the people, to the destructive, impoverishing, and truly calamitous effect of this long protracted war?

4. Who are the persons that prefer war to peace? What are their situations, and what do they gain by instigating, and continuing in, warfare?

5. Could not a general peace be easily and readily established? and would it not greatly conduce to encourage literature, the fine arts, and general comforts of mankind?

6. If it be clear, that such a peace, as can easily be obtained, would tend to mitigate the hardships, which the middle and lower classes of society now labour under, and which must greatly increase by continuing the war, why does not the executive government make some overtures, or adopt some measures, to obtain this great end? And if they still persist in the *familiarly* destructive system, why do not the people petition his Majesty to employ such ministers, as will pay some respect to the wants and wishes of the country?

Is it not truly lamentable, that so many years should elapse, and the same unwise, *unmeaning*, and undeterminate system be persisted in?

If a few of the literary characters of the kingdom, whose minds ought to be attuned to peace, and who should exert their influence to obtain it, would strenuously direct their pens to this subject, at the present crisis, it is conceived, that they would effect, not only a great *national*, but a *worldly good*.

Your's, &c.

A TRUE BRITON.

Sept. 13, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SARAH Williams, in her 108th year, is now living in a small, but neat and comfortable cottage, at the foot of that celebrated eminence, called Brent Torr, situated about half-way between Tavistock and Lidford. The writer of this article visited her in the month of August, 1809, and found, after a little conversation, that her faculties were but little impaired; her hearing was perfect, and, with the assistance of glasses, she could read tolerably well—her person was by no means emaciated. She has been unable to walk for the last five years, yet appears not deficient in strength; otherwise, she has enjoyed very good health during the whole course of her life, and has never lived out of the parish of Brent Torr, or of the one adjoining.

Within these few years she has cut five teeth, three of which still remain, together with ten or twelve old ones. Her diet consists principally of broths, and other nourishing things. She has had twelve children, the eldest of whom, now living, is in his 82d year, and is a strong hale-looking old man. She is attended by a daughter, who is upwards of sixty years of age, and, from whose active and healthy appearance, there is every probability she will attain the great age of her mother. When she feels languid or faint, she smells to wormwood, which speedily refreshes her. In the younger part of her life, she was employed as a domestic in a farm-house, and was always accustomed to very early rising, to which she attributes, in some measure, the attainment of her extraordinary age. She is now in indigent circumstances, and is supported at the expense of the parish. Many persons are attracted by curiosity to her residence, and from their liberality she is enabled to procure many little comforts, of which,

from the small allowance from the parish, she would otherwise be deprived.

Copthall-court, M. W.
September 20, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT often occurs, that statements which have no foundation in fact, yet, having obtained publicity, and remaining uncontradicted, are assumed to be truths. To adduce proofs of this, can scarcely be necessary, the experience of every individual will furnish instances in support of the assertion. The observation is at present called forth by the perusal of a paragraph in the last Number of the Edinburgh Review, the whole of which paragraph I shall take leave to transcribe, lest a more brief statement should be considered as an extract, intentionally garbled for an especial purpose.

In reviewing Mr. Newenham's work, on the State of Ireland, upon that part which relates to her Inland Navigations, the Reviewers remark as follows:—

"The very great advantages for commercial intercouse, particularly with the western world, which Ireland possesses, from her geographical position, are evident, from the inspection of the map; and her numerous and commodious harbours, which are represented by Mr. Newenham, and we believe justly, as much superior to those of England, would enable her, under favorable auspices, to reap the full benefit of her fortunate situation. Her deeply indented coast, her extensive lakes, and the number, size, and direction of her rivers, will inevitably secure to her a most excellent system of inland navigation; as soon as the capitals of individuals are sufficiently large, the profits of employing them in other ways sufficiently reduced, and, above all, the quantity of goods to be carried sufficiently considerable, to encourage private subscriptions and secure their effective application. But that this great object cannot be completed, until this period arrives, is nearly certain; and how far, under all the circumstances of the case, a very beneficial stimulus can be given to it by the government advances recommended by Mr. Newenham, may reasonably be questioned; when we hear so much of the inveterate propensity to jobbing, which prevails in Ireland, in the expenditure of the public money. It was no longer ago than the end of last March, that Sir John Newport stated in Parliament, that of the 500,000l. granted at the Union for the Inland navigation of Ireland, only about 27,000l. had been drawn for, in the course of the eight years that had since elapsed; of which 6,000l. had gone in salaries; so that the superintendance of the expenditure of 21,000 for public purposes, had already cost 6,000."

Of the incorrect manner in which the proceedings of Parliament, so far as they relate to that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, are reported in the public prints of London, I have repeatedly heard complaints made; by an incorrectness of this kind I must presume the Edinburgh Reviewers have been misled; for, it can hardly be supposed, that a man with such means of information in his power, as the Right Honourable Baronet possessed, to whom the above statement is ascribed, (and who has always shown himself a zealous promoter of, and well informed in, the measures which are best calculated for the welfare of Ireland,) would have made a statement, in which he could not be borne out by facts; still less can I imagine, that many gentlemen, with the same means of information before them, would have heard such a statement made without noticing its erroneousness.

Having some property connected with one of the principal lines of navigation in this country, I have turned my thoughts with considerable attention to the subject of the inland navigation thereof, and more particularly since the period at which the Irish parliament granted half a million towards the promotion of that branch of national improvement. I have obtained copies of the papers upon this subject, which have from time to time been printed by order of the House of Commons, which papers now lie before me; these are the sources of information to which I above allude, as possessed by the members of the House of Commons generally, (and while the Right Honourable Baronet was in office, it may be presumed, he acquired more particular knowledge); and I beg to offer the following brief observation, in answer to the Edinburgh Review, founded thereupon.

In the month of June, 1808, (about nine months before the time at which the Right Honourable Baronet is represented to have made his statement) "an account" was laid before the House of Commons, "of the manner in which the sum of 500,000l. granted in the last session of the Irish parliament, to the directors of inland navigation, has been disposed of;" by which it appeared, that at that date, there had been actually drawn out of the treasury the sum of 290,965*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* and that of the residue of the grant, the sum of 74,270*l.* 10*s.* 8½*d.* was appropriated: of the nature of this appropriation, the house were in full possession; for I now hold in my hand,

printed

printed copies of the agreements made by the navigation board, with the several navigation companies, which were laid before the House of Commons, and printed by their order. But, as the circulation of these documents is limited, it may not be improper to observe in this place, that, independent of the works carrying on, under the immediate orders of the Navigation Board, they are under engagements to several navigation companies as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
To the Royal Canal Company, for the reduction of their tolls, and for the execution of the works of their Canal	95,866	7	10
To the Barrow Navigation Company, for the same purposes	47,500	0	0
To the Grand Canal Company, for the execution of the works for making the river Shannon navigable, between Lough Derg, and Lough Ree	54,634	18	7
To the Corporation, for preserving and improving the port of Dublin, for building the Quay Walls of the river Liffey	15,000	0	0

Of the balances remaining payable upon which several agreements, the before-mentioned sum of 74,270*l.* 10*s.* 8½*d.* is formed.

With regard to the inveterate propensity to jobbing, alluded to in the paragraph above quoted, I can only observe, that however such an inveterate propensity may have prevailed, and to whatever extent such propensity may at present exist, in Ireland, I can by no means trace it in the printed correspondence annexed to the Report, made by the committee on the tolls of the Grand Canal in Ireland, in the year 1805, which correspondence passed between the Navigation Board, and the two most considerable companies in Ireland; but, on the contrary, a careful perusal of that correspondence will convince any unprejudiced reader, that the dispensers of the public money have, in this instance, acted with *inflexible* integrity.

The advocacy of the cause of those in office, is, at the present day, by no means a popular undertaking; and the charge of interest will, doubtless, be urged against him, who has thus voluntarily stood forth therein. That I am interested in the general welfare of Ireland, by the extension of inland navigation, I admit; for, where the treasure is, there will the heart be also; and as a Briton, I am still more interested, that the application of the means intended for the improvement of this country, a great imperial concern, should not be openly misrepresented, or by inference insinuated to be sacrificed, to an inveterate propensity to jobbing. Your's, &c.

Dublin, ÆGIS.
May 24, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTHING is more desirable, than to have correct ideas of things, more particularly of those in which our happiness is nearly concerned. The only difficulty is to know, what are correct ideas, as what are deemed so by one set of philosophers, are judged the contrary by another. I have been led to make these observations, from the perusal of a work lately published, entitled, "Metaphysical Essays," in which an attempt is made to revive the opinions of the celebrated Bishop Berkeley. The author, Richard Kirwan, esq. so well known in the philosophical world, after a preliminary essay defining terms, proceeds to treat of the human mind, and its modifications; and of the "existence and attributes of the Supreme Being;" and combats throughout the existence of matter, to which, like his predecessor, Berkeley, he ascribes the doctrines of atheism, materialism, &c.

Whether there be mind only, as Berkeley and his followers maintain; whether there be matter only, as Dr. Priestley, Mr. Belsham, and others suppose; whether there be both mind and matter, as is the general belief; or whether there be neither mind nor matter, but only impressions and ideas, as is the opinion of Mr. Hume, and the Honourable Mr. Drummond; I shall not stop to enquire. My design being, not to enter into any disquisition, either of scholastic pneumatology, or of physilogical metaphysics, an idle waste of time and genius; but to vindicate the principles of Dr. Reid, from the charge of leading to scepticism, and to offer a word or two in behalf of the brute creation.

Mr. Kirwan, in his second Essay, page 333, says, "I think the principles of the doctor, as exposed and concentrated by the learned professor,* lead directly to the most dreary scepticism; for the professor tells us, 'that the mind is so

* Mr. Dugald, Stewart Professor of Moral Philosophy, in the University at Edinburgh.

formed,

formed, that certain impressions produced on our organs of sense, by external objects, are followed by corresponding sensations; and that these sensations, which have no more resemblance to the qualities of matter, than the words of a language have to the things signified, are followed by a perception of the qualities of the body, by which the impressions had been made. That all the steps of this process are equally incomprehensible, and that for any thing we can prove to the contrary, the connexion between the sensation, and the perception, as well as between the impression and the sensation, may be both arbitrary.' Now if the connexion between sensations and perceptions be arbitrary, we may have sensations without perceptions; that is to say, we may have the sensation of seeing, and yet perceive nothing; we may have the sensation of feeling, and yet perceive nothing, &c." That this is the true sense of the words, 'the connexion between the sensation and the perception, as well as between the impression and the sensation, may be both arbitrary,' I very much doubt. All that is meant, I conceive, is, that the sensation and impression are uniformly found to precede the perception; but that if the Deity had so willed it, we might have had perception without them. But we may even, contrary to what Mr. Kirwan asserts, have, by three of the senses, sensation without perception; and professor Stewart has given a fair instance in two of them, in chap. i. sect. 4, 3d edit. of his elegant and truly philosophic work, the "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind." The principles of Dr. Reid, as exposed by the great northern philosopher, do not lead, therefore, to the most dreary scepticism.

In the third Essay, the author, after considering pain as designed for our amendment, or moral reformation, brings forward the objection, that brute animals being incapable of moral action, are nevertheless subject to pain; and consequently, that it cannot in them be for the purpose of amendment. To obviate this objection, he says, page 479, "This train of reasoning is grounded on the supposed certainty, that these animals really suffer pain, and are capable of perception and passions; in attributing perception to them, we argue solely from analogy, in contradiction to the most evident principles: but I appeal to every impartial mind, whether this analogy be not by far too feeble to support a conclusion, attended with inextricable difficulties, &c."

Surely, if this be reasoning, never was reasoning more unphilosophical, or more fraught with more dangerous consequences. Whatever may be the final cause of pain in them, or in us, or whether that, which perceives and wills, be the same or different from that which is extended and solid, we have, considering all the phenomena, the strongest and soundest reasons for believing, that brutes have minds, as well as the human species. And were an opinion such as that to become general, it would lead to worse than "dreary scepticism;" it would originate cruelties ten-fold more dreadful, than those to which the brute creation are already exposed, and annihilate some of the best and finest feelings of the heart. If such, too, were to be regarded as a truth, all our instructions to our children, and to the uneducated part of the community, would be useless; and instead of my Lord Erskine having merited, as he deservedly has done, the thanks of every friend to humanity, for his Bill to prevent cruelty to animals, he ought to be considered in the light of a visionary, who had exerted his splendid talents to secure those from suffering who are incapable of feeling. Rather than believe with the learned metaphysician, and geologist, that every animal but man is an automaton, destitute of sensation, I would embrace the hypothesis of Darwin, which gives even to vegetables perception and volition. The tendency of the one, would be to humanize; but the effects of the other, would inevitably be that of brutalizing mankind.

Chapter Coffee-House,
Aug. 14, 1802.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the THEORY *of* ARCHES, *and on the respective* HONOURS *due to* NAPIER, *and* BRIGGS, *in the invention of* LOGARITHMS.

I DO wonder, Mr. Editor, what would be the consequence, if it were made a *sine qua non*, that no person should write, or at least print, upon a subject which he did not comprehend, or which he had not thought about. Why, most of the printers and engravers would starve: for we should have no Magazines, no Reviews, no Novels, no modern Epic poems; and we should then, being reduced to the dire necessity of reading the Bible, and Pilgrim's Progress, be converted into the strangest,

and

and dullest, and most praying, psalm-singing, people in the world. What, for example, would have been the consequence, if your correspondent Lapicida, who, in your 189th Number, has amused (I cannot say instructed) the public by writing on the theory of Arches, had delayed his communication, until he had understood that theory? Why, your wood-cutter would have been freed from the trouble of engraving, and you from the labour of examining, a very complex diagram; your compositor, who set up sheet Y, would have had no occasion to, turn to the case of Greek types for Mr. Lapicida's *delta*, (I am determined not to give him that trouble here,) and I should have had no occasion to write this letter. Indeed, I was in hopes, some of the celebrated mathematicians, who often write in your valuable Magazine, would have taken up their pens on this occasion; and therefore I persuaded my "grey goose-quill," to lie perdue a whole month, and wait the issue; for it is really a formidable thing, for an old fellow of a college, who never holds a pen but when he signs the annual-audit-account, or when he sends his antiquated maiden sister her quarterly remittance, to write a letter which the literati of the present day, (who are as fond of skirmishing as the Archdukes, and the Buonapartes, and the Wellingtons, on the Continent,) may peradventure call controversial. Yet I do not like to see any mistakes go uncorrected in a Magazine, with which I generally, so pleasantly, wear away the otherwise dreary intervals between leaving the combination-room, and joining the evening whist-parties. I have, therefore, made up my mind to devote some mornings, (you must know, Mr. Editor, that though I have some reputation for learning in our college, I never write after dinner,) to adjusting these particulars. And I trust, when I inform Mr. Lapicida, that I stood above the fifth wrangler, the year I took my degree, and have never lost sight of mathematical studies for a single week since, (except during the shooting season,) that he will allow that I may be able to place a few arguments, to abut against his, in such a way, as to destroy the equilibrium of his structure, cause the whole to "sink at the haunches" (as the workmen call it), and fall into utter ruin.

Lapicida seems to have three objects in view, in writing his letter. 1st. To accuse Dr. Hutton of misrepresenting the statements and deductions of Dr. David Gregory, in his paper on the Catenaria, in the Philosophical Transactions, for 1697. 2. To prove the theory of equilibration of arches, advanced by Dr. Hutton, to be erroneous. 3. To describe and defend the method of constructing the catenaria, given by some author whom he does not name, in a "Treatise of Arches and Abutment Piers." Of the author of this Treatise, I know nothing; Lapicida having, out of kindness to him, perhaps, suppressed his name in his communication; but of Dr. Hutton I do know, and so does all the public that is competent to judge, that he is a very excellent mathematician, although he has not his name, "on the boards," of any of our Cambridge college butteries. Now Lapicida says, that when Dr. Hutton, in his Mathematical Dictionary, describes Dr. Gregory as affirming, "that an inverted catenaria is the best figure for the arch of a bridge," he makes a mistatement, which ought to be corrected. Allow me, then, to correct it, by affirming, that Dr. Gregory, in Cor. vi. Pr. 2. of the paper above-mentioned, says expressly, "*None but the catenaria* is the figure of a true and legitimate arch, or fornix. And when arches of other figures are supported, it is *because in their thickness, some catenaria is included.*" The latter part of this quotation, I presume, Lapicida does not understand; but more of that anon.

Your correspondent next informs us, that David Gregory never meant to speak of *equal* polished spheres, when he spoke of an inverted catenaria, as forming an equilibrated arch. Now, on the contrary, I assert most positively, and I refer to the 6th Cor. Pr. 2. just quoted, in proof of my assertion, that in the major part of his discussion, he *did* mean equal spheres, for he speaks of them *all* as, "infinitely small, rigid, and polished spheres," and that part of the corollary cannot be admitted as true, upon any other hypothesis, than the absolute equality of all the spheres. So that Lapicida is wrong, in accusing those who really say what Dr. Gregory says, of aspersing and misrepresenting him.

But, in the second place, Lapicida complains of the theory explained and defended by Dr. Hutton, as *erroneous*: and he exhorts his readers not to depend upon that theory, but to recur to "the fountain-head," that is, to David Gregory's paper, to obtain "a just knowledge of the principles of equilibration." Ah!

Mr.

Mr. Editor, if Lapicida had *understood*, before he wrote, he would have saved himself this exposure. Is he so deplorably ignorant of the subject, as to be perfectly unconscious that, when David Gregory says, "arches of other figures are supported because in their thickness some catenaria is included," he actually points out the principle on which the theory adopted by Hutton and Emerson rests? If he be, I would refer him to Gregory's Mechanics, Book i. Chap. vi. p. 139, &c. where he will find this theory legitimately deduced from the remark of David Gregory to which he points as establishing a contrary theory! To write with such extreme ignorance, as Lapicida evinces, and to suppose authors contradict one another, whose principles are in unison, is, indeed, to borrow Shakespeare's words:

——"To fortify on paper, and in figures,
Using the *names of men*, instead of men:
Like one that draws the model of a house,
Beyond his pow'rs to build, who half through,
Gives o'er, and leaves his part created lost,
A naked subject to the weeping clouds,
And waste for churlish winter's tyranny."

Lapicida next adduces the evidence of the late Dr. Robison, of Edinburgh, from the article ARCH, in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica: an article which Lapicida has read without comprehending, and quoted disingenuously. Dr. Robison adopts this very theory, and no other, in the article in question; as well as in every other place where he treats the subject theoretically: and he assigns expressly as a reason, why arches built according to this theory sometimes fail; that the space from the flank, to the roadway, instead of being filled up with solid matter, is often filled with sand, gravel, fat mould, &c. which, before it becomes thoroughly consolidated, acts with a kind of hydrostatical pressure, which causes the deviation. This, however, no more indicates error in the theory, than the bending on the expansion of a pendulum-rod, argues error in the theory of the centre of oscillation, or the bursting of a grind-stone turned with extreme rapidity, marks the fallacy of the received propositions in the theory of rotatory motion.

Another reason why Lapicida disapproves of a theory he does not comprehend, is because Dr. Hutton "acknowledged it to be hastily composed." Now this is extremely disingenuous. Dr. Hutton's acknowledgement does not apply to the theory, but to the little treatise in which it was exhibited. He expresses no doubt as to the correctness of his principles, and chief deductions; but deprecates the severity of criticism upon his work, considered as a literary performance, by stating, that it was drawn up with great haste upon a particular occasion. "Lastly, under this head," as our sermonisers at St. Mary's say, Lapicida insinuates, that only "one solitary individual," is inconsiderate enough to call this "the true theory." I know not to whom he alludes; but this I know, that, besides the authority of Gregory, in his Mechanics, before-mentioned, we have that of the author of the articles, Arch and Bridge, in Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia, in support of this theory; and that nearly all the gentlemen who gave their opinion, as to the expediency of an iron bridge, over the Thames, at London, and whose reports were printed by the Committee of the House of Commons, for improving the port of London, founded their investigations on that theory. Was Lapicida ignorant of this? Or did he know it, and unjustly suppress it?

In the third place, Lapicida calls the attention of your readers in a very curious manner, to some new method of describing the catenaria. He says, "Let it be admitted, that the mode by which the author of a Treatise of Arches and Abutment Piers, describes the catenaria, is correct;" and then, by some very unintelligible deductions from a remarkably complex diagram, he makes it appear, "that this new mode of describing the catenaria, does produce the same curve, called the catenaria, by Bernoulli, Leibnitz, and Gregory." Notwithstanding the cogency of this very logical method of proving a thing by taking it for granted, I must beg leave to demur a little. I cannot "let it be admitted that the mode is correct;" and for this plain reason, that Lapicida has given us no tangible clew, by which we can examine it: he has neither described the method, nor told us where to find it. In this case, I can only express my opinion, that the curve he points to, is no catenaria; and add, that whether it be, or not, it cannot be of the least possible utility in the theory of arches. What a strange writer, Mr. Editor, is this your correspondent. He calls it "*aspersion*" to say, that David Gregory recommended the inverted catenaria as the best figure for an arch of a bridge; and yet expects, that

a new

a new method of describing the catenaria, which he depicts, but does not describe, "may excite some discussion during the erection of the bridges proposed to be built over the Thames," because "the properties of this line are admitted by all writers on arches, to be of the utmost importance in determining the relations of an arch." Instead of this, he should have said, that the simple catenaria is of *no use whatever* in determining the relations of an arch, except when that curve is really adopted as the intrados of the proposed erection. But, I will not press too hard vertically upon the crown of this gentleman's material structure. Poor Lapicida has certainly got an awkward twist, and I pity him: when a *youth* is left-handed, there is some hopes that careful discipline may bring him about; but when a *man* is left-handed in his head, (if I may so express it), I know of no remedy that will furnish relief, without risking the total destruction of the part affected. Pope traces the cause of the sad habit, when he says,

"Nonsense precipitate like melted lead,
"Runs through the cracks, and zig-zags of his head:"

but the cure is yet, I fear, among the desiderata.

I will next, with your permission, Mr. Editor, present a few observations upon the account of "Henry Briggs, the Mathematician," in your last Number; which, I am sorry to say, does not satisfy many of your mathematical readers in the University, much more than Lapicida's *elucidations*. The author of this new account is, doubtless, a man of talent: but, is he not prejudiced? Indeed I shall indulge "*nae nauticnel raflactions;*" but, might I presume to ask it, Is not the author a Scotchman? And is he not stimulated by some such love of appropriation, as made a Scotchman once affirm, "That the author of Paradise Lost was a North-Briton, that his father was named *Ha*-milton, and he sold crowdie at Aberdeen?" The whole account appears to me, written merely for the express purpose of exalting Napier, at the expense of Briggs, and reducing the latter almost to the level of a mere calculator, working under the direction of the former. I cannot, on any other supposition, account for the remarkable fact, that the most elaborate and faithful history of the invention of Logarithms, that by Dr. Hutton, is totally unnoticed in this memoir. Does the writer wish to have it thought, that he does not know of such a book as Hutton's Lagarithms? Or, does he wish to keep that book out of the sight of general readers, that he may seem plausibly to establish his desired point, by suppressing some evidences, and garbling others? Be this as it may, I trust, Mr. Editor, your love of justice to national, as well as to individual character, will allow me to state a few plain truths, as below.

With respect to the discoveries of the Neperean, and of Briggs's Logarithms, Dr. Hutton has proved, (in the valuable Introduction to his Logarithmic Tables) upon indubitable evidence:

1. That Briggs's system, and Napier's small alteration, give, or are, in fact, the same logarithms: the numbers in both being uniformly alike, only that the one is affirmative, where the other is negative, and *vice versa*.

2. That Briggs mentioned his system of logarithms before Napier did, both in his public lectures, and to several individuals, among others, to Napier himself; taking a long journey for the express purpose of shewing them to him.

3. That Napier never mentioned the new system, till after Briggs had communicated it to him; and even then he never made any mention of Briggs's communication.

4. That after that communication, Napier appeared anxious to state to the world his intention to alter the system, by introducing the notice of it into Wright's translation, (in such a manner as to give the English reader the impression, that such notice was also in his Latin original, contrary to truth;) also into his Rabdologia, and his Description of his original Logarithms; and all this without alluding, in the most distant manner, to the communication Briggs had made to him.

5. That when Briggs explained his system to Napier, so candidly, the latter said, he had thought of the same thing, but he had mentioned it to no one; and, of course, none but himself could know the truth: and, therefore, each must judge for himself.

6. That Briggs, finding his share of the invention was not noticed, expressed his hopes that the reason of the change of system, would be made to appear in a posthumous work of Napier's, shortly to be published. But the book came out without the expected notice! And then Briggs published a modest statement of the

the transaction, leaving the world to judge, without drawing any inference himself.

7. That Napier wanted the world to believe, either against evidence, or without evidence, that he was the inventor of the new system. Dr. Hutton's concluding language is, "It would have been more candid in Lord Napier, to have told the world, in the second edition of this book, that Mr. Briggs had mentioned this improvement to him, and that he had thereby been confirmed in the resolution he had already taken, before Mr. Briggs's communication with him, to adopt it in that his second edition, as being better fitted to the decimal notation of arithmetic, which was in general use. Such a declaration would have been but a piece of justice to Mr. Briggs; and he not having made it, cannot but incline us to suspect that Lord Napier was desirous that the world should ascribe to him alone, the merit of this very useful improvement of the logarithms, as well as that of having originally invented them; though, if the having first communicated an invention to the world be sufficient to entitle a man to the honour of having first invented it, Mr. Briggs had the better title to be called the first inventor of this happy improvement of the logarithms."

On the whole, I think every unprejudiced reader must admit, that while Briggs's conduct was modest, frank, disinterested, and noble, Napier's was close, uncandid, selfish, and ignoble; extremely dishonourable to the character of one, who had done so much for science in the invention of the original system. That Dr. Hutton's statement is correct, there can be no doubt: otherwise, Lord Buchan, and his coadjutor, would not have passed it over in silence; nor should we have seen a quarter of a century elapse, without any other attempt to weaken the effect of his statement, than the indirect one which has called forth these strictures.

Permit me just to say, farther, that near the era of the invention, there seemed no hesitation in ascribing this important improvement to Briggs. Thus, in a choice little set of Tables, by John Newton, printed in 1654, which I have recently laid my hands upon in our college library, the author speaks of his Tables, as differing not much from those which Master Henry Briggs, that famous mathematician of our age, hath long since published in his book, entituled, *Trigonometria Britannica*, to whom all future ages must acknowledge themselves obliged, for that rare invention of this kind of the Artificial Numbers; and had it been but well considered, his subdivision of each degree of the quadrant, into one hundred parts, deserves almost as high a commendation; by means whereof, the part proportional, may be obtained with much more ease, than by our vulgar tables.

But it is time to conclude. I am confident you are no more willing than I am, that the most respectable and most widely-circulated periodical publication of the present day, should lend its aid to the depreciation of a character, to whom science is so much indebted, as to Henry Briggs. And I therefore entertain strong hopes, that you will let the facts, here stated, speak for themselves, in the next Number of your valuable Magazine.

College, Camb. Your's, &c.
Oct. 10, 1809. PHILO-VERITAS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN account of the family of Wellesley cannot be uninteresting to your numerous readers; I therefore transmit a brief extract which I have made concerning them.

Sir Dudley Colley, Bart. succeeded his father in 1637, and was father of Elizabeth, who married Garret Wellesley, esq. of Meath, whose son leaving no issue, devised his whole property to Richard Colley, one of his mother's family. Sir Dudley was succeeded by Sir Henry, who, by his marriage, 1674, with Mary, daughter of Sir William Usher, had Henry and Richard. Henry, in 1719, married Lady Mary Hamilton, daughter of James, sixth Earl of Abercorn, and sister of Lady Elizabeth, who married William Brownlow, esq. and was mother of Elizabeth, who married John Vesey, first Lord Knapton, grandfather of the present Viscount De Vesci, and father of Viscountess Pery, and of Viscountess Northland, and of the wife of Sir Robert Staples, Bart. father of Isabella, who married Gerald Fitz-Gerald, esq. son of the late Right Honourable Colonel Fitz-Gerald, by his second wife, the younger daughter of ——— Mercer, esq. and co-heiress with her sister, the widow of Stephen Cassan, esq. of Queen's County, who died 1773. Richard Colley, before named, was the first who assumed the name Wellesley; was created Baron Mornington, 1746; and was father of Garret:

Garret: advanced 1760, to the titles of Viscount Wellesley, and Earl of Mornington, who by Anne Hill, a daughter of the first Viscount Dungannon, was father of Richard Colley, the present Marquis; of William, M.P. who, 1788, assumed the name of Pole; of Sir Arthur, K.B. born 1769, now Viscount Wellington; of Gerald, in holy orders; of Henry, a Lord of the Treasury, &c.

The present Marquis, was 1797, created Baron Wellesley of England, and in 1799, Marquis Wellesley of Ireland.

Your's, &c. W. W.

Wellington, Somersetshire, September 12, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE that, in your last Magazine, a "Gentleman of Bristol," announces for publication "a Selection from the *Hesperides* of Robert Herrick." He is doubtless not aware that, as long ago as the 1st of February last, I announced, in the second number of the new series of the "Cabinet," a similar selection. At the same time, as my wish to see Herrick in the hands of the modern reader is greater than my desire to place it there myself, I shall perhaps be inclined to wave my claim to the selection, in favour of the "Gentleman of Bristol," if he will do me the favour to communicate his plan to me, and to accept of my humble assistance to push so exquisite a poet into general notice. I beg him to address to me at Messrs. Gale and Curtis's, Paternoster-row, London.

Your's, &c.

THE EDITOR OF THE CABINET, N.S.

October 5, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is now several years since the public attention was considerably excited by the great number of forged bank-notes, then in circulation, and the frequent executions which were the consequence of various prosecutions on the part of the Bank of England, in different parts of the kingdom. A new description of water-mark was then invented, and the public were led to believe that it would obviate forgery for the future, being not only of very difficult execution, but an Act of Parliament was likewise obtained, by which any imitation thereof was made felony; a considerable number however of artists, and others well capable of judging upon the subject, were of a very different opinion, and the sentiments of several of the most eminent engravers were published in this Magazine, and in various other periodical works, in which they unanimously agreed, that the only way to prevent forgery in future, would be to have the plates so well executed, as to defy the imitation of bunglers in the art of engraving, and to combine the abilities of different artists in the same plate, so as to make the total difficulty amount nearly to impossibility.

This subject is now reviving with additional force, in consequence of the great number of bad notes now in circulation, and the alarming consideration that no fewer than ten persons were convicted at the late Lancaster assizes, of either forging or issuing these notes; the majority of whom are left for execution, and the remainder for fourteen years' transportation: these persons may be said to suffer from the obstinacy of the directors of the Bank and their advisers, who opposed the opinion of the most competent judges. Surely it is high time that a stop should be put to this alarming evil, especially when it can be proved to any disinterested person, that nothing is more practicable; but perhaps the emolument of the Solicitors, and Bank Engravers, is deemed of more consequence than the lives and morals of those unfortunate wretches, who are tempted to the commission of crime, by the facility of the operation. I do not fear contradiction when I assert, that any engraver's apprentice who has served two years, is fully competent to the execution of any plate issued by the Bank; and with regard to the water-mark, the mutilated state of the notes, frequently renders a critical or minute examination impracticable.

The unparalleled mode of ruling invented by Mr. Landseer, and some different specimens produced by a Mr. Haldane, will defy the imitation of the most skilful; a proper application therefore of their machinery, would form an excellent basis to build upon, in conjunction with the water-mark. The best writers and engravers of writing should then be employed in that department of the business, and the lovely figure of Britannia or Commerce (which has so long done credit to the taste and execution of Mr. Terry, the Bank Engraver,) might with good effect be superseded by a medallion, executed by Heath, Sharpe, Landseer, Fitler, or any other of our

respectable artists; whose burins would defy the imitation of those who at present support themselves by forgery, and whose lives are so frequently sacrificed to the offended laws of their country. It was a remark made many years ago, that if at the next conviction or execution of a criminal of this description, a Bank Director were compelled to share the same fate, the evil would immediately be remedied; and it seems as if some example of this kind were now necessary, in order to save the lives, and correct the morals, of numbers who are tempted to pursue this course of life, by the facility of imitating the execrable execution of a modern Bank-note. There is not a merchant in the kingdom whose bill-cheque is not more respectably turned out, and would consequently be more difficult of imitation.

It would be easy to enlarge upon the great injury sustained by the public, who are compelled to take these notes in payment, without having the means of detecting them if forged, (it being stated that there is a private office or sanctum sanctorum for that express purpose, the secret of which is confided to two or three persons only); and should one bill or ten thousand be declared by them to be forgeries, without any alleged proof, the unfortunate holder has no redress whatever, and his character and situation in life may alone skreen him from prosecution, and perhaps being convicted and hanged into the bargain, as an accomplice in the fraud.

Upon this very important subject, the result of the enquiries I have made, justify me in asserting, that nothing is more possible than to accomplish the desired end of preventing forgery, and at the same time of issuing such notes as the country has a right to expect, and indeed ought to require from an assurance of their being genuine.

Your's, &c. I. L. P.

Manchester, Sept. 1809.

For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGY.

ACCOUNT *of a remarkable* METEOR, *communicated by an* OFFICER *of one of his* MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

ON the 29th of May of the last year (1808), at eleven at night, ship time, and about 26 minutes after eleven, Greenwich time, being on the ship's quarter-deck, latitude 35. 29. longitude 6. 17. Cape Spartel bearing N. E. by E. easterly, distant nine leagues, saw a luminous meteor, *apparently* of the size of the mouth of a wine-glass, or, in other words, of that of a billiard ball, in a position almost due west, and moving slowly, in a nearly horizontal direction, toward the south. It had a vivid train, like that of a comet, which, when it had shot some length, diminished in extent, and spread its fan. The meteor now burst, and separated into seven or eight smaller ones, which preserved the same nearly horizontal direction with the large one, until they disappeared.

S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the subjoined specimen of a series of Letters, descriptive of the county of Glocester generally, but more particularly of the town and neighbourhood of Cheltenham, should meet your approbation, your affording it an early insertion in your Magazine, will oblige

Your's, &c. H.

Cheltenham, July 6, 1808.

I hasten, my dear friend, to comply with your request, although diffident of my ability, to describe, and to delineate, with that effect, which would be gratifying to you, and flattering to myself. But before I introduce to your notice this fashionable place of resort, and such interesting objects as are in its immediate vicinity, allow me to present you with a brief sketch of the county in which they are situated. For this purpose, however, do not expect that I shall have recourse to the voluminous collections of provincial topography, to ascertain its extent and admeasurement, the number of its towns and villages, the conjectural etymology of their names, and the former and present possessors of manors and mansions; neither shall I fatigue your attention with the tedious recapitulation of Roman remains, dismantled castles, dilapidated abbeys, and extinct genealogies. All these I leave to *their* consideration who delight to traverse the trackless wilds of provincial inquiry, or fathom the depths of antiquarian research. Think not, however, that I am disposed to undervalue the labour that has been bestowed on the relics of past ages, or to question the utility of the local historian. No! to the one we are indebted for the discovery, or preservation, of the many remains of ancient art, that stimulate modern ingenuity; and to the other, we owe the merit of having filled up many a chasm,

chasm, in our great national narrative, and of supplying the requisite colouring to many a character of which an outline only could *there* be given.

The subjects I shall have to notice are many and various; but my perambulations will be guided by some previous acquaintance with the objects of my pursuit; and my remarks will be the result of personal observation, aided by some literary knowledge. The desolate grandeur that marks the hills, and the picturesque beauties that distinguish the vallies, the commercial activity of the towns, and the quiet gloom of the deserted fabric that is fast mouldering to dust, will each claim attention in its turn.

Glocestershire appears, from the earliest times, to have been a conspicuous part of the kingdom. I will not take upon me to affirm, that the Aborigines inhabiting this tract, were more civilized, or better informed, than their surrounding neighbours; but certain it is, that it made a more distinguished figure on the page of ancient, than it does on that of modern, history; and the estimation in which it was held by the Romans, is clearly indicated by the numerous antiquities that have been discovered within its borders. On very many of the hills, traces of Roman encampments are still visible; nor is it improbable that the broken surface of some parts of the county, beautifully intersected with wood and water, induced many Romans of rank to form settlements, in situations that bore some resemblance to the romantic irregularity of their native soil. The Britons, indeed, while under the Roman yoke, made some progress in civilization and the arts. Where, therefore, fragments of sepulchral memorials, baths, and tessellated pavements, have so frequently been excavated, many Romans, or Romanized Britons, must have dwelt. Cirencester, we know, was their great metropolis, the resort of pleasure and amusement; while Glocester, and the hills above the Severn, were their strong military positions. Several of their great roads also crossed the county in many directions, and gave easy access to the different stations with which they communicated.

I need not here detail to you those causes that induced the Romans to quit Britain, after possessing it for near five centuries. Of the important changes that immediately succeeded this grand event, we have little knowledge. The empire of the emancipated Britons was soon entirely abolished, and the reins of government seized, by the hardy and well-disciplined Saxons. This province afterwards formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia, and it then became the seat of regal splendour; for it is recorded to have contained no less than three royal habitations. These were situated at Winchcomb, Oxendon, and Kingstanly; the first of which is now an inconsiderable town, and the two latter insignificant villages. I shall not, my good friend, trespass upon your patience, by tracing the regular history of the county down to the present period. It would, in truth, comprise but few circumstances of general interest. The various castles that it once contained, evidence the power, opulence, and number, of its knights and barons; while the many religious institutions, of which it justly boasted, were a certain index of its fertility and wealth.

The hand of Nature may, with justice, be said to have divided Glocestershire into four separate districts, that differ essentially, both in appearance, soil, and produce. The first of these is "Coteswold," or the hill part, which has been long celebrated for the number and excellence of its sheep. The second is the "Vale," through which flows the Severn, whose banks are agreeably diversified with rich pastures, fruitful orchards, and extensive tracts of arable land. The third division is commonly called the "Bottoms;" and these, from the abundance of water with which they are supplied, have long been the seat of the woollen-manufactory. The fourth part is the "Forest of Dean," which is universally known to be a royal domain, covered with valuable timber, and rich in mineral productions.

An extensive range of hills, clothed in many places with wood, stretches itself obliquely across the county, from the borders of Warwickshire and Worcestershire to the verge of Somersetshire. These are usually denominated from the parishes in or near which they are situated; and as the high roads frequently pass over them, the admiring traveller is presented with a rich variety of scenes, of great extent, and almost unequalled picturesque beauty.

Each district, however, possesses its appropriate characteristic features. Those exhibited, by what is strictly termed "Coteswold," are dreary and wild in the extreme; hence the traveller from the metropolis receives an unfavourable impression from that part of the county which

which he first enters. The heights here want that bold Alpine character, embellished with the jutting crag, the deep glen, and the foaming torrent, which is elsewhere seen in excellent perfection, on a smaller scale. The hills are usually of gentle ascent, and their summits present an extensive tract of country, unmarked by any prominent irregularity of surface. It is for the most part cultivated; but the stone fences that divide the fields give a barren aspect even to this improved state of the soil; and the unsatisfied eye searches in vain for hedges and trees, to enliven the dreary prospect. Sometimes, indeed, spots of great beauty occur. The solitary farm, once, perhaps, a manorial residence, is seen peeping through its ancient rookery of elms; and the straggling village, often embowered in trees, here and there decorates the winding valley; while streams, distinguished, and even named, from the meandring course they take, at once fertilize and adorn the face of the country.

Some degree of uniformity is a defect connected with the very nature of vale scenery. But, perhaps, the "Vale of Glocester" suffers less than almost any other from this cause. Bounded on one side by its native chain of hills, occasionally fringed or clothed with wood, and these, too, frequently protruding their abrupt declivities on the plain beneath; skirted, on the other, by the gigantic heights of Malvern, the romantic swell of May-hill, with its tufted summit, and by the blue mountains of Cambria, melting into the clouds; intersected by the majestic Severn, whose margin is lined by the forest, and whose channel, as it approaches the ocean, expands to a width that assumes the grandeur of a vast lake:—such an assemblage as this may surely atone for the unceasing repetition of fertile meadows, clustering trees, and scattered hamlets. For, however destructive the sameness of these objects may prove to picturesque effects, they cannot fail to excite the most grateful emotions in the benevolent and feeling mind.

I know of no term, that so significantly and appropriately designates the tract which I am now about to notice, as the vulgar appellation of the "Bottoms." This name is confined to several delightful little vallies, which are formed by hills of comparatively inconsiderable height, that here intersect the county in various directions. Most of these were originally covered with wood, and they are still embellished by many valuable remains of their ancient clothing. From the summits of some of these hills, the most complete panoramic views are exhibited. The distant prospect includes the "Vale," in which the course of the Severn from Kingsroad to Worcester can plainly be traced; while the home-view comprehends the numberless beauties which the bounteous hand of Nature has unsparingly distributed over this charming district. The gentle declivities on the sides of the vallies are thickly dotted with cottages, and the bold projections finely shaded with foliage. Streams burst forth from almost every bank; and these, rushing into the valley, unite in one common channel, and form in each "Bottom" a rapid current. On the banks of these waters are dispersed the various mills which are employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth, and the splendid residences of those engaged in this branch of trade are on every side to be seen, decorated with all the elegance that bespeaks commercial opulence. In fine, the diversity of objects that here arrest the attention, is novel and striking; for miniature representations of the sublime and the beautiful follow each other in uninterrupted succession. Sometimes we are reminded of the once peaceful vales of Switzerland, and we gaze with rapture on the romantic knoll, crowned with a cluster of spreading beeches; the sequestered glen, variegated by the rugged crag that starts from its side, ornamented by the tangled bushes scattered on its surface, and washed by the rivulet that bursts from its bosom. Again, we are surprised with the Alpine character which this Protean scenery assumes, and view with new pleasure the abrupt declivity, that threatens to impede our progress; the bold cliff, fringed with verdure; the hanging woods; the impetuous torrent; and the straggling habitations, that appear almost inaccessible. Here population seems greatly to have flourished, and here every thing wears the exhilarating aspect of industry and comfort.

The fourth division only remains now to be noticed; and I shall not detain you by entering into a disquisition on the peculiarities of forest scenery. The forlorn sameness of a continued succession of trees is universally felt; but the "Forest of Dean" exhibits a wildness and variety that forms a delightful contrast to the cultivated fertility of the "Vale," on which it borders. Its grand characteristic beauty consists of a general inequality

equality of surface, embellished with the various tints of verdure, that arise from the happy mixture of oak, beech, birch, and holly. This, again, is occasionally diversified with fine breaks of lawn, sprinkled with thickets, and interspersed with hollows, through which wind little rivulets, that impart a ferruginous tinge to the earth and stones over which they pass. Sometimes an eminence will disclose a fine sweep of woodland, or rustic group of cottages, a half-concealed spire, or the dim undulating outline of distant mountains; while here and there fantastic tufts of underwood, of hawthorn, or of briers, intermixed with pollards, and now and then with fine full-grown trees, form a picturesque assemblage, of which the effect is exquisite.

I cannot, my good friend, pay your taste so bad a compliment, as to suppose that you are fatigued with the excursive range we have thus taken through this delightful region. You will perceive, that I have here merely given a bird's-eye view of the picturesque features of the county; but I shall hereafter take occasion to describe more circumstantially the prominent objects of attention, which each district presents. Should my endeavours to promote your gratification prove successful, consider it, I entreat you, as an evidence of the lasting regard of, Your's, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE frequently noticed that coal-works in Wales are interrupted by what the colliers term the Damp, but which is nothing else than an excess of hydrogen gas. This circumstance is often afflicting to humanity; for it is not unusual for the gas to take fire from the lighted candles attempted to be introduced into the work; the damp, on such occasions, burns with a blue flame; explosions* ensue, and very often the miners in the work, and the winders at the mouth of the pit, fall victims to this inevitable catastrophe. The coal-mines belonging to Lord Cawdor, at Lanlash, in Carmarthenshire, were, about a month past, annoyed with this damp, which rendered the miners heavy and sleepy, and made it impossible for them to keep in their lights. Being informed of the circumstance by William Dafydd, of Tuyha, the present overseer of the works, I requested him to slacken a few lumps of fresh lime in the level, or subterraneous passage made by the miners in digging out the coals; having an idea that the carbonic acid gas produced by throwing a few lumps of lime into a little water, would correct the air in the works, and make it more favourable to inhalation and combustion. The overseer complied with my request, and sent me word next day, that the experiment was attended with success, and the miners enabled to go on with the works. The prevalence of the damp in coal mines is so general, and its effects so dangerous, by privation of lives, that I conceived this success in applying a cheap and rational remedy, should be known to the public; that knowledge cannot be better promulgated, than through the medium of your extensively-circulated, and most useful publication. Your's, &c. JOHN JONES.

Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.

* The writer rather questions the propriety of the term explosion, or loud explosion, as the lectures on chemistry denominate the sound caused by the combustion of a combination of gases: he has sometimes set on fire, in a quart bottle, with a little water at the bottom to protect his hand, a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen gases, and to determine whether the sound was from explosion, or from impletion, has placed a small cork in the neck of the bottle; on every occasion, the cork has been driven in with violence into the bottle; he must therefore submit this circumstance to professed chemists; and more particularly, as his present laborious profession is as distant from the subject, as law is from physics.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL SURVEY OF LESSING'S WORKS.

(Continued from p. 459, vol. 27.)

THE foregoing scene will have given a sufficient idea of the chaste poetic spirit, and equitably philosophic temper, which pervades this didactic drama. The chief interest of the piece hinges on a *discovery*, as the critics technically call it, that the monk of Libanon is the lost brother of Saladin, father to Conrade and to Recha. The art of the poet has especially been displayed in the delineation of the principal character. On the monk of Libanon, the *Christian* virtues are accumulated without reserve. He is the idea of that peculiar form of perfection, to which the precepts of the Gospel tend to direct the moral efforts of mankind. In Lessing's opinion, probably, it is inexpedient that all men should endeavour to model themselves after the same canon of virtue. Let each carry to the highest attainable excellence, that sort

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of utility, to which his nature, his sentiments, and his situation, most emphatically dispose him; but let each accustom himself, not merely to tolerate, but to admire, in their respective adapted situations, diverse and antagonist forms of opinion, and of character. The monk of Libanon may be an object of purer veneration, than even Nathan the Wise; but every man is not bound to accomplish himself for the convent.

To the dramatic, succeed the theological, works of Lessing; they are not numerous, but have been very impressive in his country.

A critical analysis of them would scatter curious speculations, but is ill adapted for the nature of a periodical publication.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NARRATIVE *of a* TOUR *through* BENGAL, BAHAR, *and* OUDE, *to* AGRA, DELHI, *and other* PLACES *in the* INTERIOR *of* HINDUSTAN, *undertaken in the* YEARS, 1794, 1795, 1796, *and* 1797.

(Continued from p. 150.*)*

ON the 6th of February, I arrived at Mongheer, a town of some note, pleasantly situated on the south bank of the river; it is a place of great antiquity, and has been a military post for several centuries. The English had formerly a brigade stationed here; but since the frontiers have been so widely extended, it has been converted into an invalid garrison. The fort was built by Sultan Sujah, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and is now in a very ruinous state; but being flanked on one side by the Ganges, and having a wide and deep ditch surrounding the remainder, it is very capable of being converted into a place of defence, on any sudden emergency. There is a small expense magazine in it, under the care of an ordnance-officer, with a pretty little armoury, containing five or six thousand stand of arms in excellent order. The commanding officer has a very elegant and commodious house, pleasantly situated on a rising ground, which commands a beautiful view of the river, meandring through a rich and highly-cultivated country: the other officers have comfortable Bungaloes* erected at their own expense, for which they have an allowance from government called Batta. This place and Buxar, are the principal invalid stations on the Bengal Establishment. This excellent institution reflects the highest honour on the liberality and humanity of the East India Company. A large tract of country, skirting the foot of the Baugilpore hills, and stretching westward to the vicinity of Patna, has been apportioned in different allotments, to the veteran Seapoys, who, from length of services, or from wounds received in action, are entitled to the grateful remuneration of their employers. The plan of this institution, was originally conceived by Mr. Cleveland, and recommended by him to Mr. Hastings, under whose auspices it was begun; but the variety of important events which crowded on each other during the government of that great and enlightened man, prevented its completion; and it was not until the administration of Lord Cornwallis, that it attained its present systematic form. Sixteen years is the period of service which entitles a Seapoy to be placed on the Invalid Establishment; if at the end of that time he applies for it, and is sufficiently active and vigorous for garrison duty, he is enrolled on the strength of one of the invalid battalions, of which there are two, consisting of three thousand five hundred men, from which, in course of time, he is removed to the Tannah Establishment, when he receives a certain number of biggahs* of jungle ground, agreeably to the rank he held in his corps, rent free, during his own and the next life; the third possessor pays a small quit-rent, which continues one life more, and at the expiration of that, it reverts to government, and is placed on the same footing as the rest of the country. It is wonderful how soon the land is cleared and brought into an agricultural state; every Hindu has such a number of relations and bhaee bunds,† that he soon collects a sufficient number to form a little colony on his new estate; a village is quickly erected, and the jungle removed by their united exertions; the ground is then parcelled out amongst them at a certain rent per biggah, which enables the veteran to enjoy the "otium cum dignitate" the remainder of his days. Government gains annually an increase of its territorial revenue, and secures an inexhaustible nursery of recruits for the army.

About ten or eleven miles from Mong-

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* Temporary habitations, the walls of which are mud or clay, with sloping thatched roofs.

* A biggah is about one-third of an English acre.

† People of his own cast or tribe.

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heer towards the south east, is the village of Sitakoon, celebrated for its hot springs: there are several baths or wells, two of which are under the care of some Brahmins, who will not allow any body to profit by their mineral virtues without a previous application to themselves, accompanied by certain offerings, indispensably necessary to conciliate the favour of the deity, under whose auspices the springs are placed, and by whom they are endowed with their healing qualities: the water is deemed efficacious for scrophulous cases by outward application; and taken internally, it promotes appetite and digestion, by removing obstructions in the liver, spleen, and mesenteric glands. Jars filled from the two hallowed springs, are sent to distant parts of the country to the rajahs and great men, who are unable, from illness or indolence, to enjoy its virtues at the fountain-head. The other springs possess equal virtue, but Brahminical cunning has contrived to destroy their reputation among the Hindus.

The day of my arrival at Mongheer, happened to be the anniversary of the storming of Tippoo's lines, before Seringapatam, by Lord Cornwallis; and on my reaching head-quarters to pay my respects to the commanding officer, I found all the ladies and gentlemen of the garrison assembled in honour of the day. I was favoured with a very polite invitation to join them in the festival, which I the more readily accepted, as I found among the party, some gentlemen of my acquaintance, who were proceeding by land to Patna; and as they were amply provided with tents, carriage, cattle, and other conveniences, they obligingly gave me an invitation to accompany them, which I gladly accepted, as it gave me a better opportunity of seeing the country, than I had hitherto enjoyed; besides the pleasure of agreeable company, which my solitary travelling thus far, rendered particularly desirable. Accordingly on the 14th, we commenced our march for Patna. The party consisted of two officers going to join their corps at Danapore, a gentleman settled at Patna in the commercial line, and an indigo-planter proceeding to Ghazeepore: the officers were attended by a guard of twenty Seapoys, which, with our numerous servants and followers, gave a respectable appearance to our encampment. We generally commenced our march at day-break, and seldom exceeded ten miles a-day; and that our people might have time to get on with the tents and pitch them on the new ground, we made excursions into the neighbouring villages, and amused ourselves with shooting until about nine o'clock, when we reached the encampment, and sat down to a comfortable breakfast. The tents were always pitched in a tope, or under the branches of a banyan tree, to guard us against the effects of the sun, which have already began to feel rather powerful, while the increased heat of the atmosphere, and the short dusty whirlwinds which began to make their appearance, denoted that the setting in of the hot westerly blasts might soon be expected. These whirlwinds are very common from about the middle of February, to the latter end of March, and are excessively unpleasant and disagreeable: they rise suddenly, and whirling round with great rapidity, carry the dust, and other light matters that get within their sphere of action, to a considerable height into the air. The natives, particularly the Hindus, have a great abhorrence and dread of them, from a superstitious idea that they contain an evil spirit, who, if they are not on their guard, will seize them as his prey: on this account, they take great pains to avoid them; but should one come on so suddenly as to involve them in its vortex, they mutter a short prayer, then roar out "Jou Shytaun"* with all their might, spitting all the time to show their detestation, and clapping their hands to frighten the fiend. When the whirlwind has spent itself and left them unhurt, they congratulate each other on the victory they have gained over the evil one, which they ascribe to the purification they underwent that morning in the Ganges, or to the timely aid of the particular deity to whom they are in the habits of making their pious offerings, and whose protection they mentally invoke in the hour of peril.

The distance from Mongheer to Patna, is about one hundred miles, through a country rich in cultivation, from the industry of the invalid Seapoys, and their descendants, who occupy a considerable part of it; immense fields of wheat and barley extended as far as the eye could reach; the villages looked clean and cheerful, and the inhabitants were civil and obliging, without the fawning and timid servility which characterize the same class of people in Bengal. In the cool of the evening, a hoary veteran, who had

* Satan avaunt.

risen through the usual gradations, to the rank of a Subadar, and fought under Clive, Coote, or Goddard, might be seen reposing on a Charpauee, under the shade of a Banyan tree, "fighting all his battles o'er again," to a numerous audience. In another place, a weaver employed at his loom in the open air, while a relation, or friend, beguiled his labours, with the delightful twanging of a *Serindah, the notes of which afforded these untutored sons of nature, the most ravishing delight; although it is probable, the ears of an English or Italian professor, would have been horribly tortured. The mild and chaste deportment of the women cannot escape observation; they are seen going with their brass pots to draw water from the wells, with downcast eye, and regular pace, regardless of what occurs on the right or the left; nor did our foreign appearance seem to excite the least curiosity. One of the officers, and myself, went towards a well, where there were about ten or a dozen assembled. On our near approach, they all turned their backs to us, and one with a timid voice, said, "Nuzdeek† mut aou hum loag gireesht rendee. We immediately obeyed the order, and left them to their labours: it must, however, be observed, that several men of the village were not far off, apparently watching our progress, which no doubt had an effect upon the women, as they were well aware of the punishment which awaited them, if known to converse with strangers of a different religion and cast to themselves; for their voluptuous forms, and piercing black eyes, tempered by the shade of long and beautiful eye-lashes, bespeak them not indifferent to the attentions of the other sex. I must, however, do them the justice to say, that in all my travels in different and remote parts of Hindustan, I have uniformly found the generality of Hindu women, possess much simplicity, mildness, and modesty, of character. Most of the villages had small serais, for the accommodation of travellers; and at regular distances, of about three or four miles, I observed excellent wells, lined with brick and stone, and surrounded by a parapet, about two feet high. Most of these wells were sunk by order of the Emperor, Shere Sha, of the Patan Dynasty, in the sixteenth century. He is generally deemed an Usurper, from having expelled Humayoon, the second Moghul Emperor, from the throne; a romantic account of whose escape, and adventures in the desert, is fully detailed in Dow's marvellous History of Hindustan. Shere Sha's usurpation, however, was beneficial to the people; for he did more real service during his short reign, than his two Moghul predecessors did in treble the number of years. Among many other public works of utility, he caused wells to be sunk at short distances from each other, through all the great roads in the empire, and trees to be planted near them, to shelter travellers from the fervid heat of the sun. Those who have experienced the luxury of water and shade, in travelling during the hot season within the tropics, can best appreciate the value of his gift. I have frequently seen groups of travellers, of various descriptions, reposing under the branches of these trees, during the noon-day heat; devotees, proceeding on a pilgrimage to Ghyah, Benares, and other holy places; Buneahs and Gosseyns travelling on commercial business, and sturdy Moghuls, and Patans, seeking military employment, intermixed with camels, horses, bullocks, palanquins, &c. forming altogether a very picturesque scene, and frequently presenting lively images of the manners and customs of the Eastern nations, three thousand years ago, as handed down to us in Scripture. We had frequent applications from the villagers, and sometimes from the travellers, for medical aid: all Europeans, of whatever rank or professions, are supposed by the natives, who reside at a distance from our towns and cantonments, to be wonderfully skilled in the healing art; and applications for medicines are sure to be made, whether they are afflicted with any ailment or not. We had many opportunities of exercising our Esculapian skill, during this march; and as the disorders were mostly imaginary, I doubt not but we effected many capital cures.

We were visited one evening by a set of jugglers, who craved permission to exhibit their skill, for our diversion; which being granted, they proceeded to perform a great variety of very pleasing deceptions, particularly that of the Mango tree, which I dare say most gentlemen who have resided any time in Bengal, or the upper provinces, have had opportunities of seeing. A Mango stone was buried in the ground before our faces, with sundry strange grimaces, and affected incantations by the jugglers; in a short space of time, a slender tree was observed

* The Hindustanee violin.

† Dont come near, we are modest women.

observed to sprout up from the spot, which, in the course of an hour, grew the height of four or five feet, with an exuberant foliage, and several green mangoes, which we were requested to pluck and taste; the process was certainly very adroitly managed, and excited a considerable degree of pleasure and surprise. The whole tribe of slight-of-hand men in Europe are mere bunglers, when compared with the jugglers of India; their deceptions are so admirably executed, and some of their performances of such a strange nature, that the ignorant and superstitious natives, believing as they do all the enchantments described in such books as the Arabian Nights Entertainment, may well ascribe to them necromantic powers. Even some pious Roman catholic missionaries have gravely asserted, that the jugglers on the coast of Coromandel had dealings with the devil, as their feats were beyond the reach of human power. Without subscribing to the opinions of those reverend fathers, I must confess, that many of their actions are very wonderful, and one of them in particular has been pronounced by surgeons, eminently skilled in the anatomy of the human body, to be impossible. What I allude to is, the circumstance of a man thrusting a sword down his own throat, up to the hilt, without receiving any injury. With all due submission to these learned anatomists, who decide so dogmatically on the impossibility of the thing, I must beg to state, that I have seen it performed by the Pandarums, at Madras, above a dozen times; and I doubt not, but there are hundreds of people in England, who have seen it also; there was no deception, no trick whatever, but an absolute deglutition of the blade of a sword, formed like a cut and thrust, but blunt at the point and edges. I examined it minutely, and found it to be a real and substantial piece of cold iron; the man threw his head back, so as to bring the passage of the throat in a straight line with the stomach, he then took the sword in both his hands, and inserted it with great care, until the whole was engulphed, and the hilt only remained out of his mouth. I once saw it performed before several gentlemen, among whom was the surgeon of an Indiaman, then at anchor in Madras roads; he was very sceptical on the subject, until it was fairly brought to issue, when the reality of the circumstance excited his extreme astonishment; he desired the man to repeat the operation, and when at length all his doubts were removed, he made the Pandarum a proposal, to go with him to Europe, in consideration of which, he would give him *one thousand pagodas on the spot, a like sum on his arrival in England, with his expenses there, and other advantages. The tenth part of this sum would have been a fortune to the man, and for that amount he would have attended him all his life, in any part of the peninsula of India; but his cast was an insuperable barrier to his going on board a ship, to the great mortification and disappointment of the doctor. I should not have entered into so prolix a statement of this affair, were I not well assured that there are many people in England, particularly professional men, who regard the circumstance as a mere travelling romance; and it is not many months since I dined at a friend's house, with a large party, whom I found on my entrance, exercising their risible faculties, at the expense of a gentleman, who had arrived a short time before from India, and entertained them with an account of what he had seen in that country; they swallowed sundry relations of dancing elephants, musical snakes, flying foxes, and other strange things, but they could not swallow the sword; no, that stuck in their throats, and occasioned a tickling which brought on the risibility I observed, on my first entrance. The gentleman, understanding that I had been in India, appealed to me for the truth of his narration. I confirmed it, without hesitation; but some of the company did not seem to be convinced, and the gentleman has since acquired the nick-name, of the sword-eater. I shall dismiss the subject with observing, that there are many circumstances which occur daily in the streets of Calcutta and other towns of India, which would be deemed fabulous by the good people of this country; and, on the contrary, the narration of many things that are common in the streets of London, would, by the natives of Hindustan, be attributed to the fertile imagination of a prolific brain; due credit ought, therefore, to be attached to such relations, although they do not come within the immediate scope of our conceptions.

On the 24th, we arrived at Patna, the capital of Bahar, and experienced the most polite and friendly reception at †Chalees Suttoon, the hospitable man-

* Four hundred pounds sterling.

† The Palace of forty pillars.

sion of Mr. Blake. This gentleman was mint, and assay-master, a post he owed entirely to his own merit, which modest and unassuming, as real merit always is, a discriminating government duly appreciated and, by appointing him to the office, reflected as much credit upon itself by its judicious selection, as upon him in being the object of it. Mr. Blake was so obliging, as to accompany us round the several departments of the mint, and to explain the principles on which the different machines were constructed. Most of them were inventions of his own, and tended greatly to simplify the work, and to save a vast deal of manual labour; but in bringing them to perfection, he had many difficulties to encounter, arising principally from the opposition to his plans, by the *Shroffs and Soucars of the city. These people, spared neither trouble nor expense, in counteracting his views, in consequence of his appointment proving a death-blow, to the lucrative traffic they carried on, by adulterating and debasing the coin; a practise they had exercised with impunity, in consequence of the mint having heretofore been under their own management. They bribed the native workmen, to obstruct the action of the machines;—the Brahmins were employed to fulminate their anathemas against those who resisted the temptation; and every art was made use of to overturn the system, which government had so wisely planned, and Mr. Blake so ably executed: that gentleman, however, by dint of perseverance, and an active attention to every branch of the business, himself surmounted all difficulties, and brought the coinage to a state of beauty and elegance, unknown before in that part of India. Still much remains to be done, before the mint is brought to that state of perfection, it ought to possess; and there is no grievance which calls more loudly for redress, than the loss arising to individuals from the various species of rupees, that are current in the Company's dominions: there are Dacca Rupees, Moorshedabad Rupees, Patna Rupees, Benares Rupees, and many others, all of which are nominally of the same value, but they differ materially in intrinsic worth, and each of them is current only in the province where it is coined, to the great detriment, inconvenience, and loss of travellers, merchants, and manufacturers. The Moorshedabad Rupee is intrinsically about three per centum better than any other; but on my arrival at Patna, I was obliged to pay a Shroff five per cent. to exchange them for the current coin of the place; consequently my real loss was eight per cent. This on a large sum is a very serious consideration, and a remittance by bills of exchange is still heavier, owing to the business being entirely in the hands of the Shroffs, who settle the exchange of the day, to suit their own purposes; and whether any other person is the drawer or purchaser of a bill, the Hoondaoon, that is, the Exchange, is always against him. Attempts have been made by government, to suppress this evil, but hitherto without effect; the Shroffs possess not only all the monied influence, but the greatest part of the actual specie in the Peninsula passes through their hands; there are individuals among them, worth three or four millions of pounds sterling; and these overgrown Leviathans in wealth can at any time fix the rate of exchange between one city and another, and even distress government, should it oppose their rapacious and inordinate cupidity. When Lord Cornwallis endeavoured to correct the abuses which prevailed in the Bazar of Calcutta, respecting the exchange on gold mohurs, and issued a proclamation for that purpose; the Shroffs shut up their shops to a man, not a rupee could be changed, and all business was at a stand, until the obnoxious order was rescinded.

The first step towards breaking this oppressive and dangerous influence, is to have but one coin of each denomination current throughout the British provinces; and to have them impressed with the King's head, and appropriate Latin inscriptions, like the money in England. This measure would tend to facilitate the course of exchange, and prevent that inundation of base coin, which at present circulates through our Eastern possessions. The money is at present impressed with the name and titles, in Persian characters, of the nominal Emperor of the House of Timur, a poor blind and unfortunate old man, dependant upon a subordinate* chief of the Marattah republic, for his daily subsistence; continuing his name therefore on the coin of

* Money-changers and bankers.

* This tour took place before the Marattah war, and the consequent emancipation of the old Emperor from Marattah thraldrom, by Lord Lake.

a country, which neither yields him a revenue, nor acknowledges his authority, is only a mockery of his fallen and degraded state, and unworthy of a great and powerful nation, whose sovereignty is fully established on a firm, and unequivocal basis. The next and principal step, towards equalizing the rate of exchange, is the establishment of a national bank, on a broad and solid foundation, capable of withstanding the united influence of the native bankers; an act of government should be passed to give a legality, and currency to its notes, in all parts of the provinces, and the collectors of the revenue should be directed to receive them from the Zemindars, in payment of their rents; this measure would stamp a value upon them among the cautious Hindu villagers, and pave the way to a general circulation, which would consequently preclude the necessity of applying to the Shroffs for remittances, as a bank-note can as easily be conveyed in a letter, as the Hoondhee of a native banker.

There are many people both in India and in England, who have made this business their particular study, and are much better qualified to deliver their sentiments, in a regular and digested plan, than myself; and I only hope, the few crude observations which I have made, may induce them to employ their talents in arranging a system of such general benefit, as the emancipation of commerce from the griping fangs of Hindu money-changers.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

PLANS *of* REFORM *in the* REPRESENTATION *of the* COMMONS *in* PARLIAMENT.

No. II.

THE sub-committee appointed by a general meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster, published a Report of a Plan of Reform, with a most argumentative and eloquent introduction.

The Report is as underneath:—

Plan for taking the Suffrages of the People, at the Election of Representatives to serve in Parliament.

Art. I. That each county be divided into as many districts, as it is entitled to elect Representatives, each district claiming one Representative.

Art. II. That the division of the county into districts, be constituted in such a manner, that each district contain nearly an equal number of males, competent to vote in elections; regard being had as much as may be to the parochial divisions of the kingdom, so that each division comprehend a certain number of parishes. And moreover, that each district receive its denomination from the parish, containing the greatest number of electors.

Art. III. That the election of Representatives to serve in Parliament, be held annually through England and Wales, on the first Tuesday in July; that the election commence between the hours of Eight and Eleven, and be finally closed before the sun-set of the same day.

Art. IV. That the male inhabitants of this country, (aliens, minors, criminals, and insane persons excepted,) be admitted to vote at the election of Representatives; subject only to the forms, provisions, and regulations, specified in this report.

V. That the number of Representatives, returned by the inhabitants of each county of England and Wales, be settled for the term of seven years, next ensuing, according to the following schedule:—

That the county of Rutland, and the two Universities, return each two Representatives	2— 6
The counties of Huntingdon and Westmoreland, each three	3— 6
The county of Bedford, five	5— 5
Berkshire, Cumberland, Herefordshire, each six	6—18
Bucks, Cambridgeshire, with Ely, Hertfordshire, Dorset, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, each seven	7—42
Leicestershire	8— 8
Sussex, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, each nine	9—27
Cheshire, Cornwall, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, Salop, Staffordshire, each ten	10—60
Hampshire, Wiltshire, each eleven	11—22
Gloucestershire	13—13
Essex, Surrey, with Southwark, each sixteen	16—32
Lincolnshire, seventeen	17—17
Kent, Lancashire, Somerset, Suffolk, each eighteen	18—72
Durham (Bishoprick,) with Northumberland, Devon, each twenty-one	21—42
Norfolk, twenty-two	22—22
Wales with Monmouth, thirty	30—30
Middlesex with London, and Westminster, forty five	45—45
Yorkshire, forty-six	46—46
Total	513

Art.

Art. VI. That an exact roll be kept of the male inhabitants competent to vote in each parish, continued down to the first Tuesday in June; and that no person be permitted to give his suffrage, whose name is not found in that roll. That this roll be delivered in upon oath of the Clergyman, Church-wardens, or other officers of the parish, to the Church-wardens of that parish or district, where the poll is taken.

Art. VII. That the Sheriffs, together with all the Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Aldermen, and Magistrates, form in each county a grand inquest for allotting the districts, in due proportion, to the male inhabitants competent to vote, and for denominating the same; and that such inquest be finally settled, and notice of the allotment given to each parish, comprehended in the district, within the term of ten days after the first Tuesday in June.

Art. VIII. That the election of the Representatives of the people, be made at the principal town or village of the district.

Art. IX. That the poll of each district be taken by ballot; under the conduct of the Church-wardens of the parish in the district where the election is made.

Art. X. The Church-wardens of the district, at the close of the poll, shall declare the name of the person elected, and certify the same to the sheriff, in order to its being transmitted to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Art. XI. That the annual Session of Parliament shall commence upon the first Thursday in November, unless some extraordinary event, or urgent national business, should make it indisputably requisite for the Crown to assemble it before that period.

Art. XII. That the Session terminate upon the last day of April, unless the national business should be sooner dispatched; the Crown, nevertheless, having power to prolong the Session beyond the stated period if any urgent business remain unsettled; in which case, the Parliament may continue its sitting, to the first Tuesday in July.

Art. XIII. That all Members of the Common's House of Parliament, before taking their seats, declare upon oath, that they do not hold any office or emolument at the will of the Crown or of any Lord of Parliament, that they will give due attendance to business, and act with fidelity to the people, in the discharge of their important trust.

Art. XIV. That all Members serving in Parliament, be entitled to reasonable wages, according to the wholesome practice of ancient times.

Art. XV. That all election causes be finally decided by Jury, before the Judges of Assize.

Art. XVI. That every person competent to give his suffrage as an elector, be also esteemed qualified to be elected, to serve his country in Parliament.

(Signed) By order of the Sub-committee,
G. Brand Hollis*, Chairman.

May 27, 1780. Your's, &c.
Capel Lofft.

Erratum. No. I. p. 254, line 17, for "state in the *subject*," read, "state in the *abstract*."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Sir,

In that entertaining department of your Magazine, called "Extracts from the Port Folio of a Man of Letters," for October last, under the head "Mosaic," is the following query:—"Whence is the name derived?"—Your conributor to that article then proceeds to state, that "the first and earliest historic instance (Exodus xxvii. 17.) of the practice of this art is the stomacher, worn by the high priest of the Jews. Was the art therefore ascribed to Moses?"—At the close of the article he says, "Furietti wrote *De Musaicis*, in 1752."

Your correspondent's definition of Mosaic is correct, and his conjecture of its etymon ingenious; yet, as he appears not satisfied with it himself, I will endeavour, as far as I am able, to resolve his enquiry; at least to keep the question from falling into obscurity, and, perhaps, elicit some fresh light on the subject, from some more learned correspondent.—I shall first examine the word in different languages, and draw my inferences from what appears to me to be its root. *Mosaic*, or *Mozaic*, English; *Mosaique*, French; *Mosaico*, Italian; *Mosaicus*, or *Musaicus*, *Musivus*, *opus musivum*, *museacum vel tesselatum*, Latin; Κύβος, Μύσαικον, Μέσον, Μεσικον, Greek; meaning a pavement, picture, or table of cubes, or other forms of glass, stone, enamels, bricks, &c. highly polished; elegant; proceeding from the Muses; poetical; sweet; pleasant. According to which, I take leave to assume, that the word

* Wyorll's Pol. Pap. vol. I. p. 228—299.

Mosaic

Mosaic is a corruption of, and should more properly be called, Musaick paving or painting, not as being invented by Moses, of which we have no authority, but being solely used and appropriated for those small and elegant temples, or apartments, termed, by the ancients, Museums, as being consecrated to the Muses.

The finest specimens of Musaic paving in England are in the British Museum, and, I believe, at the East India House; the former found in excavating for the foundation of the Bank of England, and presented, by the Governor and Company of that opulent establishment, to our National Museum; and the latter found in Leadenhall-street, an engraving of which is published. There were also some fine ones discovered at Bath. Musaic work, doubtless, originated in the East, and is either the type, or the follower, of their rich carpets. From the orientals the Romans acquired the art, and executed some considerable works in this style. In the cupola of St. Peter, in the Vatican at Rome, are executed in Musaic, four of the fathers of the church, after paintings by Lanfranc, Sacchi, Romanelli, and Pellegrini. Among the other clebrated pictures, that have been copied in musaic, are the Martyrdom of St. Petronillo, after Guercino, in the same church; and the Sacrament of St. Jerome, by Domenichino, in the church of St. Girolamo della Carita at Rome, the original of which is in the Napoleon Museum at Paris.—Many of the finest pictures of Raffaelle have been thus copied; and in the Borghesian palace at Rome are six fine musaics, representing Orpheus, surrounded by animals, and supposed to be composed of above nine thousand pieces. The musaics, that are in the palace of the Grand Duke at Florence, are reckoned the finest in the world.

Sir Christopher Wren wished the paintings in the dome of St. Paul's to have been thus executed; but he was overruled. Had he succeeded, we should not, at this very early day after their execution, have been lamenting their destruction, which is fast approaching: they are now falling off, and, in a few years, it is probable (if no preventives are adopted), not a vestige of them will be left behind. Your's, &c.

19, *College-hill*, JAMES ELMES.
Queen-street, Cheapside, Aug. 4.

P. S. Your Correspondent F. page 425 vol. 26, for December last (1808), says, (after exposing several absurdities in Origny's Dictionaire des Origines), that "honest Bailey, under the word *Gregorian* thinks not of the Pontiff, with the *chant and calendar*, but of one *Mr. Gregory*, a barber, in the Strand;" I wish to know from him, in what edition of Bailey it is to be found, for it is not in mine, which is the 25th, 1783; but it does contain the absurd definition of thunder, that F. mentions, as "a noise known by persons not deaf," with the information, that thunder is "a bright flame!!! rising suddenly, moving with great violence through the air, and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the hasty sketch, which in January last I sent you, of the Memoirs of Mr. C. Grignion, I promised, if it came to hand, to add to them his *Rules for executing Caricaturas*, in the execution of which he had considerable success. The term is altogether Italian; for *caricatura* means literally the charge of a gun, *(certa quantità di munizione che si metta nell 'archibuso ò altro,)* says Altieri; but we take it in the sense, I believe, of a thing overcharged.—He says, "It is best to begin, by making a harsh likeness of the person, without attempting the absolute *caricature*, and, in this likeness, the principal attention must be paid to the true relative proportions of the face.

"A remarkably long face should be made still longer, and if any constituent part in a face is long in proportion to the other features, this part should be increased, and the other parts (or, at least, that which is connected with it) diminished: if the face is remarkably smooth, it should be perfectly polished in the caricature; if rugged, it should be increased to rock-work; fatness, leanness, &c. should all be treated on the same principles. In the expression, a similar method should be observed; if the subject usually looks grave, his caricature should have a still more solemn aspect; if cunning, simple, &c. the same rule should be attended to; in consequence, those subjects that have not any remarkable disproportions, or in whose faces the expression is not uniform, but in some degree divided between different passions, are as difficult to caricature, as it would be to obtain a striking and favourable likeness of them; indeed, the caricature of such persons can only be like them in those moments, when that passion predominates, which was the object of the caricaturist.

caricaturist. The ridiculous should never so far exceed the likeness, as to render the identity of the caricature doubtful for an instant. The spectator should be enabled to fix instantly on the person intended, and then be induced to laugh at the ridiculous figure he makes; to do otherwise is to make monsters, not *caricaturas*."

On these principles he executed a great many, some of which are now in his brother's possession; among others, *Hewetson*, *Nevey*, a good and philosophical character, Moore, Deare, Robinson, Woodford, Fagan, Durns, Tresham, Dr. Bates, all the antiquarians, your humble servant, &c. &c.

There are a few typographical errors in the paper of January last, which I take this opportunity of correcting. In the second column, at line 16, read *at last*, for at length; for Adimarc, read *Admari;* for Clauds, read *Claudes*.

There is also an error, in my saying it was Mr. Littledale, of whom he took leave at Florence, during the plague there. He was then at Berbice, but it is true, that Mr. L. died, as I remarked.—*Naldi*, who knew Mr. G. at Florence and Rome, will bear witness to his taste, and love of the science of music; and his brother now writes, that he was only thirteen years of age, when he gained the silver pallet of the society, although reported fourteen, to comply with their rules. His friend, Mr. Grant, attests, "that he was never an hour in his company, without obtaining some valuable information, and he had frequent opportunities of admiring his virtues, genius, and attainments." Among his sketches, his Elijah ascending to Heaven is a very sublime thing; it is from the book of King's—"My Father! my Father! I see the chariots of heaven, and the horsemen thereof." For Mr. Penn, of Stoke Park, among other clever things, all connected with views on the spot, is a Horace leading his Mistress over his Sabine Farm. From Mr. Penn he received deserved patronage, and used to reckon, besides his noble friend Lord Clive, Lord Berwick, the Right Hon. Charles Long, the Duke of Sussex, also Pius Sextus, the Cardinals Albani, De Bernis, and many more of the papal court, who possessed a taste for art.

I learnt also lately, that *Deare*, the sculptor (of whose progress a good memoir would be valuable) died at Rome of a malignant fever, in the arms of his friend Grignion, who attended his respected remains to the tomb of *Caius Cæstus*, where all the English are interred, and read the church service over his grave. He also undertook, it is said, to be executor of his last wishes; but whether he left any children, or any property, such as his abilities entitled him to have acquired, I am not able to say; only I have the pleasure to announce, that a copy by him of the Belvidere Apollo, of the size of the original, done for Lord Berwick, is daily expected in England, from Malta, to which place his friends conveyed it, on the first entrance of the French into the city of Rome.

Of this true artist, so lost to his country, I never think, but with the poignant feelings of regret; like our great *Barry* (whose faults I could never perceive, through the glory that surrounded them), he was keenly sensible of injuries, because he was incapable of committing any, and looked upon meanness and malignity as monstrous and unnatural, giving way to his glowing indignation, wherever they appeared; like him, too, he had his full share of injuries from certain antiquarians, who, possessing early access to all travellers, and having an interest of their own to serve, that is incompatible with the interests of the residing artists, traverse their prospects of employment in all directions, anticipating patronage with irresistible power.

Let me close this article with an anecdote that will give a better idea of *Deare's* zeal for his art, than a volume of panegyric.

Being at dinner at Grotto-Ferrata, where I passed my summer to avoid the heat of Rome, in one of the warmest days I ever remember, he arrived on foot, in company with a Formatorè (a plaster caster), having carried, by turns, for seventeen miles, about 20lb. of clay, and a bag of plaster of Paris. Dinner was just served, but he would not come up to partake of it, until I first promised to drive him, the instant the cloth was removed, to Monte-Dragone, a deserted villa, belonging to Prince Borghese, of which I had the keys, that he might there press off one of the side-looks of the famous *Antinous*, not having been able, from his own correct drawing of it, to give any thing like its character to the hair of a French lady whose bust he was executing. We went there; he stole the impression, and returned in raptures to Rome, on foot the same evening.

Such, alas! was the artist, whom that academy abandoned and forgot, who afterwards

afterwards banished from their society the noble author of the *Adelphi Pictures*, the designer and engraver of *Job* and *Palemon*, whose mind was as comprehensive as the most enlightened of all that have practised the art, and who united to the energies of a man the simplicity of a child, the self-denial of a philosopher, and the virtues of a Christian.

Your's, &c.
G. CUMBERLAND.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XXIV.

ANACREON.

THE great name of Anacreon demands an extended consideration: the celebrity of his Muse, and the number of the pieces attributed to him, distinguish him from the obscure and uncertain poets. From the many translations which have appeared in almost every language of Europe, there are few more universally known than the Bard of Téos. By the admirers of warm and voluptuous poetry, he has, at all times, been eagerly perused, and frequently imitated. By these means he is familiarly known, even to that numerous class of readers, to whom, in his original dress, he would be unintelligible. Every poetical volume which issues from the press contains some imitation of his manner. Our very songs applaud the name, and often breathe the spirit, of Anacreon.

He had the advantage, too, of living at a time, when authentic history began to supply the place of unfounded traditions; in the polished age, when Hipparchus, of Athens, and Polycrates, of Samos, contended with laudable ambition, for the superior patronage of literature and the arts. Yet there are very few particulars of his life, that can be stated with any thing like certainty. He was born at Téos, a city of Ionia, in those delightful regions, where the inhabitants were equally remarkable for their genius and their luxury.* His birth is most commonly placed about the 55th Olymp. in the sixth cent. B. C. His father's name is uncertain; his mother's, Æëtia. M. Dacier has attempted to prove, from Plato, that he was connected with the family of that philoso-

pher, and conse[illegible]lied to the *Codridæ*, the n[illegible] Athens. But Mr. Gail* h[illegible] detected this mistake, wh[illegible] a misinterpretation o[illegible] s passage in Plato's Dial[illegible]erance.† His family was, p[illegible]rious, but his glory is derive[illegible]is genius, and not from his birth. [illegible] we may credit some accounts, he appears, in his earlier days, to have followed, with some activity, the sinking fortunes of his country. When Harpagus, the general of Cyrus, invested Téos, and had made himself master of their ramparts, the inhabitants, finding themselves unequal to the contest, like the modern Portuguese, adopted the generous resolution of abandoning their country, rather than submit to the slavery intended for them. They unanimously went on board their ships, and, sailing into Thrace, fixed themselves in the city of Abdera, where they had not long been settled, before the Thracians, jealous of these new neighbours, endeavoured to expel them. It was during these conflicts that he lost the friends whom he celebrates in his epigrams; and it was at Abdera, that he is supposed to have written his fifty-ninth Ode.

This magnanimous expatriation of the Teians is historically noticed by Herodotus; but that Anacreon accompanied them, is not so clear. The idea one is apt to form of him, is that of a happy indolent mortal, too fond of his own ease to endure these sudden emigrations. He seems to have been a professed despiser of business, and of all those affairs, whether domestic or public, which usually occupy the attention of mankind. Love and wine had the disposal of all his hours; and if he engaged in the pleasing amusement of poetry, for to him, probably, it was never a study, his object was not so much to compliment the Muses, as to celebrate his favourite pursuits. His whole life was a continued state of voluptuous repose, which admitted of no interruption, but what arose from the varied allurements of festivity and pleasure. When his senses were calmed by enjoyment, he amused his imagination, by retracing in his memory the delights he had experienced, and in descriptions where he has indulged in all the wantonness of Bacchanalian

frenzy,

* Ingenia Asiatica inclyta per gentes fecêre Poëtæ, Anacreon, inde Mimnermus et Antimachus, &c.—SOLINUS.

* Gail, Pref. in Anac. Paris, 1799.

† The sagacious Bayle had already adverted to this error.

frenzy. Ovid h[illegible] him, for thus blending with [illegible]er vice of intoxication:

Quid nisi cu[illegible]n confundere vino,
Præcepit Ly[illegible]nis?

We are infor[illegible]ted, by Pausanias,* that a st[illegible]as erected, which represented him in the habit of a lyric poet, but disgraced by the indecent posture of a drunkard.

In writing the life of a poet, so notorious for his amorous disposition, it might be expected, that we should mention some of those anecdotes, which the industry of former Editors has not only promulgated, but discussed. But as they are at best very uncertain, and too many of them betray the vice which disgraces the memory of Anacreon, no reader, we hope, will regret their omission. We shall only observe, that it would be extremely difficult to clear him of this heavy charge, even if his own odes, Τραφε μοι Βαθυλλον ἁτω and Ω παι παρθενιον βλεπων, were not in themselves sufficient to condemn him.† Upon the authority of Hermesianax, cited by Athenæus, attempts have been made to prove an intercourse between him and Sappho; but Athenæus himself refutes the story. It is impossible to synchronize these two eminent poets, and the airy visions that have been founded on this supposed connection, vanish before historical truth.‡

The poetical talents of Anacreon, and perhaps a similarity of disposition, had cemented a friendship between him and Polycrates, the tyrant, or sovereign of Samos. It is probable, that, allured by the kindness of the Prince, and the splendour of his court, he was detained there during the greater part of the reign of Polycrates. And his residence at Samos must have been favourable to its inhabitants; for, by the influence of his amatory poetry, he is said to have restrained the severe and cruel temper of Polycrates, and softened it into tenderness and benevolence to his subjects.§ Somewhat before the remarkable accident,* which put an end to the life and authority of Polycrates, he was invited to the court of Hipparchus, who then governed Athens with great wisdom and moderation. A barge, with fifty oars, was sent to convey him over the Ægean Sea. Plato, who relates this circumstance, has in another place stiled Anacreon, ὁ σοφὸς Ανακρέων, a title, which seems singularly bestowed on the Teïan bard, unless he be supposed to have merited it from contempt of wealth and greatness. When Hipparchus was slain in the conspiracy excited by Harmodius and Aristogiton, it is generally supposed, that he returned to Téos, his native city, which was, upon the death of Cyrus, restored to its former inhabitants. Suidas, indeed, states, that he ended his days at Abdera, whither he was compelled once more to fly, upon a violent commotion breaking out at Téos; but this seems uncertain. He had attained his 85th year, and has been mentioned by Lucian,† as one instance of those who were conspicuous for their Longevity. The story of his being choaked by a grape-stone is familiar to every school-boy, and we only mention it here, to observe, that Fabricius has cast some doubt upon its truth. "Uvæ passæ acino tandem suffocatus," he says; "si credimus Suidam in Οινοποτης; alii enim hoc mortis genere periisse tradunt Sophoclem."‡ Had this anecdote been true, his fate would have been, indeed, singularly emblematic of his disposition. But the doubt of Fabricius appears to be well founded; for it is not probable, that Lucian, who asserts that Sophocles was killed by a grape-stone, and nearly in the same place mentions the longevity of Anacreon, would have omitted mentioning so remarkable a catastophe in both.§

Of the works of Anacreon, but a small portion has escaped the ravages of time. Besides the odes and epigrams which are still extant, he is said to have composed elegies, hymns, and iambics. Some writers have, indeed, attributed to him the invention of the lyre: but this would be giving it a more recent origin than it seems fairly entitled to claim.

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* Lib. i.

† Ælian. Var. Hist. lib. ix. c. 4.

‡ It is remarkable, that Barnes maintains the probability of this connection. Fabricius supposes, they might have been cotemporary, but ridicules the amour. Vossius rejects the idea entirely, as does Borrichius.—Vide also Bayle on this subject.

§ Maxim. Tyr. § 21.

* Herod. iii. c, 29.

† Luc. Dial.

‡ Fabricii Bibliothec. Græc. lib. ii. cap. 15.

§ There is a pretty epitaph upon Anacreon, alluding to this, by Cælius Calcagninus, and beginning

At te, sancte Senex, acinus sub tartara misit, &c.

Without

Without resorting to the fabulous æra of Linus and Orpheus, the enlightened age of the Pisistratidæ, of which Anacreon was so conspicuous an ornament, implies such an improvement in literature and the arts, that we may reasonably assign it a date considerably anterior to him. That he was accustomed to sing his own compositions to the lyre, is more probable. In his time, music and poetry were inseparable. As most of his odes are short and simple in their construction, they were easily adapted to the simple melodies of the Greeks. Or, perhaps, it was little more than a sort of musical recitation, which varied according to the passions or feeling of the moment. We are informed by Aulus Gellius,* that, even in his time, the poems of Anacreon were sung at banquets, and other entertainments.†

The odes of Anacreon were not discovered till about the middle of the 16th century, when Henry Stephen, in 1554, gave them to the world, accompanied with annotations, and a Latin version of the text.‡ He is said to have found the 7th Ode on the cover of an old book; but we are not correctly informed, by what means he was so fortunate as to discover the remainder. When, therefore, they made their appearance with all this parade of editorship, they were received by the learned of that time, with considerable suspicion and doubt; and as Henry Stephen was then young, many scrupled not to consider the whole as a literary imposition. They refused to acknowledge them as relics of the Teïan bard, and suspected them of being the fabrication of monks. Robertellus, an acute and sagacious critic of that age, expressly denied their authenticity. When the suspicious circumstances under which these odes first appeared are fairly considered, this hesitation, on the part of the then literati, appears to us natural and justifiable. The Vatican manuscript had not then been consulted. The most laborious researches into the writings of the ancients, tended but little to prove their being genuine, at least to the extent maintained by Stephen and his friends; or rather they appeared to favour the contrary opinions. For though the ancient grammarians, such as Maximus Tyrius, Athenæus, Hephæstio, Stobæus, Pollux, Hesychius, and Eustathius, frequently allude to, and repeatedly praise, the works of Anacreon, yet of the fifty-five odes, published by Stephen, only the 17th, which we have mentioned before, and the 42d, Ποθεω μεν Διονυσε, can be found in either of them. It is remarkable, too, that Horace, who professes to imitate the Grecian poet, no where alludes to any of the odes now supposed to be his. It was thought, too, that, in some of them, ideas and words occurred, which could not belong to the age of Anacreon. Nor were these doubts confined to the period, when the poems made their first appearance; they were entertained by many writers of the last century. Hemsterhuisius and De Pauw, in particular, have pronounced most of them to be spurious. Baxter and Barnes have, on the other hand, maintained their integrity. Others have steered a middle course, and have only supposed, that many of them are not the work of Anacreon, but that some, from internal evidence, may be presumed to be his: of this opinion are Faber and Bentley. Fischer, in an excellent dissertation prefixed to his edition of Anacreon,* in a great measure coincides with them; but is disposed to think, that, though several of them cannot be considered as the genuine remains of Anacreon, yet that the whole may be referred to the pure ages of Greece; that they are not, according to the expression of Robertellus, the triflings of some insipid Græcists. The Vatican MS. consulted by Scaliger and Salmasius, confirmed the antiquity of most of the poems. At length this question appears to have been set at rest, by the industry of the Abate Spaletti, who, in 1781, published at Rome, a fac-simile of the pages of the Vatican MS. which contained the odes of Anacreon.

It will not be necessary to enter into any length of discussion upon the merits of a writer, whose poems, either in the original, or by innumerable translations, are in the hands of almost every class of readers. A few observations, therefore, upon their character and style will close our

* Lib. xix. cap. 9. He particularly mentions the 4th ode, Του αργυρου τοξευαν, 4.

† It appears, by Gail's edit. that attempts were made to set four of the original odes of Anacreon to music, by Le Sueur, Gossec, Mehul, and Cherubini. But the chromatic skill of these gentlemen is very unlike the ancient simplicity of the Greeks; and they have all mistaken the accentuation of the words.

‡ The Latin version was supposed to be the performance of Dorat.

* Vide Edit. 2d, 1776.

account of this interesting poet. We have already suggested the idea which may be formed of him, and the same character will be found to prevail in his works. They are the careless and spontaneous effusions of a mind indolent and voluptuous, which had the happy talent of expressing, with ease and sensibility, the various sensations that affected it. His amatory odes are tender and elegant; and there is, in general, a delicacy in his flattery, and in the praise of the beauties whom he celebrates, which is rarely observable in any other ancient poet. In this he excels Horace; and Catullus and Ausonius sink infinitely below him. In some it must be confessed, that the warmth of his ideas hurries him into a freedom of description bordering on indecency; but the indecency is in the allusions, and never in the words. The two odes we have already pointed out, it is true, admit of no defence.

The great merit of Anacreon is simplicity. His odes are not the laboured productions of art, but the spontaneous effusions of a lively old man, to whom poetry was an amusement. This peculiar feature, which no other ancient possesses in so eminent a degree, seldom fails to conciliate the love and admiration of his readers, who sympathize even in his excesses. His poetic invention is displayed in those allegorical fictions which have since been so frequently imitated. Many, too, have endeavoured to imitate the happy facility of his manner, and that amiable negligence which defies all comparison. His metre has been frequently adopted by the modern Latin poets, such as Scaliger, Taubman, Barthius, and others. Angesianus, to whom our Prior was so much indebted, is, perhaps, his most successful imitator. In France, the lighter productions of Chaulieu, La Farre, and others, were professedly upon the style of Anacreon: nor are we in this country without some specimens of lyric poetry, in which, perhaps, his manner is still more happily preserved.

ANACREON—H. Stephani, princeps editio, Lutet. 4to. 1554.
——— Morel. and Steph. Lutet. 8vo. 1556.
——— Liberti; Paris, 8vo. 1624. This edit. does not appear to have been known to Maittaire, De Bure, or Clement. It was found in the Biblioth. Askew. No. 957.
——— Fabri; Salm. 8vo. 1660-80-90. Gr. and Lat.
ANACREON—Baxter; Lond 1695.
——— Barnes; Lond. 1721.
——— Maittaire; Lond. 1725.
——— Pauwii; 4to. Tr. Rhen. 1732.
——— Fischeri; 8vo. Lips. 1753-76 93.
——— Spaletti; Rom. 1784.
——— Brunckii; Argent, 1778.
——— Bodoni; Parm. 8vo. 1784.
——— Fosteri; 12mo. Lond. 1802.
——— Bothii; 12mo. Lips. 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORICAL DISSERTATION, *on the* SORTILEGES *of the* ANCIENTS, *called* SORTES HOMERICÆ, SORTES VIRGILIANÆ, *&c. and on those known among the* CHRISTIANS, *by the name of* SORTES SANCTORUM.

THIS manner of inquiring into futurity, unquestionably, took its rise from a general custom of the oracular priests, of delivering their answers in verse. It subsisted a long time among the Greeks and Romans; and being from them adopted by the Christians, it was not till after a long succession of ages, that it became exploded.

Among the Romans, it consisted in casually opening some celebrated poet, and among the Christians, the Scriptures; and drawing from the first passage which presented itself to the eye, a prognostick of what would befal the person, who thus made the experiment, or as a guidance under some particular exigency. This divination, the Greeks called, *στιχομαντεία ραψωδομαντεία*; among the Romans, it went by the names of *Sortes Homericæ, Sortes Virgilianæ, Sortes Claudianæ,* &c.; and among the Christians, by that of *Sortes Sanctorum.*

Pagan antiquity, is known to have considered eminent poets as men inspired; they represented themselves as such; they affirmed that they uttered the language of the gods, and their word was, in general, taken for it. The Iliad, Odyssey, and Æneid, being more particularly full of such a number of religious and moral passages, containing such a prodigious variety of events, sentences, and maxims, applicable to all circumstances of life, it is not at all surprising, that they who accidentally or designedly looked into those poems, should imagine they had discovered certain predictions or admonitions. If the result happened sometimes to justify the curiosity of the persons, who, in a case of perplexity, had recourse to them, this was sufficient gradually to beget a belief, that the writings of the poets were an oracle, always ready

to

to give an answer. Nothing is so proverbial, as the credulity of mankind, when under the influence of those strong passions, hope, or fear.

And this was no vulgar error, the superstition was indulged by the greatest men and philosophers. Socrates, when in prison, hearing this line of Homer:

Within three days, I Phthia's shore shall see,

immediately said, 'Within three days I shall be out of the world;' gathering it from the double meaning of the word, *Phthia*, which in Greek, is both the name of a country, and signifies corruption, or death. This prediction, addressed to Æschinus, having actually been verified, was long remembered. Valerius Maximus also relates the prognostick, which Brutus encountered of his unhappy fate, at the battle of Philippi, in this passage of the Iliad,

Fate and Latona's son demand my life.

The explanation which that illustrious Roman applied to himself, was completely fulfilled in the event. If Lampridius may be credited, the Emperor Macrinus, desirous of knowing whether his reign would be long and happy, first fixed his eyes on a verse, which with the next, formed a sentence to this effect, "Alas! old man, the violence of youthful warriors bears you down; your strength is brought low, and calamities await your declining years." This Emperor, being at an advanced age when he ascended the throne, and reigning but fourteen months; and Heliogabalus being but fourteen years old, when he deprived him of his life and empire: the lines were considered a prediction of the tragical end of Macrinus. Homer was not the only poet among the Greeks, whose verses had the honour of passing for oracles; the same regard was sometimes paid to Euripides; and from a passage in Herodotus, it appears, that Musæus was also consulted. Onomacritus, whose profession was to interpret these predictions from Musæus, was banished from Athens, for falsifying the writings of that poet, and interpolating a verse, importing that the islands near Lemnos would be overflowed.

In time, not improbably from a spirit of emulation, the Romans began to attribute the same inspiration to Virgil's lines, and to consult them in their difficulties, as declaratory of the will of heaven. Of this, there are several instances in the history of the Roman Emperors, especially since the reign of Trajan. The first was, that of Adrian, even before the death of Trajan, who, in order to know on what terms he stood with his adopted father, and whether he would appoint him his successor, took the Æneid, and opening it at a venture, read these lines of the sixth book:

But what's the man, who from a-far appears,
His head with olive crown'd, his hand a censer bears?
His hoary beard and holy vestments bring
His lost idea back: I know the Roman king.
He shall to peaceful Rome new laws ordain,
Call'd from his mean abode, a sceptre to sustain.

As we are seldom inclined to raise difficulties where our desires are flattered, Adrian, how trifling soever might be the analogy between these lines, and his own peculiar circumstances, accepted them as a favourable omen, and was confirmed in his hopes of swaying the sceptre. Lampridius relates, that Alexander Severus, who at the time must have been very young, as he was only in his fourteenth year when called to the empire, addicting himself to musick and philosophy, Mammea, his mother, advised him to turn his application to those sciences, which were of indispensable necessity to those who are born to government; and that he the more readily complied with the advice, from a certain presage of his elevation to the purple, which he concluded he had met with in these lines of Virgil, whom he had consulted on his destiny:

Let others better mould the running mass
Of metals, and inform the breathing brass;
Plead better at the bar, describe the skies,
Tell when the stars descend, and when they rise:
But Rome, 'tis thine alone, with awful sway,
To rule mankind, and make the world obey,
Disposing peace and war, thy own majestick way.
To tame the proud, the fettered slave to free;
These are imperial arts, and worthy thee.

The Emperor Claudius, the Gothick, desirous of knowing the duration of his reign, concluded from the lines in Virgil,

Till ——— the sun
Thrice thro' the signs his annual signs shall run,
This is his time prefixed—

that three years were the most he had to live; for the loss of empire, in those turbulent times, was seldom incurred without the loss of life. Trebellius assures us, that he did not survive this prediction above two years; and that the lines which he, at the same time, applied to his brother and his offspring, were also literally fulfilled.

While

While upon the subject of these predictions from Virgil, I will add another of a much more recent date, with which I shall conclude this part of my subject, reserving the discussion of the *Sortes Sanctorum*, to a separate and future paper. It is taken from our own domestick annals, and though it has been mentioned before, will bear a repitition here, from the singular accuracy with which every part of the prediction was fulfilled. Welwood, in his Memoirs, relates that King Charles I. being at Oxford, during the civil wars, went to visit the public library, and among other curiosities, they exhibited to him an edition of Virgil, superbly printed and bound. Lord Falkland, who was present, to divert the melancholy in which the king seemed to be so deeply plunged, proposed to him to try his fortune, by the *Sortes Virgilianæ*, which, he observed, was an usual kind of augury among the ancients. When the king opened the book, the passage which first met his eye, was part of Dido's imprecation against Æneas, thus translated by Dryden:

Yet let a race untam'd and haughty foes
His peaceful entrance with dire arms oppose;
Oppressed with numbers, in th' unequal field,
His men discouraged, and himself expelled,
Let him, for succour, sue from place to place,
Torn from his subjects, and his son's embrace;
First, let him see his friends in battle slain,
And their untimely fate lament in vain;
And when, at length, the cruel war shall cease,
On hard conditions may he buy his peace:
Nor let him, then, enjoy supreme command,
But fall inglorious by some hostile hand,
And lie unburied in the common sand.

The king appeared to be struck with the accidental discovery of lines, which might be so applicable to his future fate, and his melancholy increased. To divert it, Lord Falkland determined to make trial of his own fortune, presuming, that he would light upon some passage altogether foreign to his own case, and thus be able to expose the fallacy of these predictions. But he unfortunately fixed his attention upon a place, still more suited to his destiny, than the preceding verses to the king's. They are the expressions of Evander, upon the untimely fate of his son Pallas.

O Pallas! thou hast failed thy plighted word,
To fight with caution, not to tempt the sword:
I warned thee, but in vain; alas! I knew
What perils youthful ardour would pursue,
That thirst of fame would carry thee too far;
Young as thou wast to dangers, raw to war!
O curst essay of arms, disastrous doom!
Prelude of bloody fields, and fights to come.

Although no inference was probably drawn at the time, yet when both these predictions were afterwards so remarkably fulfilled, the inauspicious omen was long remembered, and deeply regretted.

Your's, &c. O.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the* MINERALOGY *of the* SOUTH-WEST PART *of* STAFFORDSHIRE, *Abridged by* JAMES KIER, ESQ F.R.S.

(Continued from page 268 of this volume.)

Of Iron Stone.

FROM the accounts given of the measures above and below the main-coal, it appeared that in several of them, especially in those of clunch, the ore of iron, called in this county iron-stone, is found. Of these several beds, two only are worked for the ore, viz. that which lies immediately under the broach-coal, and that which lies under the main-coal. In the neighbourhood of Wednesbury, the former bed is wrought; and in the other parts of the county, the other is more considerable. The iron-stone is generally got in coal-works, after the coal has been extracted; particularly where it lies at a moderate depth from the surface of the ground, that the expense of sinking pits may be less.

Iron-stone, when dug, is put up in masses, called *blooms*, the dimensions of which are three feet by four feet, with a height of twenty-four inches, and the weight is estimated at thirty-five hundred, each hundred being one hundred and twenty pounds. Sometimes one thousand, or one thousand two hundred of such blooms, are got from one acre of good mine. The quantity of iron-stone now got, is sufficient to keep at work about one hundred and forty melting furnaces, in the coal country; which produce annually about one thousand eight hundred tons of pig-iron; all of which, and more from other countries, is worked up in the forgeries and founderies of this neighbourhood.

1. Substances occasionally intermixed with the coal.—Pyrites is found chiefly in the measure called *brassil*. It is known to be a compound of sulphur and iron. The quantity found in the coal of this county is very small, in comparison of

of that which is mixed with the coal of Shropshire, and some other counties.

2. Lead ore, of the kind called galena, is sometimes found spread in extremely thin leaves or plates upon the coal; but the quantity is too small, either to do good or harm.

3. Spars, calcareous, and gypseous, chiefly the latter in very thin plates, are to be seen sometimes on the coal. When the gypseous spar abounds, its vitriolic acid forms with the coal in the fire a sulphur, which blacksmiths observe is injurious to their iron. They therefore avoid making use of coal, which has the sparry appearance.

Of the Quality of the Coal, and Method of working it.

The coal of this county is of that kind, which does not cake as that from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and several other English coals do. It falls to pieces, and does not agglutinate in the fire, but it is stronger in texture, and is liable to be broken into small pieces, in getting, and in carriage. It is not of that caking quality; it makes a pleasant fire, which requires less trouble in the management, and burns brisker than the caking coal, and on account of these properties, is preferable for chamber fires, and culinary operations; and it is a good coal for all kinds of metallic processes.

There is a considerable difference in the different qualities of the different beds or measures of the main-coal. The first, or upper bed, called the roof-floor, is generally left as a roof to support the earth or clunch above it, from falling. The second bed, called the top-slipper, and the third and fourth beds, which, together are called the white-coal, are reckoned the best for chamber fires. Next to them in goodness, are reckoned the eleventh and twelfth beds, called sawyer and slipper; after them come the eighth, ninth, and tenth, called the foot-coal-stone coal, and John coal. The tows and benches are preferred for making the coaks, with which iron ore is smelted, and are therefore preserved for the furnaces. They do not kindle and flame so vividly as some of the foregoing measures; but they give a more durable and stronger heat. These two measures contain the largest proportion of fibres, resembling charcoal. The part of the Brassii Humphries, being the lowest measure, is that which is cut away, in order to let those above it fall down, and therefore most of it is reduced to small coal, called sleek.

The same beds of coal do, however, differ in their quality in the different coal-fields, and even in different parts of the same field. In general, the collieries on the east side of the Dudley and Rowley hills, yield better coal than those on the opposite side. The coal is liable to different accidents. Sometimes it appears broken and crushed into small pieces, and is then called mucks; sometimes a bad quality, of a very peculiar nature, affects a greater or less tract of coal, the limits of which are distinctly defined from the good coal on each side. Coal of this kind is called black, from its want of lustre. It gives less flame, and burns less vividly than the good coal. I expect, that if it were distilled, it would yield less tar or oil. Among the singularities to which our coal is liable, I must mention one, which, though of no commercial consequence, will nevertheless be reckoned curious by the mineralogist. It is a species of coal which I have often observed in the cracks of the superincumbent rocks and strata; which, though very bright and shining in its appearance, gives little or no flame; in which respect it is similar to Kilkenny coal, and the Welsh culm. But there is a circumstance in its texture, which is peculiar, or which at least has not been observed by mineralogists; which is, that the coal is embedded in small cubical cells, formed by thin planes of calcareous spar, intersecting each other at right angles. M. Buffon, indeed, mentions a kind of coal dug at Alais, and in other parts of Languedoc, which contains so much powder of calcareous earth mixed with it, that it is burnt for the sake of the lime which is left; but there is no reason to suppose from his description, that the Languedoc coal possessed that singularity of texture, which I have described.—*Buffon Histoire Naturelle des Mineraux*; *tom. i.*

I shall not by any means pretend to give the art of mining, which admits of great mechanical detail, and much knowledge derived from experience. I shall only observe, that the uncommon thickness of this coal occasions a considerable difference in the method of working it, from those employed at Newcastle, in Shropshire, and other countries, where, instead of ten yards, the veins of coal are only from five, six, seven, or eight feet thick. In order to support excavations ten yards high, it is necessary to leave very large pillars of coal, eight or ten yards in diameter, which pillars vary however in size and frequency, according

ing to the strength of the roof, or stratum over the coal, and the firmness of the foundation on which they stand; as well as the soundness and strength of the coal itself. The manner then of getting the coal, is what the colliers call by stalls, that is, by alternate pillars and excavations, which pillars are not afterwards hollowed out, as in the northern collieries. Consequently, a much larger proportion of the coal is left ungot in our collieries. It is generally reckoned, that one-third part of the coal is left in pillars, and that about another third is in small coal, part of which is made into coaks, and another part is consumed by the fire engines belonging to the colliery, and other works in the neighbourhood, and the rest is left in the pit. Accordingly, there remains only about one-third of the mine to be sold as large, marketable coal. This mode of getting the coal, differs still more from the method called long work, practised in Shropshire. The roof is supported during working by buttresses, of which the outsides are made of wood and large coal, and the insides are filled with sleek.

The great height of the coal, makes it necessary to cut and make it fall, at several different operations. When the pits are sunk, and communication made with the engine-pit, for the water to run towards it; and also gateways, or roads made for the conveyance of coals to the shaft of the pit, the colliers begin to get coals by working a stall. This they do by cutting out the lower bed, called the Humphries; the length of their stall, ten, twelve, or fourteen yards; and when they have thus removed the foundation of the coal to a certain breadth, they then loosen its adhesion to the sides, by cutting as high as the beds called slipper and sawyer, which accordingly make the first fall of coals; the stone-coal makes the second fall; the John-coal, or slipps, makes the third; the foot-coal makes the fourth; the brassil makes the fifth; the benches and tow-coal makes the sixth; the lambs make the seventh; the jays make the eighth; the top-slipper the ninth; and the roof is seldom cut, but only as much of it goes, as drops spontaneously, and can be safely collected. It is the facility of separation, by means of the partings between the beds of coal, that principally determines these different falls. From this short account of the differences which distinguish this different mode of getting this very thick mine, from the ordinary thin mines, we may easily conceive the greater difficulty, expense, danger to workmen, and waste of mine, which attends the collieries of this county, and which considerably diminish the advantages arising from the greater quantity. To the above-mentioned disadvantages, we may add the frequency of fires spontaneously kindling in our pits, from the great quantities of small coal, or sleek, which are left there; not only because there is not sale for the whole of it, but also because it is by means of heaps, or sleek, that the colliers can reach to cut the upper beds of the coal, the fall of which is also thus shortened, and the breaking of the coal into small pieces, thereby prevented. But in thin mines, this sleek may be raised above ground; and when the coal is of a caking quality, it is saleable. Having shortly mentioned the peculiarities which attend our collieries, I shall not enter upon what is common to all others; as the methods of boring and sinking, of giving a free and permanent passage to the water, from different parts of the colliery, to the engine-pit, where it is discharged; of producing a circulation of the external air, in the different passages and openings of the mine, for the respiration of the colliers, and for the discharge of any foul, or inflammable air, which fill these spaces. Of these airs, the inflammable is the principal, which oozes from the cracks and fissures of the rocks, and from heaps of small coal. The fixed and azotic airs, are yielded by the respiration of the miners, and by the burning of their candles. Modes have been lately introduced, of winding up the coals from the bottom of the pits, by small fire-engines, instead of horses, and of conveying the coal to the wharfs along iron rail roads.

The quantity of coal raised weekly, on the bank of the Birmingham Canal, and its several branches between Birmingham and Wolverhampton, is computed at fifteen thousand tons, of which about eight thousand tons are sent to Birmingham, and beyond; two thousand tons towards Wolverhampton, and the Severn; and five thousand tons are supposed to be consumed in manufactures, towns and villages, near the Canal. There are also about one thousand two hundred tons carried weekly upon the Stourbridge and Dudley Canal, which makes, with the foregoing quantities, a total of sixteen thousand two hundred tons of coal raised weekly from the coal-pits of this district, to supply which consumption, upwards of fifty acres of mine must be worked annually. Dr. Plott tells us, that in his time

time, about a century ago, there were generally twelve or fourteen collieries, each of which yielded from two to five thousand tons of coal annually; which, at an average, is about 45,500 tons annually, not equal to the present produce of three weeks.

Of the Lime-stone.

The range of lime-stone hills extends from Dudley, in the direction nearly of north-north-west; it consists of oblong hills; of which the west sides are, like those of most mountains, the steepest. The most conspicuous are, Dudley-castle-hill, Wren's Nest-hill, and Sedgeley-hill; the construction of the two former is, that of two large beds of lime-stone, standing on the west and east sides of the hills, at a very steep inclination, corresponding with the external surface, on opposite directions, till they meet and rest against each other, along the summit or ridge of the hills. But the last-mentioned hill, which terminates the range, at the northern extremity, shews these beds of lime-stone inclined, at the eastern side only, as I have already mentioned; though it is probable, they may exist also on the other side, but not sufficiently elevated to be seen externally.

The lime-stone bed, consists of thin layers, of the thickness of three to eight inches. In the centre of the hills, there are large indefinite masses, called crag, of good lime-stone; the beds are separated from each other, by substances, called batch, or bavin, which seem to be a mixture of calcareous and argillaceous earths. Immediately under the surface of the ground, detached masses of good lime-stone are found, enveloped in loose earth; which masses are called, turf-stone.

Some of these beds, like other lime-stones, contain abundance of petrified shells, of which some account is given by M. Dacosta, in the Phil. Trans. vol. xlviii. Among these shells, there is nothing singular, but one very rare fossil representation of an animal, called by the workmen, a locust; by others, the Dudley fossil; and by those naturalists who designate by peculiar names those petrified shells, although the same species are not known to exist now, at least in our climate, *pediculus marinus trilobos*, and anthropomorphites. The same fossil is said to be found in Caermarthenshire, and in the bishopric of Paderborn, in Germany.—See *Lloyd's Letter to Rivinus*, and *Bruckmann's Epistola Itineraria.*

The lime-quarries in these hills, yield to their noble proprietor a large revenue.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

PLAN *for an* IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

I HAVE heard, that an organ has been constructed, where no temperament is required, the semitones being modified to their true difference of sharp and flat, by means of pedals. I think the same effect may be produced on the organ, harpsichord, or piano-forte, without pedals, and in a less expensive and more convenient way, by a different arrangement of the keys on the claver or key-board; so that A sharp, and B flat, should have a different key each, and yet the extreme key be no farther from the finger, than at present. I have mentioned my idea, and the method of effecting it, to some musical friends, who approve it. Part of the plan is, that the semitones should be one half of them about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch shorter than at present; and the other half about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch longer, and the longer not quite so high as the other, above the level of the natural. But the principal difference would be in the arrangement.

Your's, &c. CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING, some years since, projected a new edition of "Tusser's Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry," with Notes, and being now engaged in preparing it for the press, I am induced, through the medium of your extensively-circulated Magazine, respectfully to solicit the assistance of gentlemen, who are favorers and admirers of old English literature, by the loan of copies of the editions of 1573, 1580, 1585, and 1586, which I have hitherto been unable to procure; together with any anecdotes respecting the author, or observations on his work, not commonly known, or easily accessible.

Information connected with the subject of this undertaking, addressed to me at Woodstock, will be very thankfully received, and gratefully acknowledged, by

W. MAVOR, LL.D.

Woodstock, Aug. 12, 1809.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND WORKS OF M. GAILLARD, THE FRENCH HISTORIAN, RECENTLY DECEASED.

GABRIEL HENRI GAILLARD was born at Ostel, a small village in the former diocese of Soissons, on the 26th of March, 1726. His father had served with honor, and was attached to the house of Condé, by a situation which afforded him access to the prince, though at the same time it required scarcely any duty. Desirous of giving a good education to an only son of high promise, and of superintending it himself, he quitted Ostel, and settled at Senlis, the college of which city, under the care of the canons regular of St. Genevieve, enjoyed a justly deserved reputation. He went through his studies with equal rapidity and success, and early manifested a decided partiality for the belles-lettres, and especially for poetry and eloquence. His father, thinking that he perceived in him dispositions calculated to raise him to eminence at the bar, soon sent him to study the law at the university of Paris.

Though this study had little charms for M. Gaillard, he nevertheless applied himself to it with assiduity, and was admitted to the bar as soon as he had attained the requisite age. It was not, however, his own inclination, but that of his father, which decided the choice of this profession; an irresistible impulse led him into the path of letters, to the exclusive cultivation of which he soon gave himself up, in spite of the remonstrances of several magistrates, who were his friends, and had conceived the highest hopes from his talents. The study of the great writers of antiquity, and of the best French authors, now occupied his days, and very often also the hours of which he imprudently abridged his repose. With these, and especially the poets, whom he always read with delight, he made himself so familiar, that, at a very advanced age, he was able to repeat, by heart, almost all Virgil and Horace, and whole scenes of Corneille's, Racine's, Moliere's, Voltaire's, Crebillon's; and striking passages, not only of the other Latin and French poets, but also of the orators and historians of both nations.

The spirit of order and reflection with which he was endowed by nature, classed and imprinted in his mind all his attainments as fast as he acquired them; so that even when very young, he was able to employ the stores which he had accumulated, for the instruction of others. He was not twenty, when, in 1745, he produced *La Rhetorique Française à l'usage des Demoiselles*, the success of which surpassed his expectations. It was, however, as he himself afterwards admitted, only the work of a school-boy; but the singularity of the title excited curiosity, and the youth of the author pleaded for indulgence. The erudition and talents which he displayed in this performance were appreciated, and he was commended for having devoted to the formation of the female mind and taste that period of life in which men in general think only of interesting and pleasing the sex. All the mothers of families purchased his work, and six numerous editions disposed of in a very short time, were scarcely sufficient to satisfy the avidity of the public.

The *Poetique à l'usage des Dames*, published four years afterwards, in 1749, though composed with the same view, and with rather more maturity of understanding and talent, was not by far so favourably received, because it was of less general utility. This work gave birth to the idea of comparing the manner in which Sophocles, Euripides, Crebillon, and Voltaire, have treated the subject of *Electra*; and this comparison, which he published in the following year, heightened the hopes inspired by his early productions.

A volume of literary miscellanies, consisting of various pieces in prose and verse, most of which exhibit, in a striking manner, an improvement of style and ideas, soon afterwards, in 1756, appeared to confirm and augment these hopes.

Several of the members of the Academy of Belles Lettres, whose friendship he had acquired, such as Messrs. De Caylus, De Foncemagne, De Sainte Palaye, and the Abbé Barthelemy, found with pleasure, in this collection, a life of the young and gallant Gaston De Foix, Duke of Nemours, who died at Ravenna, in the arms of victory. This life, written with a dignity suited to the subject, announced to France the possession of another historian. This presage was soon verified. Encouraged by the applause of the above-mentioned academicians, M. Gaillard, in 1757, published the *History of Mary of Burgundy*, the only

only daughter of Charles the Bold, and wife of Maximilian, first Archduke of Austria, and afterwards Emperor of Germany. This princess, more remarkable for her mild and peaceful virtues, than for the very brief part which she acted in the world, would have occupied at the utmost only a few pages in history, had it not been obliged to record the reason why she was deprived of the duchy of Burgundy by Louis XI. and if her marriage with Maximilian, by transferring the Netherlands to the house of Austria, had not been the source of the wars, rekindled almost as soon as extinguished, which, for several ages, embroiled that house with the rulers of France.

With the success of the History of Mary of Burgundy, the author had every reason to be satisfied. It was commended by the public journals, and those whose opinion is in general modelled after those publications; and the Academy of Belles Lettres, which discovered in the work, not only the excellencies of style and composition, but also an extensive acquaintance with the history of the time, and sound judgment, chose the new historian to fill the place of the very industrious and learned Abbé Lebœuf, whom it lost in 1760.

If M. Gaillard did not, like his predecessor, enrich the collection of that academy with a great number of profound researches on the History of France, it cannot be asserted, that he did not honorably discharge the tribute which it had a right to demand of each of its members. Those who refer to that collection, will there find a victorious vindication of the ancient historians on the subject of the crimes which they have imputed to the too celebrated Queen Brunehaut, whose conduct certain apologists have attempted to justify. They will likewise find several other points of French history very learnedly elucidated, and literary subjects treated with equal acumen, taste, and ability. They will not fail, particularly to notice the luminous memoirs in which he dispels the thick darkness which had heretofore obscured the History of the Lombards, and they will regret that he did not bring down his labors to the destruction of their monarchy in 774, by Charlemagne. This piece of history would not have been destitute of interest, and it would have shed some new light on the general history of those ages.

While pursuing the career of erudition and history, in which he thus distinguished himself, M. Gaillard did not renounce any of the branches of literature which he had loved and cultivated in his youth. He successively, or, more properly, at the same time, devoted himself to them all, and with nearly equal success. Fully sensible of his powers, and a thirst for every species of literary glory, he resolved to dispute the palm of eloquence; he neither numbered nor weighed his rivals, nor did he suffer himself to be deterred by the most celebrated names. The French Academy, in 1765, proposed the Eulogy of Descartes for the subject of a prize. M. Gaillard entered the lists; here he had to encounter Thomas, whose brows were already encircled with academic wreaths: victory long wavered between them; now she inclined to one, and now to another; at length, finding them both worthy of her, she placed one on either side, and crowned them both with the same laurel. This signal triumph, though M. Gaillard's modesty led him to think and say that he was in a great measure indebted for it to private considerations, inflamed him with new ardour, and he became a candidate in almost all the competitions opened by the different academies of France.

His *Discourse on the Advantages of Peace*, which breathes throughout that fervent love of humanity which the author incessantly displays in all his historical works, obtained the second prize, decreed in 1767, by the French Academy, and ought to have received the first, if its judgment had not been influenced by motives stronger than those of impartial justice. His *Eulogy on Henry IV.* and that on *Pierre Corneille*, were crowned soon afterwards, in 1768, the former by the Academy of Rochelle, and the latter by the Academy of Rouen; and, in 1770, he obtained the prize proposed by the Academy of Marseilles, for the *Eulogy on Massillon.*

The palms of eloquence were not sufficient to satisfy his love of glory; he was desirous of adding to them those of poetry. Several pieces, transmitted by him to the French Academy, were honourably distinguished, and very nearly gained him the crown. More successful with the Academy of Marseilles, his *Epistle on Volcanoes*, procured him the honours of a triumph, in 1769; and his poem on the subject of *Regulus before the Senate*, was at the same time judged worthy of the second prize.

All these successes, in 1771, opened to him the doors of the French Academy,

as those of M. Thomas had before done for him; and, like the latter, he did not quit the lists, till his victories had entitled him to a place among the judges of the conflict. This glorious struggle, in which he justly prided himself on having had Thomas, Laharpe, Champfort, Delille, and Bailly, for competitors, and, in which, to use his own expressions, he was sometimes the victor, at others shared in the victory, and at others was vanquished, but always followed close at the heels of the conqueror, occupied him during great part of the ten years subsequent to his reception into the Academy of Belles Lettres; and this he always considered as the fairest portion of his life.

It might be supposed, that such numerous rhetorical and poetical compositions, all of which were finished with the utmost care, must have taken up all his moments, and left him no leisure for other studies. He was, nevertheless, at the same time engaged in cultivating the sterile soil of the History of the Lombards, and presented the results of these researches to the Academy of Belles Lettres, which, on this account, forgave the triumphs by which it was by no means flattered, as they were so foreign to the kind of labours for which he had been admitted into the number of its members; and what appears still more incredible, he wrote and published the *History of Francis I.* the restorer of literature and the arts in France, and one of the principal benefactors of the nation, from the light diffused over it by the great and noble establishments of which he was the founder.

This history, the four first volumes of which appeared in 1766, and the others in 1769, in the midst of M. Gaillard's academic triumphs, heightened their lustre by the idea which it produced of his indefatigable industry, of the fertility of his mind, and the variety of his talents. It was read with avidity; the extent of his researches, the happy choice of materials, the perspicuity of the narrative, the ease, the correctness, and in many places the dignity and elegance of the style, were highly applauded; but the same commendations were not bestowed on the manner in which he treated his subject, a manner unknown to all the masters of the art, who have each employed a different one, with which they have accomplished the same object, to please and to instruct. It was wished that, after their example he had blended and intermingled, but without confusion, events of different kinds in the same narrative, and introduced them at the period in which they really happened; instead of dividing the reign of Francis I. into civil history, political history, military history, ecclesiastical and literary history, private life of the monarch, &c.; forming five or six distinct histories, all of which must be read, in order to obtain a complete picture of that reign; a picture, the disjoined fragments of which the reader cannot combine, without experiencing part of the difficulty which the historian spared himself by keeping them separate. The comparison which did not fail to be made between it and Robertson's Charles V.; of which, a French translation soon afterwards appeared, all the parts of which form a whole, and may be embraced at one view, rendered the disadvantages of the method adopted by M. Gaillard still more striking, and led the numerous admirers of the Scottish historian to observe, perhaps, with more malice than truth, that Francis I. had once more been conquered by Charles V. But, if Robertson's works possess an advantage in this respect, justice compels us to say, that the performance of M. Gaillard, independently of the different species of merit which have been already noticed, is richer in details, that it makes the reader more intimately acquainted, both with the causes of events and most of the actors who appear upon the stage, and that it affords more positive and extensive information.

M. Gaillard was, himself, so thoroughly satisfied of the excellence of the plan of his History of Francis I. though almost the universal opinion had decided against it, that he pursued the same method in the *History of Charlemagne*, which he gave to the world in 1782. Of the four volumes composing this history, the first is entirely taken up with considerations on the first race of monarchs, which shew in what state Charlemagne found France on his accession to the throne; and the last, with reflections on the imbecility of the successors of that prince, and on the rapid decline of the empire which he had raised to the highest pitch of power and glory. The introductory observations were read with interest; but, as in matters of taste, too much is as bad as too little, the considerations which terminate the work, though equally instructive and equally well written with the former, appeared superfluous and misplaced. These

defects,

defects, and some others that were found in the body of the work, did not prevent this history from deserving and obtaining the commendation of the celebrated Gibbon, or the praise of a rival, M. Hegewisch, who has written in German an excellent history of the same emperor. From the grand ideas of the latter, which are frequently contrary to those of M. Gaillard, the opinions which he delivers on certain events, the manner in which he developes their causes and consequences, his work may be perused with great advantage after that of the French historian.

The *History of the Rivalship of France and England,* which M. Gaillard published previous to that of Charlemagne, from 1771 to 1777, was received with more general approbation, the justice of which, time has since confirmed. This work, with the excellent introduction which precedes it, makes the reader acquainted, not only with the endless quarrels in which the two nations have been incessantly embroiled, from the reign of William the Conqueror, when this rivalship commenced, to the battle of La Hogue; but likewise with every thing of interest in their domestic history, and their relations with other nations. If the author, fraught with that ardent love of mankind which animates his discourse on the evils of war and the advantages of peace, and which breathes more or less through all his other works, has suffered himself in this performance to be hurried away too far by the vivacity of a sentiment so laudable and glorious; if he seems to flatter himself perhaps rather too much with being able, by his discourses to extinguish the national animosities, and open the eyes of men to the madness of war; it cannot, however, be denied that he pleads the noble cause of reason and humanity with warmth and eloquence; and that if his undertaking be a folly, as he expresses himself, it is at least a tender folly combating a cruel one. As in nature, some good in general results from the greatest evils; it were perhaps to be wished that a man of an understanding so sound and so enlightened as M. Gaillard, after demonstrating the inutility and fatal effects of the long and sanguinary struggle in which the two nations have been incessantly engaged, had examined whether some real advantages had not accrued, either to themselves or to other nations, from this very rivalship, which has brought upon them so many disasters.

The *History of the Rivalship of France and Spain,* is written on the same principles, on the same plan, and with the same ability, as the preceding work. The style has perhaps even still more energy, dignity, and variety, and the conceptions are more grand and nervous, especially in the preliminary introduction. It also affords more food for curiosity, because the history of Spain is much less known, than that of England, with which the eminent talents of the authors, by whom it has been written, have made all Europe thoroughly acquainted. The History of the Rivalship of France and Spain, likewise possesses the advantage of bringing forward, for the first time, several pieces of history, heretofore entirely unknown, and extracted from the manuscripts in the imperial library. Such is the original and interesting picture, exhibited by the fierce and savage islander, who governed Sardinia by the title of Judge, or Prince of Arborea, and whose manners and policy display the most striking contrast, with those of the European princes. Such are also the negociations, relative to the kingdom of Majorca, between the ambassadors of the duke of Anjou, brother of King Charles V. who claimed that kingdom for their master, and the King of Arragon, by whom it had been usurped. Such are, moreover, the negociations with Spain, after the assassination of the Guises, by the command of the imbecile Henry III. the very curious correspondence between Henry IV. and Queen Elizabeth of England, and some other pieces equally interesting; all of which, M. Gaillard had designed to introduce into the collection, published by the committee of the Academy of Belles Lettres, appointed by Louis XVI. to draw up accurate and detailed notices of the manuscripts in his library; a collection since continued by the class of ancient history and literature, which has succeeded to the labours of that academy.

This collection contains a great number of other notices, or analyses, from the pen of M. Gaillard: it would exceed our limits, to mention all their titles. For the same reason we shall abstain from noticing the numerous articles which he composed, for the Journal des Savans, and the Mercure de France, for the former of which he was engaged forty years.

The *Historical Dictionary of the Methodical Encyclopædia,* in six quarto volumes,

volumes, is likewise a highly esteemed production of M. Gaillard's, and combines the judicious criticism, the love of truth, the philanthropic sentiments, and the rich and easy style, which characterize his other historical compositions. The same qualities are also to be found in the dissertations and notes, subjoined by him to the new edition of Debelloy's Works, published in 1782, as well as in the Life prefixed to them. The reader is surprised at the great quantity of French and Latin quotations, in prose and verse, with which he has interspersed them: he there shews himself, just as he was in conversation, delighting in quotation, which caused M. de Lacretelle, senior, to observe with reason, that the rich and fertile mind of M. Gaillard, seemed sometimes unwilling to gain credit for its own excellencies.

Introduced while very young into the world, by M. Trudaine, Bishop of Senlis, M. Gaillard formed friendships less numerous than select, which he always kept up. Endowed with a mild disposition, and a tender heart, constant and attentive in friendship, indulgent from character and principle, exciting and feeling no envy, never wounding the self-love of any, doing justice to his rivals, and frankly applauding their success; his life was not disturbed, either by his own passions, or those of others. He enjoyed a felicity, which nothing but death seemed capable of destroying; when the revolution put an end to it, by sacrificing or dispersing his dearest friends, and obliging him to withdraw from them, to secure himself, as much as possible, from the fury of the storm. He retired to Saint Firmin, near Chantilly, to a simple, but commodious habitation, purchased with the fruits of his industry, increased by prudent economy, from the dictates of which he never deviated; and which had even procured him such a competence, that he might be said to have attained both fortune and glory, in a career, where many, after long exertions, meet with neither the one, nor the other.

In this retreat, where he made protectors and friends of his rustic neighbours, he found in the most calamitous times, the security and repose necessary for continuing his cheering pursuits, and distracting his mind by study, from the afflicting contemplation of the miseries of his country. Every morning at daybreak, whenever the weather and season of the year permitted, and even sometimes in the midst of winter, he buried himself in the recesses of the forest, where he remained till night, without taking any food, except a little bread and fruit, with which he provided himself before his departure. It was in this profound solitude, that, sometimes strolling about, at others seated on a rock, or at the foot of a tree, he composed and wrote the greater part of the History of the Rivalship of France and Spain; and of the Historical Dictionary of the Methodical Encyclopædia, almost without books; a circumstance that will scarcely be believed, except by those who were acquainted with the prodigious extent, and fidelity of his memory. Though he retained it to his death, it seemed for a time to be somewhat impaired by an apoplexy, which attacked him in 1803, but which affected none of his other intellectual faculties. He soon recovered his memory, but not the use of his left arm and leg, of which he was deprived for ever.

To this infirm state he was reduced, when he attempted to compose, in a great measure from recollection, an *Eulogy on M. de Malesherbes*, whose friendship he had enjoyed from his youth. In this performance, which M. Gaillard published in 1805, at the age of nearly eighty years, may be perceived the sensibility of soul, and the talents of the author of the eloquent Eulogies, on several of the great men who have done honour to France; and of the Life of the first president De Lamoignon, which appeared in 1782, annexed to the History of Charlemagne. M. Gaillard intended to terminate his literary career, with this homage to the memory of the best of men, an epithet which he considered the most worthy of M. de Malesherbes, and he asked of heaven only sufficient time to pay this debt of affection. His wishes were granted; and he even had enough to superintend the printing of a collection of his miscellaneous pieces, published in 1806, in four octavo volumes, with the title of, *Melanges academiques, poetiques, litteraires, philologiques, critiques, et historiques.*

His habits of industry were such, that they could only be relinquished with life. Notwithstanding the pressure of years and infirmities, he was incessantly engaged in revising and arranging the numerous observations which he had made in the course of his studies, on the History of France, by Velly, Villaret, and Garnier; and he was just going to send

send them to press, when the gout, to which he had been long subject, flying to his chest, carried him off on the 13th of February, 1806. These observations, which were not published till after his death, manifest an acquaintance with French history, equally extensive and solid, and which cannot be acquired, without studying it in the monuments themselves. They will be read with advantage by those, who may undertake to write it afresh, and by all who love to find the truth, even in the minutest historical details.

Few literary men have produced so many works as M. Gaillard. Had he been a little more upon his guard, against the extreme facility with which he composed them, he had perhaps published fewer volumes, and afforded less scope for criticism: but notwithstanding the slight defects, which may be perceived in some of his performances, the author must be considered as one of the historians, the most worthy of confidence, the most enlightened, the most profound, the most friendly to morality and virtue, that modern times have produced; and as one of the most distinguished writers of the 18th century; in which the art of prose composition has been carried to the highest degree of perfection.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS, AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of scarce and curious Books.

Thomas Lupton's One Thousand notable Things.

MY copy of this curious book is without title-page or imprint. But the exact title seems to be, "Ten Books of Notable Things, &c. By Thomas Lupton." The Treatise is addressed, in a dedication, quaint and courteous, but not excessively flattering or servile, to Margaret, Countess of Derby. A preface to the reader follows, in which the author mentions that the number of the notable things in his work, is one thousand, or an hundred for each book; and states, that he has extracted many of them from ancient authors; others from rare English manuscripts; others, from modern books, recently printed. He announces here, likewise, that astrology is a principal subject of his following treatise; promises another publication, to make astrology plain to the meanest capacities; and refers to a small book, formerly published, in which were tables of the reigns of the different planets. At the end, is a regular table of the contents of every one of the ten books; but no alphabetical index. I have not now any book of reference at hand, with the aid of which I might ascertain the exact time, when this book of Lupton's was first printed. But, the dedication, the preface, and the table of contents, are in common italic and Roman characters. The treatise itself is in the old black letter, in which many English books continued to be printed, till within the reign of Charles I. and in which German books are still, for the most part, printed.

I extract a few of these notable things, for the amusement of the readers of the Monthly Magazine.

[The following are out of the First Book.]

2. A Little Poet did wear leaden soles.—"A certain Poet, by the report of Mizaldus, did wear leaden soles under his shoes, least the wind should overblow him, his body was so light and so little."

5. *Aqua vitæ helpes sinewes and muscles.*—"*Aqua vitæ*, being outwardly applied, doth helpe very well the sinewes and muscles, and all other parts of the body tormented, or pained, of a colde cause."—This is a truth which uniform subsequent experience has confirmed. Galvanism, electricity, and the doctrine of the irritability of the animal muscle, have fully explained the cause of this operation of brandy, as a remedy for rheumatic affections.

12. A waye to keepe wine safe from thunder.—"Oft thunder doth turne and chaunge wines marvellously. But, if the wines bee then in cellers being paved, and the walles of stone; they take lesse harme then in boarded cellers. Therefore, it is good, before such tempest, or thunder to lay a plate of iron with salt, or flint stones, upon the sayd veaselles with wine."—The discoveries of electricity have taught us the ratio of this old recipe, as use had, before, fully confirmed its truth.

14. To

14. To take away a wen.—"Make powder of unslacked lyme, and mixe it with blacke sope, and annoynt any wen therewith; and the wen will fall away."—This specific application of quicklime, is still in use; and is, to a certain degree, infallibly salutary.

19. To preserve the teeth from rotting.—"In the morning, if salt be holden in the mouth, under the tongue, untill it melt, or consume into water, and the teeth being rubbed therewith, it will preserve the teeth safe and sound; and it will keep them from rotting; and that they shall not be worm eaten."—This, also, is an admirable receipt, the best, or almost the best, application yet known, to cleanse and preserve the teeth.

25. To make aumber clearer and better.—"Any kinde of aumber being sodden in the grease of a sowe that gives sucke to young pigges, is not onely, thereby, the clearer, but also, much the better."—We know, that hog's lard may be actually employed with advantage, to clear amber.

30. Dockes make toughe fleshe to bee tender.—"Al kind of docks have this propertie, that what flesh or meat is sod therewith, though they be never so olde, hard, or tough, they will become tender and meet to be eaten. Hereupon it comes, that they were so used, in the old time, so that, thereby, the meate was more sooner concoct, and easelier disgested."—This information is curious. It instructs us, that dock weeds were used as pot-herbs, in the oldest English cookery. It states the principle upon which meats are stewed with herbs. It is, in some sort, exemplified too, in the preparation of that good old English dish, *Bubble and Squeak*.

35. Oyle keepes wine from corrupting.—"If oyle bee powred upon wine, or any other licour, it makes that the same shall not waxe mustie, nor bee corrupted. For, it excludes or drives forth all ayre that may breede corruption."—Here is a curious fact in physics, with the philosophical principle upon which it depends.

36. The coales of a birch-tree healeth woundes.—"The coales of a birch-tree, made in powder, and put into a wounde or great sore, healeth it perfectly, without any other thing."—We know, that the birch-tree affords some of the best and purest charcoal; that carbon and carbonic acid are ever powerfully detergent and antiseptic; and that on this very principle, powdered charcoal is now employed, with great benefit, to purify foul teeth and scorbutic gums.

40. To helpe them that cannot holde their water.—"A flaine mouse rosted, or made in powder, and drunk at one time, doth perfectly helpe such as cannot holde or keepe their water."—This remedy, I remember to have been given with good effect, to a little boy troubled with incontinency of urine; it was administered by his grandmother, at the recommendation of some of her neighbours. This was in a remote part of the south-west of Scotland. The nostrum is still in credit among the peasantry, in both Scotland and England.

71. To make teeth as white as ivorie.—"A medicine, made of a little honey, and of a coal made of a vine, which never bare grapes; if the teeth be often rubbed therewith, doth so cleanse them, and make them so white, that they will be judged to be of ivorie."—It is certain, that a mixture of honey with the purest charcoal cannot fail to prove an admirable cleanser for the teeth.

79. To joygne broken glasses and broken cups.—"The white of an egge, well and long beaten, mixed with quick-lime, will joyne broken glasses, and broken earthen cups, and make them holde fast and surely together. But, it would be the better, if a litle of very old cheese be wel mixed therewith." This is still one of our best cements.

The following is sufficiently ludicrous.—82. A strange way to loose a man that is enchanted or bewitched.—"If a marryed man bee let or hindered through inchantment, sorcery, or witchcraft, from the acte of generation, let him make water through his mariage-ring; and he shall be loosed from the same."—It is probable, this spell-undoing charm operates in no other way, than did that which is mentioned by honest Montagne.

"*Two Bookes of Epigrammes, and Epitaphs: dedicated to two top-branches of Gentry: Sir Charles Shirley, baronet; and William Davenport, esq. Written by Thomas Bancroft.*" 4to. London, 1639.

The following may serve as fair specimens of the collection.

Book I. 13. TO JAMES SHIRLEY.

"James, thou and I did spend some precious yeeres
At Katherine-Hall; since when, we sometimes feele
In our poetick braines (as plaine appears)
A whirling tricke, then caught from Katherine's wheel."

16. AN EPITAPH ON MISTRIS ANNE KNYVETON.

"Gentle friends, with teares forbeare
To drowne a withered flower here;
That, in spring of nature's pride,
Drank the morning dew and died.
Death may teach you, here to live,
And a friendly call doth give
To this humble house of mine,
Here's the inne, and this the signe."

185. TO WILLIAM LILLY.

"Grande school-master, some livelier twigs of bayes,
Shall sticke thy tombe, that merit'st ample praise:
For though the lawrell never lilly beare,
Yet such a LILLY may the *lawrell* weare."

Speculum

Speculum Britanniæ. The first parte. An historicall, and chorographicall description of Middlesex. Wherein are also alphabeticallie sett downe, the names of the cyties, townes, parishes, hamletes, howses of name, &c. with direction spedelie to finde anie place desired in the mappe, and the distance betweene place and place without compasses. Cum Priviliegio. By the Travaile and Vew, of John Norden, anno 1593. 4to.

John Norden, the author of this work, (says Mr. Gough,) was born in Wiltshire about 1548. His university education he received at Hart Hall, in Oxford, where he was admitted a member in 1564. He had patronage, but little else, from the great Lord Burleigh; and in his old age obtained, jointly with his son, the place of surveyor to the Prince of Wales. He died about 1626.

The Account of Middlesex was evidently designed as the forerunner of a work, which, in point of execution, had Norden followed up his first plan, would propably have been more extensive than even Camden's Britannia. The "Description of Hertfordshire," forming another portion, was printed 1596: and in 1728, the "Description of Cornwall," from a manuscript.

The "Description of Middlesex," is first prefaced with a "Briefe Declaration of the titles, inhabitants, divisions, and situation" of the kingdom, as a general introduction to the work, followed by a more minute description of the county, its limits, soil, fertility, ecclesiastical and civil government, hundreds, market-townes, houses of law, battles in Middlesex, royal parks, hills of name, and "ancient highwaies now unaccustomed;" with a map of the county, taken by Norden himself, in 1593. Then comes "an alphabet of the cities, townes, hamlets, villages, and howses of name, within Middlesex, contained in the map of the shire, with necessarie annotations upon sundrie of them. The use of which alphabet is set down before to the reader."

From this we shall make a few Extracts.

"*Augustines Lodge.*—H. 18, a lodge in Enfield chace."

"*Blackwall.*—G. 22, neere which is a harbor in the Thames for shipping, the place taketh name of the blackenes, or darkenes of the water bankes, or wall at that place."

"*Canburie* or *Cannonburie.*—E. 20, a house in the hands of —Acse, gentleman. It was builded by prior Bolton, prior of Saint Bartholmewes in Smithfield, in the time of H. 8."

"*Finchley.*—D. 16. In the church whereof lyeth the Lord Frowyke, Lord Chiefe Justice of England, in the time of H. 6. under a marble toombe, where hath beene his picture and armes in brasse, with circumscription about the toombe, but now defaced, his armes only remayning in the chauncell window in this manner.

"There is also another marble stone having the picture of a woman, whereon is inscribed thus:

Joan la feme Thomas de Frowicke gist icy, et le dit Thomas pense de giser avecque luy.

"There lyeth also buried under a marble stone in the chauncell of the church, one *Thomas Aldenham*, esquire, sometime Chirurgion to King Henrie VI. who died in anno 1431.

"*Hampton Court.*—K. 12. An honour of Queen Elizabethes, a most regall palace, stately raysed of bricke after a most princely forme, by Cardinall Woulsey, most pleasantly seytuate vpon delightsome Thamise. Queene Elizabeth hath of late caused a very beautifull fountaine, there to be erected, in the second court, which graceth the pallace, and serveth to great and necessarie use; the fountaine was finished in anno 1590, not without great charge.

"It is called *Hampton Court*, of the parish of *Hampton*, which standeth not far thence; and court commeth of Curia, which was the place where the Senate of Rome assembled, and was taken for the senate itselfe, and thereof groweth our word court, which signifieth all assemblies either for tryall of controversies, or consulting of matters of state; as also it is amongst us used as an adjunct to divers houses in this land of greatest antiquitie, as the most ancient house in a mannor called the *Court-house*. But this word *Court* is hereunto added neither in regard of antiquitie, nor head house of a mannor. But in regard of the Majestie and princely bewtie thereof, fit for none but for a King or Queene, whose residence in any place draweth a princely assembly, which is called the court, for where his Majesty is resident, there is the court of state. This word court, is a most common adjunct to places of antiquitie in *Artetia*, as also in divers provinces of France, and elsewhere, as Haplincourt, in Normandy; Bonlayn-court, in Champaigne; and Hall-court, neere Amyens.

"There

"There are belonging to this princely pallace, two parkes, the one of deare, the other of hares, both invironed with wals of bricke, the south side of the deare parke excepted, which is paled and invironed with the Thamise."

Opposite the account of London, which occupies nine pages, is a neat folding plan of the metropolis, with another at page 42, of Westminster.

"*Lodghill.*—D. 16. A hill, or fort, in *Harnesey*, or *Hornesey-parke*, and is called Lodghill, for that thereon sometime stoode a lodge, when the parke was replenished with deare, but it seemeth by the foundation, that it was rather a castle, then a lodge, for the hill is at this day trenched with two deepe ditches, now olde and overgrowne with bushes: the rubble thereof, as bricke, tile, and Cornish slate, are in heapes yet to be seene, which ruines are of great antiquity, as may appeere by the okes, at this day standing, (above one hundred yeeres growth,) vpon the very foundation of the building. It did belong to the Bishop of London, at which place have beene dated divers evidences, some of which remaine yet in the bishops regestrie (as is said.)"

"*Tottenham*, or *Totheham.*—D. 20. In which church is buried *George Heningham*, esquire, sometime servant, and greatly favored of King Henrie VIII. he founded there a little hospitall, or almeshouse, for three poore widowes.

"At this place, the Lord Compton, hath a proper ancient house.

"*Tottenham Highcrosse.*—D. 20, a hamlet belonging to Tottenham, and hath this adjunct of High-crosse, from a wooden cross, there loftly raysed on a little mount of earth."

Norden's Descriptions of Middlesex and Hertfordshire, were reprinted together in a thin quarto, 1723.

"*A Description of the King and Queen of Fayries, their habit, fare, their abode, pompe, and state.*" 16°. Lond. 1636.

This curious little work, which consists of not more than fourteen or sixteen pages, contains several very beautiful specimens of our old poetry. In the Bodleian copy, it is said to have been written by R. S.

The following has been given in an altered form, under the title of "The Fairy Queen," by Bishop Percy, in the "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," edit. 1794. vol. iii. p. 209. It is here entitled,

"THE FAIRIES FEGARIES,"

"Singing and dancing being all their pleasure,
Theyle please you most nicely if youle be at leisure,
To heare their sweet chanting, it will you delight,
To cure melancholy at morning and night."

"Come, follow, follow me,
You fairy elves that be;
Which circle *round this* green,
Come, follow *me* your queen.
Hand in hand, let's dance around,
For this place is farie ground.

When mortals are at rest,
And *snorting* in their nest,
Unheard, *or* unespyde,
Through key-holes we do glide;
Over tables, stools, and shelves,
We trip it with our fairie elves.

And if the house be foul,
Or platter, dish, or bowl,
Up stairs we nimbly creep,
And find the sluts asleep;
There we pinch their armes and thighes,
None escapes, and none espies.

But if the house be swept,
And from uncleanness kept,
We praise the *house and* maid,
And duely she is paid;
For we *do* use, before we goe
To drop a tester in her shoe.

Upon *the musbroom's* head,
Our table-cloth we spread;
A grain *o'th finest* wheat
Is manchet *that* we eat:
The pearly drops of dew we drink,
In acorn cups fill'd to the brink.

The *tongues* of nightingales,
With unctuous *juyce* of snailes,
Betwixt two nut-shells stew'd,
Is meat that's easily chew'd;
The braines of rennes, the beards of mice,
Will make a feast of wond'rous price.

Over the tender grasse,
So *lightly we can* passe,
The young and tender stalk
Nere *bowes whereon we* walke;
Nor in the morning *dewe is* seen,
Over night were we have been.

The grashopper, gnat, and fly,
Serves for our *minstrels three*;
And sweetly dance awhile,
Till we the time beguile:
And *when* the *moon-calfe hides* her head,
The glow-worm lights us *unto* bed.

The words in *italics*, are those which are altered in Bishop Percy's copy.

Extracts

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

FROWZY.

A CORRESPONDENT enquires, (vol xxv. p. 532) for the meaning of the word *frowzy*: it occurs in Johnson's dictionary, and is there defined by the synonyms, fetid, musty. But in the eastern counties, it is used for *hairy*; and seems to be derived from the French *frisé*, crisped, curled.

PLAGIARISM.

The ode ascribed in your twenty-sixth volume, to the Rev. John Proctor, (p. 456,) is slightly varied from an ode of Mr. Robert Southey: it is a beautiful poem; was probably on that account transcribed by Mr. Proctor, and has been found among his papers by a friend, who mistook it for an original effusion.

BEHALF.

Dr. Johnson derives this word from *behoof*; and Skinner from *half*. Surely the real etymon must be *help*; the Germans have *behülflich*, in behalf of, of which the root is obviously *hülfe* help.

EDITION AND TRANSLATION OF HORACE.

A French poet, named Pellegrin, having translated Horace, published together the original and the version: which gave rise to the following epigram:—

On devrait, soit dit entre nous,
'A deux Divinités offrir tes deux Horaces;
Le Latin à Venus, la Déesse des Graces,
Et le Français à son epoux.

SCONCE.

Sconce is defined by Dr. Johnson, a pensile candlestick. Does it not derive from the French *console*, and mean a bracket, on which a bust, or candlestick, may stand?

ODD RECIPE FOR AN EPOPŒIA.

"The inferior animals," says a Critical Reviewer, (1804, vol. ii. p. 110,) "no doubt ascribe to magic and miraculous intervention, those results of human conduct, which succeed to causes in their judgment inadequate: and it is from such a point of view, that the epic poet should exactly contemplate all human action. It is no business of the poet to prove but to provide that what he tells might have been true: he should imagine himself an ox, *or an ass*, and describe the most natural and trivial events, with the wonder of ignorance, with the astonishment and admiration of stimulated stupidity. Write about your hero as his dog would do, and you will make a good epopœia; what you describe as marvellous, will thus be probable."

THE FIRST RHYMES.

The earliest rhymes are commonly ascribed to Saint Augustin; but a prior instance occurs, which is put into the mouth of children, sitting in the market-place, and which well imitates that infantine love of like endings, on which is founded the whole system of grammatical analogy in language. The instance in question occurs in Matthew (c. xi. v. 17,) and runs thus:

'Ηυλησαμεν 'υμιν και 'ουκ 'ωρχεσασθε
'Εθρηνησαμεν 'υμιν και 'ουκ 'εκοψασθε.

ON A CORONER'S VOLUNTARY DEATH.

He liv'd, and died,
By suicide.

SAINT VERONICA.

Middleton, in his letter from Rome, says, that the name of Saint Veronica is corrupted from the words *Vera Icon*, which were employed to designate a kerchief, on which an outline of Christ's face was impressed. This may be doubted.

In the gospel of Mark (v. 22-35) is related the case of an hemorrhoidal woman, who was cured by the attention of Christ. Eusebius also gives an account of the incident, (Eccles. Hist. viii. 18,) on the authority of a tradition, which was preserved through a public monument, erected at Cæsarea Philippi, by the gratitude of this lady, who was a heathen of that city.

Now John of Malala, in his Chronography, says (p. 305,) that this woman was called Βερονικη. We have therefore here a saint Veronica, who did apply to Christ for his likeness; since she caused a piece of sculpture to be put up in his honor, which represented a woman pulling the cloak of a Jew rabbi, in an attitude of asking relief. She is also called Veronica in the Gospel of Nicodemus.

Our sculptors mould the faces they have to pourtray, by pouring plaster on the bare skin, where it coagulates, and is taken off in the form of a mask. But the ancients spread a fine oiled cloth on the face, and moulded the features in wax. The holy kerchief, *sudarium*, or *saint suaire*, seems to have been the lining of the waxen mask. Seneca calls such modellings *cereas apellineas*.

WRITINGS OF BRETT.

A writer named Brett, who assisted in the Universal History, is supposed to have forged the description of Formosa, ascribed to Psalmanazar. Did he not also

also forge that account of a pretended convention of the Jews at Ageda, in Hungary, which made its appearance in the Phœnix, and which seems to have suggested the idea of Bonaparte's Parisian Sanhedrim? Cannot some of your correspondents assist in completing a list of his works?

TIRAQUEAU.

Tiraqueau was a counsellor in the parliament of Bordeaux, under Francis I. He was a temperate man, was married, and had twenty children: he published a multiplicity of legal tracts, On the Prerogatives of the Nobility; On the Law of Lineal Descent; On the Law of Marriage; On the Legislation of Alexander; &c. &c. This epitaph was made for him. *Hic jacet qui, aquam bibendo, viginti liberos suscepit, viginti libros edidit: si merum bibisset, totum orbem implesset.* In French, thus:—

Tiraqueau fécond à produire
A mis au monde vingt fils;
Tiraqueau fécond à bien dire
A fait pareil nombre d'ecrits:
S'il n'eut point noyé dans les eaux
Une semence si féconde,
Il eût enfin rempli le monde
De livres et de Tiraqueaux.

INSPIRATION ILL DEFINED IN BUTLER'S HORÆ BIBLICÆ.

In the fourth edition of Butler's Horæ Biblicæ, (vol. i. p. 240-250,) occurs a dissertation on the inspiration of Scripture, in which that intelligent writer appears to understand by inspiration, a *supernatural* action on the human mind.

Surely Saint Paul understood by it, a merely natural operation of the pious spirit, or devout feeling, or, as it is technically phrased, of the holy ghost, which pervaded all religious Jews and Christians.

Saint Paul says: (Cor. II. 13,) We speak not in the words which man's wisdom teacheth, but which the holy ghost teacheth. The obvious paraphrase of this passage would be: We do not employ the slang, or cant, in use among literary men and philosophers, but the phraseology consecrated by the usage of devout men.

In those times, as in these, the evangelical clergy had their euphemisms, and technical expressions, which, within the pale of the sect, had peculiar weight and currency. To speak in this esoteric dialect, is to speak *as the holy ghost teacheth.*

Now it is plain, from comparing the various scriptures with each other, that the holy ghost, in those times, inspired every man to speak according to his idiosyncrasy: just as it so inspires men to speak in our own times. The female quaker, who in Ireland, according to Mr. Rathbone's account, preached unitarian opinions, was moved by her religious sentiments, was stimulated by her piety, was prompted by her holy ghost so to do. The person who answered her, was also divinely inspired, was also moved by his theopathetic affections, was also prompted by his holy mind, to declaim on the opposite side of the question. So, we find Peter and Paul both inspired to differ about circumcision. (Acts xv.) So, in relating the cure of the Gadarene insanity, Mark (v. 1-15,) notices but one patient; and Matthew (viii. 28,) two: yet both narrations were divinely inspired, both were prompted by a pure zeal for the glory of God.

On the hypothesis of supernatural agency, these dissonances would be impossible.

Mr. Butler may, perhaps, have been prejudiced by certain writers, who adopt an idea unknown to the original sacred books, the personification of the Holy Ghost—which was never thought of until the Scriptures were translated into Latin. What in Syriac was *sanctanimity*, and in Greek *a holy breath*, first became personable, when expressed by the words *spiritus sanctus.*

DEATH-WATCH.

Apollodorus relates of Melampus, that he understood the language of woodworms. He is said to have questioned them about the fall of a house, which fell accordingly. This was rational in Melampus. But, out of this allegorical narration, appears to have grown the superstition about the prophetic gifts of woodworms.

ON A BAD ORATOR.

You move the people, when you speak;
For, one by one, away they sneak.

PROPORTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In a late enumeration of the Danish people, there were found in the diocese of Seeland, out of 311,065 inhabitants, 163 deaf and dumb persons; in the diocese of Fyen, out of 160,164 inhabitants, 113 deaf and dumb; in the diocese of Aalborg, out of 104,936 inabitants, 44 deaf and dumb: in the diocese of Aarhuus, out of 120,164 inhabitants, 61 deaf and dumb; and in the dioceses of Viborg and Ribe, out of 124,242 inhabitants, 134 deaf and dumb persons. On the average, about one in sixteen hundred.

MIRACLES.

MIRACLES.

"Miracles," says Boulanger, "were never believed by those who saw them, nor seen by those who believed them."

RIVER-WEEDS.

A friend of mine, who occupies land by the river-side, collects yearly, for manure, the weeds which are cut between two water-mills. The flood-gates of these mills keep the water in the bed of the river at a very equal height: the excess passes off through a channel, which my friend does not empty.

Now he assures me, that, in rainy seasons, he collects far more weeds than in dry seasons; although the space of river-bed, in which they grow, remains the same, and is in either case watered to the same level.

He infers, that rain-water is more fertilizing than river-water; and that its admixture is the cause of the profuser vegetation in rainy seasons.

POWER OF TREES TO CONDENSE MIST.

In the beginning of August, after a sun-shiny day, the air became suddenly misty about six o'clock, I walked however by the road-side from seven to eight, and observed in many places, that a shower of big drops of water was falling under the large trees, although no rain fell elsewhere. The road and path continued dusty, and the field-gates shewed no signs of being wetted by the mist. I have often noticed the like fact, but have not met with a satisfactory explanation of this power in trees, to condense mist.

An old geographer, describing the Canary islands, says, that in one of them, there are no springs; but that the people collect water under certain trees at the hill-top.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EMMA'S GRAVE.

WHAT phantom greets these longing eyes?
'Tis Emma—Emma from me flies!
The dear illusion fades.
'Tis gone; and blacker dreams prevail,
Reason awakes—new griefs assail,
And keener woe invades.

My Emma sleeps in yonder grave!—
No guardian angel by to save,
To charm his rage away;
The stern relentless tyrant broke
Love's fondest ties—and dealt the stroke,
Upon our nuptial day.

And still this earthly load I bear!
Still from these trembling orbs, the tear
Flows in a ceaseless tide!
Oh! has this finely-textur'd brain
No Lethean pow'r, no balm for pain?
And is a tomb denied?

Cease, busy memory, to retrace
Each feature, each celestial grace,
Each fascinating air!
Heav'n in her beauteous form had wove,
Meekness, and innocence, and love,
And truth divinely fair.

What joys that fateful morning bless'd,
When to my ravish'd bosom press'd,
I kiss'd, and call'd her mine—
But ah! what madd'ning horrors rise!
My Emma faints! my Emma dies!
—Heav'n, was the mandate thine?

O Death! why spare this bleeding heart?
Why midway stop the treach'rous dart,
Which wing'd its way to me?
Oh! grant thy wretched suppliant aid,
Strike! strike! this woe-devoted head,
And set this spirit free!

Where yon rude fane with ivy wound,
Marks out the hallow'd precincts round,
Where endless quiet reigns;
Near, where those aged yew-trees wave,
A dark, a damp, a narrow grave,
The sainted maid contains!—

How calm, how tranquil, sleeps her head!
How soft, how easy, is her bed!
How silent her abode!
Oh! when shall I such peace attain?
When shall I break this mortal chain?
And rest with her, and God?

There do I nightly vigils keep,
There lie, and mourn, and walk, and weep,
And speak the shade below!
Tell of our early loves and joys,
Bind o'er again the nuptial ties,
And give a loose to woe.

The youths and maids, whose conscious minds
Pity or fond affection binds,
—Who sorrow's liv'ry wear;
Pace the green mound with frequent feet,
Heave the deep sob, and sighing greet
The gentle tenant there.

For

Ev'n he, who heedless wastes his days
In dissipation's varied maze,
Nor gives one thought to heav'n;
Beholds her grave with secret fear,
A moment checks his wild career,
And hopes his sins forgiv'n.

There, while I press the sacred clay,
Sad Philomel, in plaintive lay,
To melancholy dear,
Nightly from yonder beechen shade,
In strains to tender musing made,
Delights my list'ning ear.

There too, the favour'd red-breast sings,
And prunes his olive-colour'd wings,
And pecks his wonted food;
And, fearless where her relics rest,
Forms in the verdant turf his nest,
And rears his little brood.

The turtle there, whose constant cares
No second partner ever shares,
Loves his lost mate to pine;
Softly the grassy sod to tread,
And, lonely moaning o'er her head,
To mingle woes with mine.

No storms disturb her blest repose!
Unheard the angry whirlwind blows!
The wint'ry tempests rave!
Sweet rest is there!—And vernal show'rs,
Give fresher fragrance to the flow'rs,
Which flourish on her grave.

There the wild woodbine scents the gale,
The yellow cowslip, primrose pale,
Harebell, and violet blue;
Shew their pure beauties to the sky,
Kiss'd by the zephyrs as they fly,
And gemm'd with Heav'ns own dew.

—How still it is! silence profound
Her empire holds, and spreads around
A pleasing, peaceful, gloom!
How diff'rent far this aching breast,
Which ceaseless throbs, and pants for rest,
And hungers for the tomb!

When will my fervent pray'rs prevail?
When will death end this weary tale
Of lengthen'd misery?
My hopes are wreck'd! my joys are flown!
My wishes dead! my reason gone!
—Emma! I live with thee!

And lo! methinks thy sainted shade,
Points to the spot where thou art laid!
And where my griefs shall cease!
Breathes on my troubled soul, a calm!
Pours on my wounded spirits, balm!
And softly whispers peace.

I come! dear long-sought maid, I come!
Fate grants at last the ling'ring doom,
And closes these sad eyes—
I soon shall quit this dreary scene,
Live—where no sorrows intervene,
And lie—where Emma lies.

I. U.

For the Monthly Magazine.

[The poetical world has recently lost a true brother in the late Dr. DOWNMAN. His didactic poem on Infancy will always be considered as a work of permanent value, teaching the duties of a young mother. His tragedies have, perhaps, not yet received their full measure of fame; not indeed adapted for the theatre, they interest in the closet; and he aims at restoring the noble genius of the golden age of our dramatic bards, by their higher strains of feeling, combined with that familiar, yet forcible, diction requisite in dramatic composition. Of this estimable poet, and most excellent man, I possess an unpublished critical epistle, written many years ago, when I happened, in the freedom of conversation, to be more prodigal in my panegyrics on the most eloquent French authors, than his taste, and more particularly his patriotism, approved; he was of opinion, that the light and tender vines of the Seine would not form an ornamental appendage to British oaks. This critical epistle I think well deserving of preservation; the verses are not highly polished, but he was careless of the minuter graces of poetry; and revision was the only poetical labour he disliked. There is something novel in the subject; and it is marked by strength of conception, while the didactic flow of the verse does not diminish the truth it impresses.]

A CRITICAL EPISTLE to * * *, ON HIS PARTIALITY FOR FRENCH WRITERS, WRITTEN IN 1791.

By the late DR. DOWNMAN, of Exeter.

IF, from the Gallic worthies whom you praise,
My verse withholds an equal share of bays,
Attribute it to my untravelled mind,
Which, still within its native isle confin'd,
Views every object there with partial sight,
And asks no fairer region of delight.
With polish'd manners you would join in vain
The smut of RABELAIS, coarseness of MONTAIGNE.
To sage BOILEAU what *genuine* strains belong?
From Horace and Tassoni flow'd his song:
Pope, from their open fountain likewise drew;
What mighty thanks are to the Frenchman due?
Before RACINE, e'en in our James's time,
Old Beaumont taught the couplet and the rhime;
Denied the stanza's boasted power to please,
And wrote with equal elegance and ease.
His flowers from MONTESQUIEU I will not tear,
The wreath he merits let him ever wear;
Yet, must he own, beneath our English skies
He saw the brightest and the sweetest rise;

Yes,

Yes, o'er this land of lawgivers were spread
The fairest blossoms which adorn'd his head;
The laws here triumph'd in their native ground,
The *spirit*, and the substance, here he found.
VOLTAIRE might aim his irony and wit;
Yet often, while the mark he strove to hit,
The arrow on the shooter's breast recoil'd,
His art was frustrated, his fancy foil'd.
While he his many-mingled simples press'd,
He saw not poison in the juice confessed;
Deep drank his country of the envenomed bowl,
And madness now fires each licentious soul.
ROUSSEAU a Frenchman! He despised the name;
On other sentiments he built his fame:
Not for Parisian converse was he born;
Their music, and their manners, were his scorn.
Fancying the spacious universe he loved,
In his small sphere a misanthrope he roved;
A victim to his discontent and pride,
Without a real friend, he lived and died.
By these instructors was our judgment form'd?
By these, our taste inspired, our fancy warm'd?
Doubtless, from them our flimsy novels rose;
From them, such verse as Della Crusca's flows:
From them our frigid plays with plots so deep,
Which run nine nights, and sink in endless sleep.
But long 'ere they began their fated course,
Our's was wit, genius, elegance, and force.
'Ere they a single sprig of grace had won,
BOCCACIO, DANTE, ARIOSTO, shone:
From Greece and Virgil, TASSO caught his fire,
And strung for high heroic notes the lyre.
Sunk in barbarian ignorance was France,
Taste had not darted there her slightest glance,
When Spain, besprinkled with Castalian dews,
Beheld her Epic, and her Comic Muse;
When wit and humour to CERVANTES gave;
To free from maddening errantry the brave.
When Tagus heard the trump which CAMOENS blew,
As to Heaven's glorious arch aloft he flew;
When SPENSER pour'd his energy of strain,
And all the polish'd virtues join'd his train;
When SURREY, form'd in camps or courts to shine,
Tun'd his melodious notes to Geraldine;
O'er every bard, when MILTON fix'd his rule,
The noblest pupil of the Italian school.
But who to SHAKESPEARE gave that magic skill,
To turn and wind the passions at his will?
What masters form'd his bold and ardent mind?
Greeks, Romans, and Italians, lag behind.
France, and her sons, are wrapt in pale despair,
At what immense an interval—VOLTAIRE!
BACON, untutor'd shot his fulgid ray,
And the dark wilds of science blazed with day.
By whom was LOCKE's perspicuous plan design'd,
When he unravelled all the powers of mind?
Who taught our NEWTON Nature's laws to trace,
And bade his hands that ancient veil displace,
Which none e'er raised before from Isis' face?
In France, what genius, what invention flows?
What is her utmost boast but polished prose?
Where has she reached the nervous, the sublime!
Her best of poetry, is prose in rhime.
Her pigmy merits let her still possess;
Her art of writing is the art of dress:
Easy, familiar, sprightly, lo, she plays,
And turns a thought a thousand different ways.
With many a lily decks her barren ground,
And many blooming roses scatters round.
But this allowed—I grant her not a name,
"Dear as Achaian worth to lettered fame;"
In vain your much-loved nation you advance,
She ever was, and ever will be, France:
Like Greece, or Britain, never can she shine;
Our's are the great originals divine!

SONNET

BY THE TURKISH POET, BAUKI, TRANSLATED BY SIR WM. OUSELEY.

"*Dil griftar ser zulfung oldi;—*
Sabr ser paneheh shebbauz oldi, &c."

MY heart has been a captive bound in thy flowing ringlets;
My patience, like the dove, has yielded to thy vulture grasp.

Yet I am delighted with these odours which the western gale now brings,
For this enchanting fragrance, proclaims the approach of my beloved.

I am one whose life depends on a harsh sentence from thy lips;
I fear to offend by disclosing the secret of my love.

My thoughtless friends, whilst they enjoy the banquet and the minstrel's song,
Reproach me for having retired to the desert, like a pensive hermit.

Despair not, O Bauki! thy miseries cannot long continue,
Death must soon terminate them, or a smile from thy mistress make thee happy.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

Report on the Progress of the Sciences from the Epoch of the French Revolution (1789) to the Year 1808, made by a Commission of the Institute of France, by order of the Emperor Napoleon.

(*Continued from our last.*)

THE honorable duty which the orders of your Imperial Majesty call upon us to fulfil, intimidates us equally, whether we consider the extent of the sciences, the history of which we have to trace, or the number and the ardor of those who cultivate them, or the rapidity of the progress which they have made, during the last twenty years; and it is not without awe, that we have ventured to select, among such a variety of labours, and among so many men of distinguished merit, those who have appeared to us most worthy of being named to you. Indeed, could the dread of having been guilty of an unjust omission, ever be more sensibly felt, than on this solemn occasion; when genius requires to become acquainted with, and to honour genius, when the hero, who has extended military and political glory beyond the limits assigned to it by all the examples of history and the boldest flights of imagination, wishes to draw near him, and to crown with his own hands, every species of merit, to encourage every kind of talent, and to order the execution of every useful undertaking.

But in what branch of human knowledge is such an omission more difficult to be avoided, than in the natural sciences, a field at the same time the most boundless, and the most fruitful that the mind is capable of cultivating? Their most general principles are not yet reduced to precise calculations, and consequently they admit of no other guides, than observation and experience: but by a consequence not less evident, every accurate observation, every conclusive experiment, is entitled to a place amongst these sciences; and the particular labours employed on them, which their historian is not at liberty to neglect, are multiplied beyond all bounds.

This prodigious number of facts, extending from the simple aggregation of the molecules of a salt, to the formation of organised bodies, and to the most complicated functions of life, seems, however, to relate more or less immediately to the general phenomenon of molecular attraction; and we could not have chosen a more convenient clue, to direct us through this immense labyrinth.

We have, therefore, first examined molecular attraction, in its most immediate effects; in the laws to which it is subject, and in the modifications which it undergoes, from the other general principles; to this we owe the advantage of beginning our report, with the theory of crystals, and that of the affinities, two sciences entirely new, and originating within the period of which we have to treat.

The former, which distinguished its commencement, is entirely due to M. Haüy; those figures so regular, and so varied, which minerals assume in a tranquil formation, are now reduced to calculation, and verified by mechanical division; this curious phenomenon offers nothing arbitrary, nothing vague in its explanation; the same age, the same author, have seen the birth of the science, and have, as it were, brought it to maturity.

The theory of affinities, more ancient as to its primitive origin, has recently experienced a complete revolution; and M. Berthollet has reduced it to new laws. He no longer admits of elective affinities, nor absolute decompositions; affinity, with him, is no more than a general tendency of a body, to unite itself with others, which would continue to operate when three or more bodies are mixed, were it not counterbalanced by opposite forces, such as the indissolubility of one of the resulting combinations, or its greater tendency to crystalize, to effloresce, or to evaporate. In short, heat and pressure are powers opposite to each other, which cause affinity itself to vary in different ways, as well as the tendencies which are contrary to it. We shew particularly in our report, that these principles throw a vivid light on what was hitherto most obscure in chemistry; and we render perceptible the influence which they will one day exercise on all the other physical sciences.

Proceeding next to the divers imponderable agents, which cause the affinities to vary, we say a few words on the chemical action of light, and on the hitherto

contested

contested experiments of Dr. Herschel, on the mode of its union with heat in the solar rays.

We then come to the history of the discoveries relative to heat itself; which constitute a system so new, that the philosophers of the first half of the eighteenth century had no ideas whatever of it.

The first germs of it are to be traced back to upwards of forty years, and we are indebted for them to the Scotch chemist, Black; and to the Swede, Wilke. They first observed, that not only a body absorbed a great quantity of heat, in melting, and in evaporating, and restored it in returning to its primitive state; but also, that different quantities of heat are necessary, to bring different bodies to the same degree of temperature; these primary truths have produced a number of others, the influence of which, on the whole system of the sciences, as well as on domestic economy, and particularly on the arts, is incalculable.

We give a rapid enumeration of those particular discoveries of the different capacities of bodies, for becoming conductors of heat, measured by Franklin and Ingenhouoz, of the particular manner in which liquids conduct it, as discovered by Count Rumford, in whose hands it became the source of so many useful processes; of the calorimeter invented by M. De la Place, to measure the heat produced, or which disappears in each circumstance; an instrument which has supported the theory of chemistry, by such beautiful demonstrations; of the various dilatabilities of the bodies, measured by M. M. Dalton, and Gay Lussac, and so necessary to be known, in order to judge of thermometers; in short, of the theory of vapours recently finished by the same philosophers; the importance of which is so great, for the construction of steam-engines, machines the most marvellous perhaps of all those, with which the genius of science has enriched society.

Galvanic electricity presents itself next, and offers to us a new scene, and regions of which no man yet dares to calculate the extent. The most powerful perhaps of the agents, which nature employs in its operations, on the surface of our globe, therefore remained hidden until the present time. The simple juxtaposition, not only of two metals, but even of any two different bodies whatever, alters the equilibrium of electricity; and this alteration may produce the most violent commotions in the animal economy: it separates substances the most intimately united; at this moment it appears disposed to reveal the composition of the alkalies, which the most profound chemistry had hitherto always presented to us, as simple bodies; in short, when in its full force, it is thunder itself; and in its various degrees, it is perhaps the secret spring of a great number of phenomena, yet involved in mystery. The name of Galvani, who discovered the action of this electricity on animal economy, that of Volta, who has demonstrated its origin and its nature, and who has taught how to encrease its force indefinitely; those of Ritter, Nicholson, and principally that of Davy, who has discovered and established its chemical power; are honourably recorded in this part of our report; amongst those of many other estimable natural philosophers, who have enriched the theory of Galvanism, by more particular experiments and discoveries.

After this theory of the imponderable chemical agents, so new in the history of the sciences, we proceed to chemistry, properly so called, and particularly to its fundamental doctrine, the explanation of what takes place in combustion.

Here, undoubtedly, was effected the most important revolution that the sciences ever experienced; a revolution at once so honourable for our times, and for our country; and which was not completed before the commencement of the period, of which we give an account.

Indubitably, during several years, facts had been accumulating, capable of oversetting the doctrine of phlogiston, and all the brilliant system of Stahl, notwithstanding the efforts made by Senac, Macquer, Rouelle, and Bergman, to support and illustrate it. The new theory, is doubtless only a link, which happily connects particular facts, discovered by different men, and at very different times. The discovery of latent heat, by Black; that of the disengagement of air from the calces of mercury, by Bayen; that of the production of fixed air, in the combustion of charcoal, by Cavendish; and of water in that of inflammable air, by the same philosopher, and by M. Monge; are integrant portions of the new chemistry; as well as the increase of the weight of calcined metals, previously announced by Libavius; and the absorption of air in calcinations, discovered as early as the time of Boyle.

But it is precisely the good fortune of having

having united, into one single body, all these insulated rays that constitutes the indisputable glory of Lavoisier. Before his time, the particular phenomena of chemistry might be compared to a species of labyrinth, the deep and winding walks of which had nearly all been traversed by many laborious men; but their points of union, their connexion with each other, and with the whole, could be perceived only by the man of genius, capable of soaring above the edifice, and seizing the plan with the eye of an eagle.

Europe, at that time, witnessed an affecting spectacle, of which the history of the sciences furnishes very few examples; the most eminent French chemists, the contemporaries of Lavoisier, those who were best entitled to consider themselves as his rivals, and particularly M. M. Fourcroy, Berthollet, and Guyton, candidly ranged themselves under his banners, loudly proclaimed his doctrine in their books, and in their chairs, laboured with him in extending it to all the phenomena, and inculcating it in the minds of all men.

It was by this noble conduct, as much as by the importance of their private discoveries, that they deserved to participate in the glory of that fortunate man of genius; and gave to the new theory, the name of French chemistry, under which it is now adopted by all Europe.

One of the means which contributed the most powerfully to its rapid success, is the nomenclature created by this society of French chemists. In substituting for barbarous, or mysterious terms, invented in times of ignorance, names expressive of the species, and proportion of the elements of each substance; they presented to the mind a summary of the results of the science, and furnished the memory with the means of recalling by the names, the nature itself of the objects. The new nomenclature is not an instrument for discovery, it is only the expression of discoveries made; but it is just to acknowledge in it an excellent instrument for instruction, and as such, it must be allowed to have diffused the science, and o have had great influence on the particular discoveries, of which we have next to treat.

They occupy too much of our report, to enable us even to enumerate them in this abstract; almost all the substances in nature have been examined; almost all the combinations imaginable have been attempted by chemists; the number of the metals has been increased to twenty-eight; that of earths, to nine; new acids have been discovered, or formed; the composition of the different salts has been determined; several have been compounded, and are of great use to the arts; modes have been discovered of extracting from all the combinations, the elements necessary to be kept apart.

The names of Berthollet, Fourcroy, Vauquelin, Chaptal, Guyton, Deyeux, Thenard, amongst the French; those of Klaproth, Kirwan, Davy, Tennant, Wollaston, amongst foreigners; cover the pages of the catalogue, which we have prepared of all these important labours.

Amongst the number are some, the genus of which belongs exclusively to the present epoch; such are those, having for their objects the products of organized bodies, the history of which presents particularly the names of Fourcroy and Vauquelin, long united both by science and by friendship.

At present we know, thanks to the long researches of these learned chemists, and to those of some of their competitors, that all these products of life are the different productions of a small number of substances; of carbon, of hydrogen, with more or less of azote. These are their fundamental materials; a little earth, some atoms of sulphur, and phosphorus, are joined to this principal stock: all these elements seem to sport in their various reactions; they unite, separate, meet again, in a thousand ways, in our laboratories, as in the functions of life; and chemistry itself is become capable of transforming the greater part of them at will, some into others, by slight modifications, or by various kinds of fermentations. It is easy to conceive, what light these analyses of animal and vegetable substances have thrown on the arts which employ them; and what utility may be derived from these metamorphoses of common materials into rare and precious ones; but from all these facts arises a result still more important, which leads us to a general theory of organized beings, by shewing us the essence itself of life, in a perpetual change of proportion between substances themselves very few in number.

Having thus brought the history of chemistry as far as its most complicated and profound doctrines, we proceed to the second part of our report; the object of which is, to represent the progress and state of natural history; a science of which

which the public, and even some men of learning, have yet formed to themselves but very vague notions; and which is nothing more than the application of the general laws of physics, and of chemistry, to the particular phenomena manifested by the various bodies in nature.

The atmosphere, and its composition, meteors, waters, and their motions, with whatever is contained in them; the different minerals, their reciprocal positions, and their origin; the exterior and interior forms of vegetals and animals; their properties, the motions which constitute the functions of their life, their mutual action for supporting order and harmony, on the surface of the globe; this is what the naturalist has to state, and to explain; such are the objects of which he must necessarily possess the knowledge. In no branch of natural history, can the others any longer be totally dispensed with; and still less the two general sciences. It would now be in vain to attempt to class minerals, without analysing them chemically, and mechanically; or animals without knowing their interior structure and the functions of their organs; the physiologist, who should not comprise in his meditations the phenomena of the life of plants, and of that of all animals, would soon lose himself in illusive conjectures, in the same manner as he would voluntarily shut his eyes against the light, if he refused to admit the influence of physical laws in the vital functions.

There is, however, an essential difference between the general sciences and natural history; which is, that in the former the phenomena only are attended to, all the circumstances of which may be determined at pleasure; but in the other, the phenomena take place under conditions, which are not in the power of the observer.

In ordinary chemistry, for instance, we compose our vessels of unalterable materials; we shape, bend, and direct, them, as we think proper; we place in them only what is necessary to give us distinct ideas of the result. In vital chemistry, the materials are innumerable; scarcely has the chemist yet characterised a few of them; the vessels are infinitely complicated; scarcely has the anatomist described a part of their outline; their sides act upon what they contain; they experience its action; elements incessantly rush inwardly from without; some escape outwardly from within; all the parts are in a perpetual vortex; which is an essential condition of the phenomenon, and which we cannot long suspend, without stopping it for ever.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, inherent in natural history, the ideas which we have now given of the science, and and which have scarcely been adopted generally, except at the present period, have entirely changed the face of it, and have shed the most vivid light on all its branches.

In meteorology, the gaseous composition of the atmosphere has been ascertained to be the same at all elevations, and in all countries, by Berthollet, Humboldt, Gay-Lussac, and Beddoes; but the odors which so strongly affect our senses, the miasmata which so cruelly attack our economy, remain yet beyond the reach of our chemical means, although it is very certain, that these means destroy them; one proof amongst thousands of the multitude of substances, which act without our knowledge in the operations of nature.

The phenomenon of stones fallen from the atmosphere, which antiquity and the middle ages were not unacquainted with, was not, until the present period, ranked amongst physical truths; the conjectures of M. Chladni, the analyses of M.M. Howard, Vauquelin, Thenard, Langier, the travels and enquiries of M. Biot, have equally contributed to assure them this rank.

Mineralogy is now approaching in correctness, to the most accurate sciences, thanks to the crystallographic determinations of M. Haüy, to the chemical analysis of M. M. Klaproth, and Vauquelin, to the exterior descriptions and determination of positions, given by M. Werner, and by his school.

This knowledge of the respective positions of minerals, is become the object of a real science; a science which directs in their research, and now supersedes, with sound minds, those illusive conjectures, which but lately bore the pompous name of geology. Pallas, Saussure, Desmarets, Dolomieu, Werner, De Luc, Ramond, and Humboldt, have given to this new aspect; their laborious travels, their scrupulous observations, have made us acquainted with the real structure of that part of the crust of the globe, which we are able to penetrate, at the same time that they make us almost despair of ever divining its origin.

This crust, however, teems with the fossil remains of organized beings, an incontestable proof of great revolutions, and objects worthy of the curiosity of naturalists. Pallas, Camper, and Lamarck, have examined and found them for the most part different, not only from those now living in the same climates, but also from those which have been collected on the surface of the globe.

The natural history of living bodies, infinitely more vast and more complicated, than that of inanimate bodies, has excited works still more numerous, and which have not had less success.

Their general theory is, what we call physiology; it is divided into three parts; one chemical, which determines the substances composing them, and compares them with those which they attract, and those which are extracted; one anatomical, shewing the passages which these substances pursue, from the time of their ingress, until their issue; lastly, one dynamic, which considers the forces by which these complicated motions are executed.

The first belongs almost entirely to the present period; it is by the successive labours of Priestley, Ingenhouz, Lavoisier, Fourcroy, Sennebier, Spallanzani, Theodor de Saussure, that we clearly see, amongst the numerous transformations, of which animal and vegetal life is composed, the decomposition of the carbonic acid and of water, leaving the carbon and hydrogen bare to predominate, as the essential character of vegetalisation; and as that of animalisation, the inverse operation; the recomposition of this acid, and this water, to deprive the animal body of its superfluous carbon and hydrogen, and to restore to the azote in it the proportion necessary to the functions of life.

The anatomical part had been cultivated earlier, but yet it is in our period that it has been almost brought to perfection, with respect to man, by the labours of Mascagni, on the lymphatic vessels, and that it advances towards it with respect to other animals, by the researches of Vicq-d'Azyr, Camper, Blumenbach, Tenon, Home; and for vegetals, by those of Gaertner, Jussieu, Desfontaines, Mirbel, Link, Decandolle; and a great number of other men as assiduous as they are ingenious.

The dynamic part, or physiology properly so called, is by its nature that which would remain longest imperfect; it has had at least the good fortune, with sage minds, to disencumber itself of those occult and general principles which were so vaguely applied to all difficult cases under the names of archeus, of vegetative soul, of vital power and others similar; the real powers attached to each organic element, such as the muscular irritability, the nervous influence, the celular contractility, have been determined; the share which they take in each phenomenon has been analysed; and although, not being rationally explained, each of them may yet be considered as occult, they have, notwithstanding, been adopted as so many principles by which to elucidate the phenomena to which they contribute, in the same manner as astronomers employ general attraction and chemists molecular attraction.

It would be very difficult to name all the physiologists whose meditations have led us by degrees to this regularity in the order of the principles. Haller had in some measure traced the route for them; but Hunter, Reil, Prochaska, Sommering, Kielmayer, Chaussier, Bichat, and other Frenchmen and foreigners, have each made in it more or less numerous improvements, which we have endeavoured to point out in our report.

The particular natural history of living beings, is, therefore, no longer any thing more than the use of these general theories, to explain the phenomena peculiar to each being, and depending on the structure, the number, and the disposition, of the organs animated and put in motion by the forces which we have just announced.

It supposes in the first place, that the beings treated of in it, are perfectly denominated, distinguished from each other, and inserted in this great catalogue, the basis of the whole science, to which has been given the name of *Systema naturæ*. Linnæus, had laid the foundations of it, but his successors have prodigiously extended it; and never perhaps has it received accessions to be compared with those of the last twenty years.

We relate the names of the voyagers, and travellers, who have procured for us new species, of the collections in which they are brought together, of the naturalists who have described them.

(To be continued.)

NEW

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. FERDINAND SMYTH STUART'S (BILLERICAY,) *for a Substitute, the Produce of this Country, for Peruvian Bark.*

WE did from this title expect some important discovery; we imagined, that some article, hitherto overlooked, had been added to the materia medica, and were of course disappointed, when we found, that oak bark and oak leaves were the substitute alluded to.—The patentee gives the prescription under several forms:—1. Oak leaves dried in the shade.—2. The bark, in general, of the young twigs or branches of the oak.—3. The inner bark of the tree, which is to be reduced to a powder, and taken as the Peruvian bark. With the leaves and young bark a decoction is to be made, and to render it more powerful, the powder of the inner bark is to be taken at the same time. We are assured, by Mr. Stuart, that bark taken in this way, or rather what is called a substitute for bark, is an infallible remedy for the scurvy.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS LONDON'S, SEN. AND JUN. *for a new Method of purifying the Muriate of Soda or common Salt.*

One main object of this invention, is to prevent the necessity of importing bay-salt. The purification here described is performed by means of re-agents and heat. The re-agents are soda, or the sulphate nitrate, or carbonate, of soda, or vegetable alkali, lime, &c. The fossil-salt, or salt obtained from sea-water, is to be mixed with the re-agents (the proportions are not given), and heated in a furnace, till it is fused, and the earthy or metallic particles will unite with the re-agents, and leave the salt pure.

Patentees say, the thing may be done by solution, or by heat, without the aid of re-agents.

MR. W. F. SNOWDEN'S (OXFORD-STREET), *for Improvements in an Engine for cutting Hay, Straw, &c. into Chaff.*

We shall give an account of this invention, partly in the words of the patentee. It consists of two things: First, a more simple and better way of bringing the straw to the knife:—Secondly, a new mode of compressing the article, when the knife is cutting it. But the invention does not extend to, or comprise, a machine altogether on an entire new principle, as sundry parts in this machine are used, which have existed in old machines; but Mr. S. describes and explains his invention in the following manner:—"First, instead of the straw sliding forward on the bottom of the box, as in old machines, the box in my machine, by a sling motion on the frame, and, with the assistance of the frame or weight, brings the straw and other articles forward with it to be cut; and whilst the knife is cutting the straw or other articles, a retrograde motion is given to the box by a projecting part of the lever, acting against the regulating nut, by which the cut is regulated to any length required, and so on alternately; whilst the knife is rising nearly to the top, the straw or other articles come forward with the box; and whilst the knife is cutting, a compresser acts upon the straw and other articles, so as to prevent them going backwards with the box. The forward motion of the box is produced by the action of the lever, when the knife rises, which causes a frame or weight to act against the two pieces fastened, for that purpose, to the inside of the box. Secondly, the compresser, by a more simple contrivance, presses the articles with less labour than was ever known before, and acts upon the articles, that are to be cut, with nearly the same degree of pressure whatever be their thickness, and which is done in the following manner:—The lever acts on a pin in the frame of the compresser. At the inner end of the lever is the frame or weight with the roller. At the other end is the connecting rod, by which the motion of the back, to which the knife is fixed, is communicated to the lever, and also the weight of the lever, so that the frame of the roller, and its frame or weight at the inner part of the lever, and also the weight of the back knife, connecting rod at the other end of the lever, and also the weight of the lever, act as a weight or pressure on the article, whilst the knife is cutting it; and the roller, and its frame or weight at the inner part of the lever, when the back to which the knife is fixed rises, act as a counterpoise for them, till the roller meets the article that is in the box; the lever then changes its fulcrum to the roller, which causes the compresser to rise to admit of the article coming forward to be cut.

The

The machine may be worked, either by a lever, or with a fly-wheel, crank, and connecting rod."

MR. JAMES GRELLIER'S (BARKING), *for a Building of a peculiar Construction, for the purpose of burning Coke and Lime, whereby the superfluous Heat of the Fire used in burning Coke is applied to burn lime, and also whereby such fire may be rendered perpetual.*

The kiln is made into one or more compartments, chambers, &c. of the form of a common coke-oven, or of any other form and size, which may be adopted for burning coal, and converting the same into coke. The coal is burnt separately from the lime-stone; one or more of the compartments are made conical, or cylindrical; and from them all flues proceed, in order that the heat from the coke-oven may act upon the lime-stone, or other calcareous bodies, and convert them into lime. "It is expedient and necessary," the patentee says, "that the coke-oven or ovens should be so placed or disposed, that the draught from the flues thereof may proceed upwards through the said lime-stone, or other calcareous bodies, with sufficient rapidity and effect; and that the space or spaces which, in my said invention, are appropriated to answer the purposes of the lime-kiln, should be duly disposed above the said flues. And the said flues may be made to enter into the lime-kiln, through the bottom or floor thereof, the lime being prevented from descending or subsiding as low as the said bottom or floor, by an arched grating or support, constructed of iron bars, or of brick work, or other proper material; or, otherwise, the said flues may communicate through the sides of the said compartment, and by that means communicate the heat to burn or ignite all the lime-stone, or other calcareous bodies, which may lie, or be disposed above the level of the said places of communication. And in that construction, before described, wherein the lime is supported by an iron grating, or other structure, the burned lime is to be drawn (after the coke-ovens have been discharged) through doors or quarters made just above the said iron grating, or other structure. And in the other construction before described, wherein the flues communicate through the sides of the compartment, containing the lime, I continue the said compartment, space, or chamber, several feet below the communications from the said flues; and do draw out the burned lime at the bottom, in the same manner as is done with regard to a common lime-kiln. And accordingly, in consequence of the peculiar construction of my said building, called the union and perpetual kiln, it is practicable and easy to charge the said compartments, spaces, or chambers, intended to answer the purpose of coke-ovens, repeatedly with coal, for the purpose of converting the same into coke, and to charge the compartments, spaces, or chambers, intended to answer the purpose of a lime-kiln, or kilns, repeatedly with lime-stone, or other calcareous bodies, for the purpose of converting the same into quick-lime; and also to draw out the said coke and quick-lime at the proper periods, so as to continue the said operations of coke-making and lime-burning perpetually during any length of time which may be required. And, lastly, I do declare, that although positions, situations, and dimensions, of the part of my said kiln or building, may be varied, yet I do give the preference to coke-ovens of an elliptical form, so disposed in the lower part of a circular building, that the longest diameters of the ellipses may respectively lie in radii, in one of the horizontal sections of the said building; and the mouths of the said ovens may open externally, and the flues may communicate internally with one lime-kiln, having the axis thereof perpendicular to the horizon, and coincident with the axis of the building itself."

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

AGRICULTURE.

A TREATISE on the Corn Trade and Agriculture. By P. D. Parquot, late a Volunteer at the Fort, and Suggester of the Life-boat at this Port, 4s.

ARTS, FINE.

Collection of Portraits sketched from Life, since 1793, by George Dance, R.A. and engraved by W. Daniel. No. III. 1l. 1s.

A Catalogue of a small Collection of Engraved Portraits, chiefly for the illustration of English History, now selling by John Thorpe, bookseller, Abingdon, 1s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of William Cobbett. By Himself, 2s. 6d.

DRAMA.

Solomon, a Sacred Drama, translated from the

the German of Klopstock. By Robert Huish, 5s.

EDUCATION.

Scripture made Easy; or, Familiar Answers to the Catechetical Questions of a learned Divine. By Mrs. Eves, 6s.

The History of Rome, from the Building of the City to the Ruin of the Republic. By Edward Baldwin, esq. 12mo. 4s.

Practical English Prosody and Versification. By J. Carey, LL.D. 4s.

A Key to the preceding, 2s. 6d.

Letters on Ancient History, exhibiting a summary View of the History, Geography, Manners, and Customs, of the Assyrian, Babylonian, Median, Persian, Egyptian, Israelitish, and Grecian Nations. By Miss Wilson, 12mo. 5s.

Vacation Evenings: or Conversations between a Governess and her Pupils. By Catharine Bayley; 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

New British Spelling Book. By Joseph Guy, 8s. 6d.

The Simple Rules of Arithmetic, in Questions and Answers, suited to the Capacities of Children, with Tables of Weights and Measures. By George Reynolds. In two parts, with an irregular Series of Blank Tables to each.

HISTORY.

Grafton's Chronicle, or History of England, from 1189 to 1558 inclusive. Two vols. royal, 4to. 4l. 4s.

LAW.

The Companion and Guide to the Laws of England. By a Member of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, 5s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

A Plain Statement of Facts in Favour of the Cow Pox. By John Thomson, M.D.

Objections to the Opinions and Practice of Dr. Wm. Saunders, in Bilious and Liver Complains. By Hector Campbell, M.D. 1s. 6d.

An Enquiry into the Laws of Epidemics, with Remarks on the Plans lately proposed for Exterminating the Small-Pox. By Joseph Adams, M.D.

The History of Canine Madness and Hydrophobia, with the Methods of Treatment, ancient and modern. By G. Lipscomb, M.D. 7s.

The Principles of Midwifery, including the Diseases of Women and Children. By John Burns, 8vo. 12s.

A Dictionary of Practical Surgery, collected from the best and most original Sources of Information, and illustrated with Critical Remarks. By Samuel Cooper, 8vo. 15s.

Facts and Observations on the Prevention, Causes, and Method of Treatment, in Pulmonary Consumption. By —— Smith, M.D. 8vo. 3s.

An Essay on the Nature and Treatment of the Malignant, Contagious Ulcer, as it generally appears in the British Navy. By James Little.

Surgical Observations; by John Abernethy, F.R.S. Part I. 8vo. 7s.

MILITARY.

Remarks on the Dress and Discipline of the Bengal Army. By a Bengal Officer, 5s.

Cursory Remarks on British Tactics, and on Matters relating to the Defence of the Country; with Heads of a Plan for Training the Population.

Letters from Portugal and Spain, written during the March of the British Troops, under Sir John Moore. By an Officer, 8vo. 12s.

Observations on the Movements of the British Army in Spain. By a British Officer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Statement of a few Facts, and an Impartial Appeal on the Question at Issue, between the Public and the Proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre, 1s.

Death of Buonaparte, and Universal Peace; a New Explanation of Nebuchadnezzar's Image, and Daniel's Four Beasts. By L. Mayer, 4s.

The Sixth Report of the Proceedings of the Committee for Managing the Patriotic Fund, from the 1st of March, 1808, to the 28th of February, 1809; 4s.

Justice and Generosity against Malice, Ignorance, and Poverty; or an Attempt to shew the Equity of the New Prices at the Theatre Royal Covent-Garden. By Attalus, 1s.

The Ladies' Monitor, being a Series of Letters, first published in Bengal, on the Subject of Female Apparel, 6s.

Instructions to Masters of Ships, being a Digest of the Provisions, Penalties, &c. of the Pilots' Act, passed in the 48th George III.; with Lists of the Pilots licensed by the Corporation of the Trinity House, and Tables of the Rates of Pilotage, 1s. 6d.

The Character of the King; or the Royal Jubilee, interspersed with Authentic Anecdotes of his Majesty, 2s 6d.

An Address to the Inhabitants of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the approaching Jubilee, 1s.

Substance of the Proceedings of the General Court of Proprietors, held at the Bank, on the 21st of September, 1809; with the Arguments of Randall Jackson, esq., Sir Arthur Pigott, and others, 1s.

A Vindication of the Jews. By Thomas Wetherby, 7s.

The Reformers' Bible, No. I. 4to. (to be continued weekly,) 1s. 3d.

The Amateur of Fencing, or a Treatise on the Art of Sword Defence. By J. Rowland.

The Opinions of Different Authors on the Punishment of Death; selected at the request of a Society, having for its Object the Diffusion of Knowledge respecting the Punishment of Death, and the Improvement of Prison Discipline. By Basil Montague, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, 8vo. 8s.

A Treatise in the Corn Trade and Agriculture. By P. D. Parquot, 8vo. 4s.

Lord

Lord Somers's Tracts. By Walter Scott, esq. Vol. II. royal 4to. 3l. 3s.

The First Book of Napoleon the Tyrant of the Earth. By Eliakim, the Scribe, 8vo. 6s.

A Short Introduction to the Theory of Harmonies; or the Philosophy of Musical Sounds. By J. Marsh, esq.

NOVELS, ROMANCES, TALES.

The Husband and the Lover, an Historical Moral Romance, 3 vols. 18s.

The Irish Recluse. By Sarah Isdell, 3 vols. 13s. 6d.

Tales of other Realms, collected during a Tour through Europe. By a Traveller, 2 vols 12mo. 8s.

The Italian Maurauders. A Romance. By Anna Matilda, 4 vols. 1l.

POETRY.

Kennet and Kenneta; a Legendary Tale. By the Rev. J. S. Whalley, D.D. 2s. 6d.

Faction; a Poem, with Notes, 3s. 6d.

The Jubilee; a Poem, on the approaching Anniversary. By William Jordan, esq. 2s.

Imitations and Translations from the Ancient and Modern Classics; together with Original Poems never before published. Collected by J. C. Hobhouse, B. A. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Iberia's Crisis; a Fragment of an Epic Poem, in three parts, written in Spain; developing the Cause, Progress, and Events of Spain's Crisis, royal 8vo. 5s.

Gilbert; an Amatory Poem, in eight Cantos. By James Templeman, 2s. 6d.; 4to. 12s.

POLITICS.

A letter to Colonel Wardle, in which his Public Conduct is examined, and illustrated by some important particulars, now first disclosed, 2s.

Sir Ralph Sadler's State Papers; with a Memoir of his Life, and some Historical Notes. By Walter Scott, esq. 2 vols. 4to.

Historic Anecdotes and Secret Memoirs of the Legislative Union, between Great Britain and Ireland. By Sir Jonah Barrington. Part I. imperial 4to. 1l. 1s.

THEOLOGY.

General Redemption, the only proper Basis of General Benevolence, a Letter addressed to Robert Hawker, D. D. By J. Evans, A. M. 1s. 6d.

The Ordination Service of the Rev. Jacob Snelgar, of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.—The Introductory Discourse, by the Rev. A. Douglas, of Reading, Berks.—The Charge, by the Rev. J. Banister, of Wareham, Dorset.—The Sermon, by the Rev. J. Clayton, jun. of London.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. LAMBERT, who lately travelled through Lower Canada, and the United States, has begun to print an account of his Observations on the present State of those interesting Countries. His work will make three volumes octavo, and will be illustrated with a variety of engravings, from drawings made on the spot.

SIR WILLIAM OUSELY has made considerable progress in a work, which consists of the Accounts of Alexander the Great, which are to be found in Eastern writers.

The general Collection of Voyages and Travels, in twenty-eight volumes, corresponding with the British Essayists, will be ready in a few days.

We are authorized to mention that the late MARQUIS OF ———, wrote a series of Letters to his son on every topic of Education; and that the work will, without delay, be given to the world.

Some copies of the original quarto edition of Mr. BARLOW's fine poem of the Columbiad, have been imported from America, by Mr. RAYMOND, of Pall Mall, and are to be had at Four Guineas in boards. The volume taken altogether, is one of the most elegant that ever issued from the press.

A second journey through the Southern part of Spain, has been recently performed by Mr. ROBERT SEMPLE; in which he visited several important places, not noticed in his former work. He is about to publish the Observations made on this second journey. The work will be embellished by a variety of plates, illustrative of the Costume and Manners of the Inhabitants of several parts of the Peninsula.

Captain HENDERSON has in the press, An Account of the British Settlement of Honduras; together with Sketches of the Manners and Customs of the Mosquito Indians.

The Rev. Mr. DIBDIN, has just completed the first volume, of his edition of Ames's and Herbert's Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain; and it will make its appearance in December.

Mr.

Mr. SURR's new novel, named the Romance of the Times, will appear about Christmas.

Mr. JAMES JOHNSON, of Lancaster, is preparing for publication, in a quarto volume, the History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Lonsdale, including the stations of Lancaster and Overborough.

A New Gardener's Calendar or Monthly Directory of Operations in every branch of Horticulture, by Mr. WALTER NICOL, will speedily make its appearance, in an octavo volume.

Mr. MACFARLANE has in the press, a Report of the Agriculture of Siberia, in one octavo volume, with plates.

The Genealogy of the Earls of Sutherland, from the origin of that house to the year 1630, with the History of the Northern parts of Scotland, during that period, by Sir ROBERT GORDON; and continued to the year 1651, by GILBERT GORDON, is in the press. The whole has been carefully transcribed, by permission of the Marchioness of Stafford, from the original manuscript, preserved at Dunrobin Castle; and will form a handsome folio volume.

The complete works of GAWIN DOUGLAS, Bishop of Dunkeld, now first collected, with historical and critical dissertations on his Life and Writings, notes and a glossary by Lord Glenbervie, will soon appear in four volumes octavo.

The Rev. H. BABER, of the British Museum, will soon publish, in a quarto volume, an edition of Wickliffe's Version of the New Testament, with a Life of that celebrated reformer, and an Essay on the Anglo-Saxon and English Translations of the Scriptures, previous to the fifteenth century.

The Rev. JAMES PARSONS has undertaken to publish the remaining Collections of the Septuagint, prepared by the late Dr. HOLMES.

Mr. ROBERT CLUTTERBUCK is engaged in collecting and arranging materials for a History of Hertfordshire, taking Chauncey for his guide.

The Second volume of Manning's History of Surrey, will be published in a few days.

The Rev. W. WARD, of Diss, has in the press, the first volume of the Fulfilment of the Revelation, or Prophetic History of the Declension and Restoration of the Christian Church.

A work which cannot fail to prove highly interesting to lovers of the fine arts, is in considerable forwardness. It will consist of thirty engraved portraits of some of the females most distinguished at the present day for beauty, rank, and fashion. It is intended to appear in five parts, and is to be entitled, Beauties of the Reign of George III. The portraits are painted by Mrs. MEE, and will be engraved by artists of the first eminence. They will be accompanied with biographical accounts, forming together a most magnificent folio volume.

A Collection of Tales, selected and translated from the works of Wieland, Schiller, Meissner, and other celebrated German writers, in three volumes small octavo, will speedily make their appearance.

Mr. GEORGE LAMBE has in the press, The Mysteries of Ferney Castle; in four volumes.

A Companion to Miss Byron's Celia in Search of a Husband, will soon appear, under the title of Celia Suited; and contain Sketches of modern female habits and manners.

Early in next month, Dr. BUXTON will publish An Essay on the Use of a regulated Temperature in Winter Cough and Consumption; including Observations on the different methods of producing such a temperature in the chambers of invalids.

Mr. B. COOK, of Birmingham, considering the superior advantage which would result from a discovery of some method of providing security against fires within doors, conceives that this desirable end, might be in a great measure, answered by the introduction of iron stair-cases. Common ones, he thinks, might be afforded as cheap as any kind of wood; or where ornament is required they might be made quite as elegant and handsome as those of the most costly materials. He also suggests the forming of the joists, rafters, and beams, which might be cast hollow, of the same metal; by which means, fire could not be easily communicated from one room to another.

The annual courses of Lectures at the Surrey Institution, Blackfriars Bridge, commenced on the 31st ult. at the house of the institution; and will be continued every succeeding Tuesday and Thursday evenings, at Seven o'clock, during the season: viz. Chemistry and Mineralogy, by Mr. ACCUM; Music, by Mr. S. WESLEY; Experimental Philosophy, by Mr. JACKSON; and Physiology with Experiments, by Dr. DAVIS.

We are informed by a respectable gentleman, of Bervie, that the London Company, who have the Duke of Gordon's forests on lease, have determined to try the experiment of tar making, in the extensive

tensive forests of the Spey. Three Danes passed through Bervie, on their way to the forests, about six or eight weeks ago, for the purpose of beginning the manufacture, and instructing the inhabitants in it. Our correspondent further informed us, that a gentleman in Aberdeenshire, has got sixteen Danes or Norwegians for the same purpose; these people have been taken from the prisons in England; government having allowed the prisoners of war to be examined, and it seems, many have been found able and willing, to instruct the people of this country, in the method of manufacturing this very valuable article.

Dr. Cook, of Lawrence Kirk, who wrote on the resurrection of Christ, has nearly ready for the press, a History of the Reformation; in two large quartos. From the indefatigable research, and known talents of the author, much is expected: he has detected many errors and false quotations in Hume, the historian; and the literary world may look for a full and distinct account of that important event, with an exposition of the causes that led to the reformation, &c. Dr. Cook is the son of the Professor of that name, of St. Andrews.

In the course of this month, will be published, a Catalogue Raisonné, of the City Circulating Library, King-street, Cheapside.

Mr. Rusher, of Reading, is bringing out a new Catalogue, which will include the entire Libraries of two Clergymen of eminence, lately deceased.

Mr. Frey's Narrative, is just ready for publication, and will appear in the course of this month.

Mr. George Singer, of Princes-street, will resume his Course of Philosophical Instruction, by means of Lectures and Conversations, about the middle of November.

Mr. Hardy has in the press, a New Edition of the Register of East India Shipping, from the year 1760, to the present time; with an Appendix, containing many particulars interesting to those concerned in East India Commerce; it will be ready for delivery on the 1st January next.

FRANCE.

M. Franconi, has invented a travelling carriage, containing a complete habitation and of very simple construction. It is composed of a body, fifteen feet long, seven and a half wide, and six high, being raised three feet from the ground upon the wheels of a common curricle. Racks are placed upon the four sides, so as to be able to feed sixteen or twenty horses; canvas, which covers the body of the vehicle, while it is going, may be raised to shelter the horses, and exhibits the appearance of a large tent, placed round a pavilion, surmounted with a lightning conductor. Doors open on the right and left, where six steps enable the traveller to get in and out with ease. The interior is divided by a partition, into two apartments, one of which serves for an antichamber, kitchen, or sitting room, and the other for a bed-chamber. A gallery in front of the vehicle is useful for driving, and enables the traveller to go abroad, as it were without alighting. Four horses are sufficient for travelling post with this carriage.

The acid, denominated pyrolignite of iron, obtained by the distillation of wood, is employed with great success in the arts. It has already been extracted from vinegar, without any empyreumatic smell, also from oil; and with it may be formed the base of a great number of solvents. M. Vitalis has applied it to the dying of thread and cotton, and this practice is now followed in the manufactories of Rouen, where black cottons for mourning, which used formerly to be procured from Holland, are dyed in a solid and cheap manner, by means of the pyrolignite of iron. This colour lasts very long, and is not liable to turn rusty like common blacks.

M. Rochoux, of Issoudun, in the department of Indre, has long used the expressed juice of the barberry in dying. The root of the plant boiled in water, gives a beautiful green, applicable to goat and sheep-skins.

M. Alexandre, of Bourdeaux, employs a simple method of filtering water, without either sand, sponge, or pounded charcoal. It consists in merely causing the liquid to pass through the capillary tubes, of a piece of half-worn out cotton. It is well known that a skain of thread, or a ribbon, one end of which is put into a vessel, while the other hangs over the side, will very soon become a conductor of the liquid, which filters and runs off, till the vessel is nearly empty. This experiment, M. Alexandre, has applied on a large scale, to the purification of the water of the Garonne.

The magnificent work, entitled Picturesque Tour of Constantinople, and the shores of the Bosphorus, by M. Melling, architectural draftsman, and the Sultana Hadidge, sister of the Emperor Selim III

is

is intended to form twelve parts. Four of these have already appeared. This production has been honorably distinguished by the Committee of Arts, and has also received particular notice in the reports of the National Institute on the progress of the fine arts.

M. Peron, during his voyage to the South Seas, collected a great number of that remarkable genus of animals, to which Linnæus gave the name of *Medusa*, and has increased that family to more than 150 species. In an account lately presented by him to the National Institute, their singularities are well expressed in the following terms:—"Their substance seems to be merely a coagulated water, yet the most important functions of life are exercised in it. Their multiplication is prodigious, yet we know nothing of the peculiar mode in which it is effected. They are capable of attaining several feet in diameter, and the weight of fifty or sixty pounds, yet their nutritive system escapes our eyes. They execute the most rapid and long-continued movements, yet the details of their muscular system are imperceptible. They have a very active species of respiration, the true seat of which is a mystery. They appear extremely feeble; yet fish of considerable size form their daily prey, and dissolve in a few moments in their stomach. Many species of them shine in the night like balls of fire, and some sting or benumb the hand that touches them; yet the principles and agents of both these properties remain to be discovered." All the medusas have a gelatinous body, nearly resembling the cap of a mushroom, and hence denominated *umbrella*; but they differ in wanting, or having a mouth; in the mouth being simple, or multiplicious; in the presence, or absence of a production resembling a pedicle; and in the edges of this pedicle, or of the mouth itself, being furnished with *tentacula*, or filaments, more or less numerous. From these characters, M. Peron forms divisions and subdivisions, under which every possible kind of medusa may be arranged. Some of these animals exhibit beautiful colors.

Mr. Jefferson, late president of the United States, has sent to the class of natural history of the Institute a fine collection of fossil bones, dug up on the banks of the Ohio. The greater number belong to the large animal, improperly called Mammoth, by the Americans, and to which M. Cuvier gives the name of Mastodonte; but there are likewise some belonging to the genuine Mammoth of the Russians, or the other land-animal, much resembling the Indian elephant, the remains of which are so common in Siberia. These two gigantic creatures, therefore, formerly inhabited together the northern parts of our globe.

Mr. Van Mons, is publishing a Theoretical and Practical System of Fructiculture, or Instructions for the work of the Nursery and Fruit-garden, in the order of the Months. The extensive correspondence of the author, having brought him acquainted with all the improvements lately made in this branch of science, by a great number of persons distinguished for their education and talents; who, for various reasons, have retired to the quiet enjoyment of their gardens; he conceives that he shall render a service to many, by making them more generally known. The work which commenced in January last, and will finish in December, is on the principle of a Gardener's Calendar.

The following new patents were finally passed on the 18th July:—

To M. Barthelemy Baron-Canson, paper-maker, of Annonay, for five years, for the application of a coloring principle of perfect equality, and of a solidity, proof against every test, to the manufacture of paper.

To Messrs. Jecker, brothers, of Paris, for five years, for making frames of spectacles.

To M. François Nicolas Henault, of Douai, for five years, for an economical stove for burning pit-coal.

To M. Zacharie Adam, of Montpellier, for additions and improvements in the apparatus for distilling, of his brother Edward Adam.

To Messrs. Dervieu and Piaud, of St. Etienne (dep. of Loire) for ten years, for a loom for making the ground of lace.

To M. Duval, of Paris, for five years, for various processes relative to the construction of fire-arms and the manner of using them.

To M. Albert Sakosky, of Paris, for five years, for a mechanical last, for lengthening, widening, and enlarging, shoes, according to their inconveniencies, or the conformation of the feet.

To M. Marcel, of Paris, for ten years, for an apparatus, by which the vapors that are disengaged from turf, during carbonisation, may be turned to advantage.

To M. Couder, of Paris, for ten years, for a preparation which he applies to

common paper, and which he therefore calls Syrian paper.

To Messrs. Pouillot, Fayolle, and Hullin, of Paris, for five years, for a machine for making the lace, called *tricot de Berlin, toile d'araignée, œil de perdrix.*

To Messrs. Albert and Martin, for ten years, for a fire and steam engine of double power.

To M. Desouches, locksmith, of Paris, for five years, for improvements in portable iron bedsteads.

To M. Lange, of Paris, for ten years, for a new lamp, with a double current of air, which he calls, *melas statique.*

To M. Keyser Delisle, of Paris, for five years, for a musical instrument, which he denominates, *harpe-harmonico-forte.*

To M. Elzeard Degrand, of Marseilles, a patent of importation for fifteen years, for a machine for cutting nails, and striking the head at the same time.

To M. Jean Dubois, founder, of Lyons, for five years, for the improvement of the pneumatic tinder-box.

To M. Richard Ward, of New York, captain and proprietor of the American ship, Mentor, a patent of importation for ten years, for a new method of lighting the compass, in the binnacle of a ship.

To Messrs. Gerard, brothers, of Paris, for additions and improvements in their steam-engine.

To M. Main, of Niort, for ten years, for a new method of tanning lambs and kids' skins.

To M. Derepas, of Paris, for five years, for a particular apparatus for obtaining light with phosphorus.

GERMANY.

M. Charles Otto, a paper maker, of Saxony, has discovered a method of sizing paper while it is still in the vat, and in every season of the year, without using either the shreds of skins, or any other animal substance.

The proprietor of one of the principal glass-houses in Bohemia asserts, that he has discovered the secret of rendering glass malleable and ductile.

ITALY.

In the evening of the 26th of June, a terrestrial water-spout appeared about a league south-east of Carmagnole, in the department of the Po. The weather was stormy. The cloud which gave rise to this meteor, was greyish, and not very large; but it began to lengthen on one side, forming as it were, a very sharp tail, which approached the earth in a serpentine line. The cloud had then the shape of a reversed cone, part of which emitted a very perceptible yellowish light; this cone, about half way between the summit and base, might be eight or nine yards in circumference. As it approached the earth, a kind of cloud that looked like smoke, having also the appearance of a kind of cone, was formed, and its summit advanced towards the water-spout. The duration of this meteor was twenty minutes, during which it traversed a space of more than eight hundred yards, and then descended in a deluge of water. In its way, it overthrew a young oak, and stripped the bark from a mulberry-tree, the roots of which were almost entirely laid bare, by the removal of the earth, which covered them. The bark was reduced to a dry, whitish, and almost friable substance. The lower cone also exerted its fury upon the dust, which it raised, and the corn which was then cut in the fields, and which it carried away and dispersed. A man, who was in the line traversed by this phenomenon, feeling himself beginning to rise, held by a bush, that he might not be carried away. A quarter of an hour after the disappearance of the water-spout, there was a thunder storm, with hail. The thermometer was at 18°, and the mercury in the barometer, which at first stood at twenty seven inches six lines, rapidly fell, $2\frac{4}{5}$ lines.

Another phenomenon, attended however with still more mischievous effects, occurred on the 8th of July, near Aix, in the department of Mont Blanc. The wind was south, and the thermometer at 22°; the cloud in which it originated, appeared in the form of a water-spout, about six miles from Aix, at a considerable elevation. It proceeded along the chain of the Lesser Alps, situated north-west of Chamberry; it was slightly charged with electric matter, and carried along with it a prodigious mass of flakes of ice, with a tremendous noise. Having traversed the distance of about eighteen miles, along the summit of the mountains, a contrary current of wind meeting it above lake Bourget, about six miles from Aix, detached a portion which was carried toward the north-north-east; while the other continued its course westward, towards the Lyonnois. In both directions, the storm spread devastation through the vallies. The town of Annecy has not a single pane of glass, or tile left whole. The lumps of ice were as large

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as a man's fist; some weighing 3, 3½, and even 4 pounds. Numbers of the country-people are wounded; several shepherds are killed, and great numbers of cattle killed and wounded. The desolation is general throughout a tract of forty-two miles. The progress of the column of ice along the mountain, opposite to Aix, exhibited the most terrific, and at the same time imposing spectacle that can possibly be conceived.

After the extraordinary tide observed on the 4th of July last, in the whole gulf of Spezzia, and which is called by the Italians *terremoto di mare*, (sea-earthquake) the whole course of the tides there was totally deranged for the seven or eight succeeding days. The ebb and flood were sensibly perceived at intervals of a quarter of an hour, half an hour, and an hour, during that whole space of time. A sloop within sight of Leghorn, was overtaken the same day by this tide which in a moment rendered the sea, before quite calm, extremely rough. The cause of this phenomenon is supposed to have some connection with the earthquakes, which the western part of Italy has so frequently experienced for some years; fresh shocks of which were felt by the towns and vallies of Suze and Pignerol, on the 2d and 3d of July last. It cannot be doubted, that earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, frequently convulse the bottom of the sea, without occasioning the mischief which they produce on land, and without its being possible for them to be observed, even by navigators. The Italian expression for this phenomenon, would therefore be perfectly correct, and founded upon the laws and effects of nature.

At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Literature, and Fine Arts, of Turin, M. Boisarelli, chemist, presented two specimens of artificial cotton thread, made by Messrs. Copps and Parodi, of Genoa. He likewise stated that stockings, cloth, and wicks for candles, had been made of this cotton, but the latter gave only an indifferent light; a defect which he ascribed to the maceration of the material in alkalies, and which washing in water was expected to correct. The academy was satisfied of the resemblance of the specimens to cotton; and Dr. Rizzetti, having observed that, by treating tow of hemp with different agents, it might be reduced to a similar substance, he was commissioned to make the necessary experiments at the expence of the academy.

AFRICA.

A letter, dated Cape of Good Hope, May 21, 1809, gives the following interesting particulars:—"About ten months ago, Lieutenant Donovan, of the 83d regiment, Assistant-Surgeon Cowan, and twelve Hottentots, left the Cape, with the intention of travelling, if possible, as far as Mosambique. This undertaking, if it be accomplished, will far exceed any African travels that have hitherto been performed, as the regions through which they pass are utterly unknown to any European. Last week, letters, dated about two months ago, were received from these gentlemen, at which time they had penetrated to lat. 24° S. long. 28° E. According to the information which they had collected, in about twelve or fourteen days longer travelling to the N. E. they should arrive at a place, to which white people were in the habit of going from Mosambique; so that there is great reason to hope this arduous enterprize may be successfully achieved. The country which they were then in was fertile. The only discovery of material importance, which they appear to have made, at the time their letters were written, was, that they had found wild camels, animals not before known to be inhabitants of South Africa. This unexpected discovery may eventually prove of the highest utility to this colony, in many parts of which, for several succeeding days, a traveller cannot meet with water; and, from the burdens which camels are capable of bearing, they may probably supersede, in a great degree, the use of waggons, each of which requires from eight or ten to sixteen or eighteen bullocks to drag them over the sandy or stony roads, in the vicinity of the Cape." From this account it appears, that the travellers had proceeded in a diagonal line, and in a north-easterly direction, from 34° S. lat. and 23° E. long. (the situation of the Cape) to 24° S. lat. and 28° E. long. that is, 10° to the northward, and 5° to the eastward; and that, as Mosambique is situated in 40° E. long. and 15° S. lat. they had still to traverse 9° of latitude, and 13° of longitude, so that their journey was not then nearly half completed.

On the 10th of April last, the first stone of a new town, which is to be called Kingston in Africa, was laid by the governor of Sierra Leone, on the banks of a stream, denominated Hog-Brook. The situation, about five miles directly inland, appears to be favourable,

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on account of the quality of the soil in its neighbourhood, and also in regard to water, being an angle formed by the largest stream of fresh water known to exist within the colony. A number of natives, employed upon the new road, which has been already cut to this place, having built houses, and collected a quantity of live-stock, at the foot of Leicester Mountain, about half way between the old and new settlements; they have been encouraged to settle in this position, and the place has received the name of Leicester. Some progress has also been made here in the establishment of a school of cadets, in which it is proposed to educate a number of African boys, who may hereafter form the officers of an African army. A barrack in Fort Thornton has been appropriated to the use of these cadets; and in addition to the one of the schoolmasters sent out by the British Government, an experienced serjeant of the African corps has been appointed to superintend them. The haven of this settlement is undergoing considerable alteration, and it is expected, that it will be found practicable to extend it to near four times its original size.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communication of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under COVER *to the Care of the Publisher.*

The New Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden, erected 1809, from the Designs of Robert Smirke, esq. jun. Associate of the Royal Academy of London. (*Continued from page* 303.)

IN passing through the interior of this theatre, different feelings are excited; the passages, avenues, staircases, and vomitories, are too complex and numerous; a greater portion of simplicity, and fewer ups and downs, would have been a considerable improvement in the place. The grand staircase entering from Bow-street is magnificent, and imposing in its effect, but it suffers from the whiteness of the bases and capitals of the columns, the shafts, being imitations of a species of brecchia of the finest scagliola ever executed. On entering the vestibule, between the staircase and saloon, the figure of Shakespeare, by Rossi, presents itself, in all the austere simplicity of the poet. In the saloon are some fine casts, after the antique, that are above praise, their beauties and perfections being stamped by fame. In these rooms, and in different parts of the theatre, are some paintings in chiaro scuro, by the academician Smirke, in imitations of basso-relievos, from Shakespeare, possessing the highest merit, both for design and execution; the effect is so perfect, that it might well be doubted, whether or not they are real plasters.

The auditory or theatre is well adapted for the conveyance of sound; the fronts of the boxes being plain, without breaks or moldings, are well adapted for conveying the voice to the audience. The back of the pit being also plain, without the small boxes that are in some theatres, and were at Drury-lane, reflects, instead of absorbing, the voice, and permits the actor to be perfectly heard in the one shilling gallery. There are yet two objections to be made, now we are upon the subject of acoustics, which is, that were the partitions of the private boxes removed, and the basket or back boxes stopped out by the back partitions of the side boxes being carried round, the reflection of the sound would be still more perfect, as the round of little cells (that the private boxes now are), and the depth of the basket, or back boxes, absorb the sound in a considerable degree.

We now return to the exterior, and take leave to say a few words on the *sculpture in the principal front*. It has been already so often and so well described, and is so self-evident to every person of taste, that it would be useless to waste time and our limited space in describing them here. The basso-relievos are designed by Flaxman, and, like the architecture, are executed in the finest Greek style; they are highly honourable to the arts of England, and are such proofs of a high advancement in true taste, that every lover of his country's fame must glory in calling them the works of an English artist. The same praise is due to both the statues—*Tragedy*, by Rossi, who executed one of the basso-relievos; and *Comedy*, by Flaxman.

Collection of Portraits sketched from the Life, by George Dance, R. A. and engraved by Wm. Daniel. A. R. A. No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3.

Whatever may have been advanced generally against portrait painting, as to its

its rank among the fine arts, certain is it, that it is a most interesting branch of study, whether we are acquainted with the originals personally, or by fame. Who does not enquire for the physiognomical elucidation of great men? Who does not wish to see such men? And when this is not possible, it is amply supplied by a faithful portrait. These portraits of Mr. Dance possess a singular character. Not being a painter, Mr. Dance has not studied effect; he has not aimed at producing a good picture, at the expense of truth: they are all profiles, and, therefore do not so much stand in need of colour and shadow to produce effect. Sketched in a free and unaffected style, they are (of such whose persons are known to us) perfect transcripts of the originals, and may be each considered, so truly are they, portraits as physiognomical diagrams, fit for the perusal of a Lavater. The portraits, in No. 1, are Horace Walpole; George Stevens, F.R.S. and A.S.S.; Major James Rennel, F.R.S.; Bishop Dickson; James Boswell; and John Moore, M.D. the father of our late lamented General of the same name. No. 2, are Lord Dartmouth; Sir John Anstruther, Bart.; Tiberius Cavallo; Bennet Langton, L.L.D.; John Flaxman, R.A. a truly speaking portrait; and Sir William Chambers. No. 3, the Archbishop of Dublin; the late Lord Gardner; Lord Lucan; Sir Wm. Scott; Sir Giles Rooke; and General Paoli. No. 4 and 5 will be continued in the next month.

Interesting Selections from Animated Nature, with illustrative Scenery, drawn, engraved, and published, by William Daniel, A.R.A. No. 9, Cleveland street, Fitzroy square, London.

These selections are zoological portraits, with appropriate scenery, and represented in action, and as part of the picture. They are fifty in number, and yet preserve a variety and interest, and a style devoid of manner, not often met with in the works of one artist. The drawing and the engraving, both in design and execution, are among the finest works of the present day, and render this book, with its interesting accounts of the subjects, one of the most elegant works on Zoology ever published. The swallow, the goose, and the eagle, are (if any real difference does exist) the most attractive in the collection.

INTELLIGENCE.

The gallery of the British Institution, Pall Mall, shortly opens for the reception of pictures, and other works of art, the production of British artists.

On Wednesday the 25th, being the commencement of the 50th year of the reign of our present Sovereign, the munificent founder of the Royal Academy, and Patron of the Fine Arts, the Royal Academy dined together in their Council room, in honour of the day, and kept it with due splendor and joy.

Mr. Cromek will shortly publish a whole length portrait of Mr. Walter Scott.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Vocal Works of Handell, arranged for the Organ or Piano-forte, by Dr. John Clarke, Cambridge. Number I. Price to Subscribers 5s. to Non-subscribers 6s. 6d.

THE distribution of proposals for this work, we noticed some months since, and are now glad to see so useful and laudable a project matured into execution. In explaining the motive and advantage of this undertaking, it will, perhaps, be but fair to let the publishers speak for themselves. In their address, they inform us, that "the difficulty in accompanying the works of Handell from the score, by those who have not made the theory of music their particular study, has been long and much lamented. To obviate this difficulty, and to facilitate the performance of the works of that divine author, to those who have not been professionally educated in music, is the design of the present undertaking." This very desirable purpose Dr. Clarke has ably and happily attained, by the judicious adoption of the treble-cliff in the inner foils of the chorusses; and by subjoining, in two staves, a compressed and distinct part for the organ or piano-forte. Even the recitatives have the advantage of written chords; so that the amateur practitioner will no longer be excluded from the performance of Handell's most intricate and difficult compositions. The work is given to the public in a very elegant style, both in respect of paper and printing; and the dedication to the king, is neatly, closely, and forcibly, expressed. Of the lineal frame, and its harped

corners, added to each page, we cannot perceive either the beauty or utility; nor do we approve of the continued perpendicular drawn through the score, unnecessarily cutting the words, and dividing their sense. The late Dr. Arnold, it is true, adopted this method; a deviation from Handell's practice, which we never could agree to or understand.

The productions intended to be included in this work, are Acis and Galatea, Alexander's Feast, Saul, the Dettingen Te Deum, and Jubilate, Messiah, Judas Maccabeus, Jephtha, L'Allegro ed il Penseroso, Samson, and a selection from the coronation and funeral anthems; a part of the first of which pieces (Acis and Galatea) occupies the pages of the present number.

"*Safe and Sound.*" *The Overture, and the most favorite Songs, Duetts, and Trios, as performed at the Lyceum. Composed and dedicated to the Princess of Wales, by I. Hook, Esq.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

In the overture and music of this opera, we find a number of pleasing melodies, some of which exhibit much of that sprightliness of fancy and pleasing expressions, often observable in Mr. Hook's theatrical compositions. Most of the movements, if not calculated to become popular, are lively and appropriate; and the harmonies simply and unaffectedly disposed.

A Favorite Slow Movement, to which is added, Buttered Peas, a new Rondo for the Piano-forte. Composed by T. H. Butler. 1*s.*

This little production, taken in the aggregate, is of a description to please the generality of those hearers, who are partial to agreeable trifles; or those juvenile practitioners, who wish to gratify the ear, while they are improving the finger.

"*The Rout is Come.*" *A new and brilliant Rondo for the Piano-forte. Composed by T. H. Butler.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

This rondo merits in a great measure, the epithets assumed in its title. The passages are not only well imagined, and ingeniously arranged, but are both novel and sparkling, and will not fail to strike every cultivated ear.

The Sigh of Village Love. Composed by J. Joy. 1*s.* 6*d.*

The Sigh of Village Love is pleasing, simple, and natural, in its melody; and does credit to Mr. Joy's imagination. The piano-forte accompaniment is easy of execution, and calculated to heighten the general effect.

The Rustic Hornpipe and Dance, performed by Mrs. Helme, at the Royal Circus. Composed by I. Sanderson. 1*s.*

The first of these movements is in common time of two crotchets in a bar, the second in six quavers. The interesting and happily-varied animation of these two little compositions, is creditable to Mr. Sanderson's taste and judgment, and will not fail to promote the sale of the publication.

"*O think not by my Eyes betrayed,*" *a Ballad, written by a Lady. Composed by I. Grosvenor.* 1*s.*

This little air, which is accompanied with a part for the piano-forte, is smooth and easy in its style, and expressive of the words to which it is applied. The accompaniment is characteristic, and the symphonies are appropriate.

The Bradford Volunteers' March. Composed and arranged for the Piano forte, and dedicated to Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy, and the Officers of the Bradford Volunteers, by I. Brailsford. 1*s.*

Of this march, we cannot speak in terms of high commendation. The style is deficient in spirit, and the ideas not only want force, but novelty and connection. The quick step, by which it is succeeded, is more happily imagined, and will certainly please the majority of its hearers.

A Grand March, for the Piano-forte or Harp. Composed and inscribed to Colonel Gould, and the Officers of the Nottingham Regiment, by Joseph Major. 1*s.* 6*d.*

This march is conceived with spirit, and in its effect is truly martial. The passages are every where well connected, and the impression of unity, or a whole, is strong and decisive; and bespeaks a creative faculty.

The Loyal Bungay Volunteer's Slow March and Quick-Step, inscribed to the Officers and Gentlemen of the above Corps, by John King, of Nottingham. 1*s.*

We find in this march, no inconsiderable portion of that spirit and boldness, which ought to characterize every martial strain. The quick-step is sprightly, and follows the march with a pointed exhilarating effect.

"*The Mute Grey Fields,*" *a Canzonet, written by Miss Seward, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by Dr. J. Clarke.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Dr. Clarke has given to these beautiful lines of Miss Seward, a very expressive and judiciously-varied melody. The key, the modulations, the construction of the bass, and the evolutions of the harmony, all combine to enforce the effect intended, and evince much talent and real mastery.

ALPHABETICAL

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of September, and the 20th of October, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitor's Names are between Parenthesis.)

ALCOCKS Joſeph, Nettlebed, Oxford, victualler. (Attwood, Enſham, Oxford

Arton John, Great Driffield, York, grocer. (Dickinſon, Hull, and Roſſer, Bartlett's buildings

Bailey Joſeph, Long-acre, fringe-manufacturer. (Naylor, Great Newport-ſtreet

Ball Richard, Eaſt Brent, Somerſet, mercer. (Parker, Axbridge, and Blake, Cook's court, Carey ſtreet

Birt John, Leckhampton, Glocester, farmer. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn, and Jeſſop, Cheltenham

Brewer Thomas, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Lane, tin plate-worker. (Parton, Walbrook

Brown Thomas, Leeds, York, flax-ſpinner. (Scott, Leeds and Exley, and Stocker, Furnival's Inn

Browne Joſeph, and James Powell, Liverpool, merchants. (Woods, Liverporl, and Blackſtock, London

Bryan Thomas, Mincing-lane, broker. (Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's buildings

Buck George, Cockſpur-ſtreet, tailor. (Smith, Charles ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare

Chadwick Ann, Bredbury, Cheſter, widow. (Edge, Inner Temple, and Harrop, Stockport

Chadwick John, Bredbury, hat-manufacturer. (Edge, Temple, and Harrop, Stockport

Chadwick James, Lower Thames ſtreet, victualler. (Popkin, Dean ſtreet, Soho

Chetham John, Heaton Norris, Manchester, check manufacturer. (Lingard, Heaton, Norris

Comfort Michael, Brighton, carpenter. (Fourle and Palmer, Doughty ſtreet, London, and Hill, Brighton

Cuming Thomas, Caſtle court, Birchin lane, merchant. (Ferigſon and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Dean David, ſen. and jun. and John Dean, St. John's ſtreet, cheeſemongers. (Willet, Annefley, and Son, Finſbury ſquare

Dowling Henry, Caſtle ſtreet, Leiceſter ſquare, linen-draper. (Wadeſon, Barlow, and Groſvenor, Auſtin Friars

Drury James Francis, Clerkenwell Green, braſs founder (Meredith and Robbins, Lincoln's inn

Favell Elizabeth and James, Cambridge, painters. (Sundys and Horton, Crane court, London.

Francis John, Leather lane, Holborn, leather-ſeller. (Kirkman, Cloak lane

Fry William Henry Broad ſtreet, Horſley-down, merchant. (Kirkham, Shorter's court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Fuller John Lewes, butcher. (Gwynne, Lewes, and Turner, Bouverie ſtreet, London

Gale John, New London ſtreet, Crutched Friars, merchant. (Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon ſtreet

Godden William, Cranbourn-alley, linen-draper. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry

Hale Harry, and Harry Haggard, Birchin lane, oilmen. (Alliſon, Freeman's court, Cornhill

Halliday Thomas, Baildon, York, worſted-ſpinner. (Evans, Hatton Garden, and Brogden and Croſley, Bradford

Harriſon Joſeph, Southwick, Durham, ſhip-owner. (Kidſon, Biſhopwearmouth, and Hartley, New Bridge ſtreet, Blackfriars

Hewett James, Weſt Bedfont, Middleſex, farmer. (Phillipſon and Brewer, Staple inn

Hey Matthew, Cateaton ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday ſtreet

Hollis Richard, Reading, grocer. (Vines, Reading, and Jenkins, James and Abbott, New Inn

Houſon James, Doncaſter, victualler. (Bigg, Hatton Garden, and Rodgers, Sheffield

Huſon James, Dunſtable, Beds, victualler. (Hooper, Dunſtable, and Hurd, Temple

Keighley Walter, Caſtle Street Eaſt, St. Mary le Bone, ſtationer. (Dawſon and Wratislaw, Warwick ſtreet, Golden ſquare

Knowles Thomas, York, ſhopkeeper. (Nettleſhip, Grocer's Hall, Poultry

Lavender William, Old Cavendiſh ſtreet, japanner. (Dawſon and Wratislaw, Warwick ſtreet, Golden ſquare

Leroux Henry Jacob, otherwiſe Henry, Canonbury ſquare, Iſlington, builder. (Denton and Barker, Gray's inn

Lewis John, Briſtol, brick-maker. (Daniel, Briſtol, and Fearſon, Pump court, Temple

Lowe William, Coventry, ſoap-boiler. (Maſon, St. Michael's Church yard, Corahill

Lucas James Phillips, Birmingham, auctioneer. (Frowd, Temple, and Elkington, Birmingham

Malt John, Jermyn ſtreet, victualler. (Cuppage, Jermyn ſtreet

Marſon John, Walſall, Stafford, ſadler's ironmonger. (Hunt, Surry ſtreet, Strand, and Marklew, Walſall

Mather Thomas, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, oilman. (Edge, Inner Temple, and Hearon, York

Mather William, Dudley, Worceſter, tailor. (Smith, Wolverhampton, and Turner and Fike, Bloomsbury ſquare

Metcalf Joſhua, New London ſtreet, Crutched Friars, merchant. (Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon ſtreet

Mitchell John, New Sleaford, Lincoln, grocer. (Cope, Boſton, and Wilſon, Greville ſtreet, London

M'Neal Niel, London, merchant. (Nind, Throgmorton ſtreet

Mullens William, Cheam, Surry, builder. (Fowler, Basing lane, Bread ſtreet

Norris John, Portſmouth, baker. (Howard, Portſea

Parker William, Bucknall iron-works, Stafford, iron-founder. (Pritchard, Broſeley, Salop

Parkinſon George, Bucklersbury, warehouſeman. (Welch, Nicholas lane, Lombard ſtreet

Paſs William, Ingram court, Fenchurch ſtreet, hardwareman. (Mayhew, Symond's inn

Peirce Thomas, Canterbury, brazier. (Plummer, Canterbury, and Netherſole and Portal, Eſſex ſtreet, Strand

Pratt William, Bromley, Kent, victualler. (Popkin Dean ſtreet, Soho

Prynn Alexander Allen, St. Columb, Cornwall, mercer. (Brown, Fowey, Cornwall, and Hewlett, Rolls buildings, London

Riley Henry, Somerhouſe, York, cotton ſpinner. (Hurd, Temple, and Jackſons, Manchester

Roberts Robert, Liverpool, merchant. (Warrand and Wood, Caſtle court, Budge row, London

Rogers Moſes, Tooting, Surry, victualler. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday ſtreet, Cheapſide

Rouſe William, Cheltenham, watchmaker. (Pruen, Cheltenham, Jackſon, Birmingham, and Vizard, and Hutchinſon, Lincoln's inn

Scrace John Widcombe, Somerſet, builder. (Franks, Hart ſtreet, and Leman, Briſtol

Seccombe John, yarn manufacturer, William Hore and Charles Burley, woollen-manufacturers, all of Grampound, Cornwall, and Richard Serle of St. Stephen's, near Launceſton, woollen-manufacturer. (Croker and Willsford, Taviſtock and Fairbank, Ely Place, Holborn

Shillibeer Henry Blatchford, Plymouth-dock, auctioneer. (Williams and Parke, Prince's ſtreet, Bedford row, and Bozon, Plymouth dock

Stevenſon James, Oxford ſtreet, dealer. (Allen, Berner's ſtreet, and Pierce, Kirby ſtreet, Hatton Garden

Stratton George, Piccadilly, ironmonger. (Popkin, Dean ſtreet, Soho

Stuart Charles, Berwick ſtreet, tailor. (Allen, Carliſle ſtreet, Soho

Taylor Robert, Blythe's yard, White-croſs ſtreet, chair-maker. (Ruſſen, Crown court, Aldergate ſtreet

Timſon John Watſon and John Baxter, Leiceſter, linen-drapers. (Bleaſdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn

Watſon Andrew, Walworth, cornchandler. (Clutton, St. Thomas's ſtreet, Borough

Williams John, Cadoxton, Glamorgan, ironmonger. (Phillips, Swanſea, and Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn

Williams William, Liverpool, dealer and chapman. (Hulme, Ruſſell ſquare, and Plumbe and Gaſkell, Liverpool.

Wood Thomas, Stockport, Cheſter, tailor. (Newton and Dale, Stockport

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Appleby Jeremiah, Chatham, linen-draper, October 28

Arbuthnot Alexander, and Richard Bracken, Philpot lane, merchants, January 30

Atkinſon John, Birmingham, iron founder, October 23

Barker Jonathan, Morton, York, cotton ſpinner, November 30

Barker Jonathan, and Hill, Morton, York, cotton ſpinners, November 30

Bedford William, Foſter lane, wholeſale linen draper, November 7

Bedford William, and Samuel Sumner, Foſter lane, wholeſale linen drapers, November 7

Beetſon Henry, Grundy, Gray's inn ſquare, money ſcrivener, September 30

Bell Michael, York, oil merchant, October 31

Bendelack Abraham, James court, Bury ſtreet, St. Mary Axe, merchant October 24

Betts Benjamin, and Ann Smith, Bafinghall ſtreet, factors, November 7

Biſhop Thomas, Birmingham, plater, October 18

Bolton James, and Fletcher, Warrington, Lancaſter, potters, October 24

Boucher William, Birmingham, toy maker, October 27

Bowgin Thomas, Little New ſtreet, Shoe lane, October 24

Bowles Anthony Thomas, and Thomas Williams, Kent ſtreet, Southwark, grocers, November 13

Brooks Joſeph, St. John's ſtreet, hardwareman, November 11

Brown John, Liverpool, dealer and chapman, October 16

Bullock Elizabeth, Birmingham, milliner, October 30

Chambers Thomas, Wigton, Cumberland, ſhopkeeper, October 25

Cheney John, Oxford ſtreet, linen draper, November 14

Chowne William, Exeter, linen-draper, October 21

Clarke

Clarke James, Salisbury, haberdasher, November 4
Cole John, Fore ſtreet, ſtationer, November 11
Collip John, Great Portland ſtreet, upholſterer, October 28
Cooke Henry, Briſtol, merchant, October 16
Cooper William, Chick, St. Oſyth, Eſſex, merchant, November 7
Cropton Elizabeth, Biſhopwearmouth, Durham, milliner, October 26
Croſkey George Duncan, and Richard Weſtall, Baſinghall ſtreet, Blackwell hall, factors, November 4
Croſsley James, Halifax, York and King ſtreet, London, merchant, September 29
Croton Joſeph, Drury lane, linen draper, October 21
Cubins Samuel Thomas, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, glover, December 30
Danſon William, Lancaſter, woollen draper, December 1
Davis Simon, Upper St. Martin's lane, cabinet-maker, October 24
Dempſey William, and John Acraman, Briſtol, tailors, October 26
Deniſon James, William Andrews Phelps, and George Williams, Friday ſtreet, Cheapſide, warehouſemen, November 11
Dixon Thomas, Bath, chinaman, October 31
Ellis Charles Robert, Middle New ſtreet, Fleet ſtreet, jeweller, November 13
Penwick Thomas James, Penzance, Cornwall, linen-draper, October 31
Fernely George Hulme, Manchester, cotton ſpinner, October 19
Fry John, New Gulſtone ſtreet, Whitechapel; ſugar refiner, October 31
Furber William and Robert Hanham, Glocester, and John Furber, of Bath, dealers and chapmen, October 21
Gaſkill Thomas and George, Lancaſter, linen drapers, October 23
Gell Richard, Wakefield, miller, October 27
Gilford Richard Ireland, Briſtol, ſkinner, October 30
Ginder Cornelius, Blackburn, linen-draper, November 2
Goodwin John, Manchester, merchant, December 5
Gore Richard, Liverpool, linen draper, October 27
Gouldſmith Richard, New Bond ſtreet, embroiderer, November 11
Green William, Kingſland road, dealer and chapman, October 21
Guillod Thomas, Craven ſtreet, wine merchant, October 10
Guthrie Robert, and John Cook, Liverpool merchants, October 21
Hall John, Wapping high ſtreet, tailor, November 13
Hamilton Archibald, and David Haliburton, Oxford ſtreet, October 28
Hargreave Oliver, Manchester, merchant, December 5
Hargreave Oliver, and John Goodwin, Manchester, merchants, December 5
Hibbard Jonathan, Bath, alehouſe keeper, November 18
Hiley James, Leeds, York, innkeeper, November 20
Hill Thomas, Brighton, baker, October 31
Hodgſon Thomas, Blackman ſtreet, Borough, upholder, November 18
Holt John, Salford, Lancaſter, dyer, October 26
Hope William, Brampton, Cumberland, cotton-manufacturer, October 20
Hood Edmund, Grove ſtreet, Somerſet, and John Tuttle, Bath, coach maſters, October 31
Hoſking Roger Bidlate, and John H. jun, South Brent, Devon, yarn-makers, October 19
Houndſom John, Fleet-ſtreet, linen-draper, September 30
Hudſon John, Devonſhire ſquare, merchant, November 4
Hull Iſaac, Wharton, Warwick, jobber, November 8
Jackſon Fither, Baſinghall ſtreet, factor, November 13
Jackſon Leonard William, Brownlow ſtreet, Holborn, cabinet maker, November 7
James John, Stafford, grocer, October 18
Jones John, Enſtone, Oxford, victualler, November 4
Kendall William, Manchester ſtreet, builder, October 21
Kent Elizabeth, Biceſter, Oxford, draper, November 7
Kirkby William, Manchester, merchant, November 8
Knight William, Stonebreaks, Saddleworth, York, clothier, October 19
Laſt John, Brighton, builder, November 15
Lewis Thomas, Bedminſter, Somerſet, bacon-factor, October 14
Littler William, Waltham Abbey, Eſſex, calico printer November 4
Lomas Henry Laton, Throgmorton ſtreet, inſurance broker, October 10
Longbottom George, Holbeck, York, clothier, November 18
Lyon James, Savage Gardens, merchant, November 4
Mackenzie John, Old City Chambers, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, merchant, October 17
Maclachlin John, Hartford Place, Drury lane, cabinet-maker, October 24
M'Carthy George Packer, and Robert Walter Vaughan, Briſtol, tailors, November 4
Milburn William, Clifton, York, tanner, October 30
M'Kinnell J. Cleckheaton, York, linen-draper, November 29
Moon James, Manchester, and William Maymon, Haſtingden, Lancaſter, cotton manufacturers, October 26
Morley Robert, Old ſtreet, money ſcrivener, November 18
Morris Chriſtopher, Buſhnthorpy, York, manufacturer, November 21
Moyle Thomas, Newcaſtle, Stafford, draper, October 21, November 14
Newman Henry, Skinner ſtreet, currier, November 4
Parker Joſeph, Ringwood, Southampton, grocer, November 4
Parkes John, Horſleydown, wine merchant, November 11
Parrott William Jackſon, Leighton Buzzard, Beds, wine-merchant, November 13
Parry James, and John Pickman, Deptford, merchants, November 7
Parſons John, Cheapſide, warehouſeman, October 28
Parſons John, ſen. and jun. Ludgate hill, booksellers, October 14
Parſons John, and William Daniel, St. Martin's lane, hair merchants, November 11
Partridge Roger, Clement's inn, merchant, November 11
Partridge William, and William Roſe, Bowbridge, Glocester, dyers, November 23
Pearkes Benjamin, Worceſter, tea-dealer, October 17
Pearſon John Altham, and Thomas Spence, Blackburn, Lancaſter, corn dealers, October 19
Pearſon Samuel Duggleby, Beverley, York, flax-dreſſer, November 4
Phelps Samuel, late of Groſvenor Place, merchant, but now a priſoner in the Fleet, November 4
Prentis Joſeph, Boſton, York, dealer and chapman, November 1
Procter Samuel, Leeds, York, oilman, November 11
Raſell Richard, Shoreham, Kent, ſhopkeeper, November 7
Richards George, Cornhill, bookſeller, November 21
Robertſon James, Lydd, Kent, linen-draper, October 21
Rolls Richard Lyndon, Southam, Warwick, money-ſcrivener, November 2
Roxburgh James, Winchester ſtreet, merchant, October 21
Salisbury John, Exeter, cabinet-maker, November 9
Samuel Richard, High ſtreet, St. Giles's, linen-draper, November 16
Sanders George, Ayr ſtreet, Piccadilly, victualler, November 4
Schneider John Henry, Bow lane, merchant, February 2
Shawford William Cowdery, Albany, Piccadilly, confectioner, November 7
Siſſons James, Hull, merchant, November 7
Smith Thomas, Braudon, Suffolk, wine-merchant, October 26
Smith John Hood, Water lane, Tower ſtreet, wine-merchant, November 4
Smyth John Gratrix, Hoxton, merchant, November 15
Summer Samuel, Foſter lane, wholeſale linen-draper, November 7
Swallow Richard, Attercliffe Forge, Sheffield, iron-maſter, October 14
Swire Samuel, Halifax, York, merchant, November 8
Tate Robert, Manchester, grocer, October 19
Taylor William, Earſwick, York, beaſt jobber, November 3
Thompſon William, jun. Wolverhampton, Stafford, grocer, October 25
Tinney William, Cambridge, ſurgeon, January 16
Towne William, Deptford, bookſeller, November 4
Townſend John, Liverpool, merchant, October 25
Treloar Thomas, jun. Penryn, brewer, Nov. 10
Troke John, New Sarum, Wilts, cutler, October 31
Tubb William, and James Henry Alexander Scott, King's road, Pimlico, nurſerymen, November 11
Watſon John, ſen. and jun. and Joſeph W. Preſton, Lancaſter, cotton-ſpinners, October 26
Waugh Charles, Blackburn, Lancaſter, linen draper, October 19
Way Edward, Henrietta ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare, wine-merchant, November 4
Weedon Joſeph, Albion place, hoſier, October 31
Wetherby Thomas, Great St. Thomas Apoſtle, ironmonger, October 21
White William, Apperley Bridge, York, merchant, October 28
Wilcox Daniel, Liverpool, ſail maker, October 31
Williams Charles, ſen. Turnham Green, butcher, October 21
Williams John, Rumney iron-works, Monmouth, ſhopkeeper, October 27
Wills Thomas Hare, Lamb's Conduit ſtreet, linen-draper, October 14
Wilſon Robert, Liverpool, farrier, October 17
Wray Edward, Henrietta ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare, wine-merchant, November 4
Wright William, Aſhby de la Zouch, Leiceſter, draper, November 4
Wyatt Herbert, Robert Scatcherd Jones, Charles Shepperd and Neils, Petterſon Top, Duke ſtreet, Aldigate, painters, November 14
Young Thomas, Bartlett Paſſage, Holborn, jewellers, November 16

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

RUSSIA.

PEACE has at length been concluded between Sweden and Russia, but not without considerable sacrifices on the part of the former. These powers having worried each other for several years, by order of the sanguinary monster, (Buonaparte,) for the purpose of weakening and employing them, he has allowed Russia to make peace, as soon as he found Sweden moulded to his purposes.

The Russian despot has since evinced a puerile exultation over his weak neighbours, in the following proclamation:—

"*To the Civil Governor of Livonia and acting Counsellor of State, R-piel.*

"On the 5th of this month, a treaty of eternal peace between Russia was concluded, signed at Fredericksham, by our Minister Plenipotentiary, Count Romanzow; and Baron Stedink on the part of Sweden.

"All the propositions by us made, with regard to the said peace, have been accepted, and the incorporation of the Grand Duchy of Finland with the Russian Empire has been confirmed. The town of Torneo and the river of the same name form the frontiers of the two States.

"Thus has a war been ended, the various events of which have covered the Russian armies with immortal glory, and the termination whereof has added to the Russian Empire a country, inhabited by an industrious people, celebrated on account of its progress in agriculture, its markets, important fortifications and fortress of Sweaburgh, which has been enlarged, and has secured for ever, on that side, the frontiers of our native land.

"Whilst we are offering up our thanks to that Divine Being which has vouchsafed to favour Russia, and crowned her arms with success, we hasten to acquaint you with this fortunate event, feeling perfectly satisfied, that all our faithful subjects will join us in offering up thanks to the Most High, for the happy conclusion of a much wished for peace. For the rest, after the ratifications shall have been exchanged, the treaty of peace will be publicly made known by a distinct manifesto.

"I remain your affectionate &c.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER."

GERMANY.

Since the armistice which followed the battle of Wagram, in the beginning of July, the hostile armies have remained in their cantonments, and negociations for peace have been proceeding. Buonaparte has occupied the Emperor of Austria's palace at Schoenbrunn, and the Emperor of Austria has kept his court at Comorn. As an expiring assertion of his independence, he lately issued the following spirited proclamation:—

"My beloved subjects, and even my enemies, know that I did not engage in the present war from motives of ambition, nor a desire of conquest. Self-preservation and independence, a peace consistent with the honor of my crown, and with the safety and tranquillity of my people, constituted the exalted and sole aims of my exertions.

"The chance of war disappointed my expectations; the enemy penetrated into the interior of my dominions, and over-ran them with all the horrors of war; but he learned at the same time to appreciate the public spirit of my people, and the valour of my armies. The experience, which he dearly bought, and my constant solicitude to promote the prosperity of my dominions, led to a negociation for peace.

"My ministers, empowered for that purpose, have met those of the French Emperor. My wish is an honourable peace—a peace, the stipulations of which offer a prospect and possibility of duration. The valour of my armies, their unshaken courage, their ardent love of their country, their desire, strongly pronounced, not to lay down their arms till an honourable peace shall have been obtained, could not allow me to agree to conditions which threatened to shake the very foundation of the monarchy, and disgrace us.

"The high spirit which animates my troops, affords me the best security that, should the enemy yet mistake our sentiments and disposition, we shall certainly obtain the reward of perseverance."

(Signed) "FRANCIS."

"*Comorn, Aug.* 5, 1809.

HOLLAND.

The want of promptitude in the commander of our late expedition, to the Scheldt, enabled the enemy to collect such a force on that river, and make such effective preparations, as to defeat the ulterior object, which which was to burn the French arsenal at Antwerp. This immense force returned, therefore, greatly thinned in numbers by sickness; having effected no more than the capture of Walcheren, of which we still hold the uncertain occupation. The following is the official view of the subject:—

Downing-Street, Sept. 2, 1809.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday morning received at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of

of State, from Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Chatham: dated Head-quarters, Batz, August 29, 1190.

My Lord.—Major Bradford delivered to me your lordship's dispatch of the 21st inst. signifying to me his majesty's commands that I should convey to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, the general and other officers and troops employed before Flushing, and particularly to those of the artillery and engineer departments, his majesty's most gracious approbation of their conduct; and which I have obeyed with the most entire satisfaction. I had the honour in my last dispatch of acquainting your lordship with my intention of proceeding to this place, and should have been most happy to have been enabled to have announced to your lordship the further progress of this army. Unfortunately, however, it becomes my duty to state to your lordship, that, from the concurrent testimony from so many quarters, as to leave no doubt of the truth of the information, the enemy appears to have collected so formidable a force, as to convince me that the period was arrived, at which my instructions would have directed me to withdraw the army under my command, even if engaged in actual operation. I had certainly early understood on my arrival at Walcheren, that the enemy were assembling in considerable force on all points: but I was unwilling to give too much credit to these reports, and I was determined to persevere until I was satisfied, upon the fullest information, that all further attempts would be unavailable. From all our intelligence it appears that the force of the enemy in this quarter, distributed between the environs of Bergen-op Zoom, Breda, Lillo, and Antwerp, and cantoned on the opposite coast, is not less than 35,000 men, and by some statements is estimated higher. Though a landing on the continent might, I have no doubt, have been forced, yet, as the siege of Antwerp, the possession of which could alone have secured to us any of the ulterior objects of the expedition, was by this state of things rendered utterly impracticable, such a measure, if successful, could have led to no solid advantage; and the retreat of the army, which must at an early period have been inevitable, would have been exposed to much hazard. The utmost force (and that daily decreasing) that I could have brought into the field, after providing for the occupation of Walcheren and South Beveland, would have amounted to about 23,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry. Your lordship must at once see, even if the enemy's force had been less numerous than represented, after the necessary detachments to observe the garrisons of Bergen-op-Zoom and Breda, and securing our communications, how very inadequate a force must have remained for operations against Lillo and Lefkenshoeik, and ultimately against Antwerp; which town, so far from being in the state which had been reported, is, from very correct accounts, represented to be in a complete state of defence; and the enemy's ships had been brought up and placed in security, under the guns of the citadel. Under these circumstances, however mortifying to me to see the progress arrested, of an army, from whose good conduct and valour I had every thing to hope, I feel that my duty left me no other course than to close my operations here; and it will always be a satisfaction to me to think, that I have not been induced lightly to commit the safety of the army confided to me, or the reputation of his Majesty's arms. It was an additional satisfaction to me to find, that the unanimous opinion of the lieutenant-generals of this army, whom I thought it right to consult, more out of respect to them, than that I thought a doubt could be entertained on the subject, concurred entirely in the sentiments I have submitted to your lordship. I am concerned to say, that the effect of the climate, at this unhealthy period of the year, is felt most seriously, and that the number of sick already, is little short of three thousand men. It is my intention to withdraw gradually from the advanced position in this island, and sending into Walcheren such an additional force, as may be necessary to secure that important possession, to embark the remainder of the troops, and to hold them in readiness, to await his majesty's further commands, which I shall most anxiously expect.

(Signed) Chatham.

SPAIN.

The want of concert in the British and Spanish armies, and the want of an able general of the British forces, tend rapidly to destroy the last hope of those who have espoused the cause of Spain in the present contest. Lord Wellington has been obliged to retreat towards Lisbon, more rapidly than he advanced into Spain; and although three governments have united their powers and honours in his person, there can be no reason to suppose that British influence can maintain itself much longer, in any part of the Spanish Peninsula.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was on the 30th ult. received from Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, dated Deleytosa, August 8, 1809.

My Lord.—I apprised your lordship on the 1st instant, of the advance of a French corps towards the Puerto de Banos, and of the probable embarrassments to the operations of the army, which its arrival at Plasencia would occasion; and these embarrassments having since existed to a degree so considerable as to oblige us to fall back, and to take up a defensive position on the Tagus, I am induced to trouble you more at length with an account of what has passed upon this subject.

ject. When I entered Spain, I had a communication with General Cuesta, through Sir Robert Wilson and Colonel Roche, respecting the occupation of the Puerto de Banos, and the Puerto de Perales, the former of which, it was at last settled, should be held by a corps to be formed under the Marquis de la Reyna, to consist of two battalions from General Cuesta's army, and two from Bejar; and that the Puerto de Perales, was to be taken care of by the Duque del Parque, by detachments from the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo. I doubted of the capacity of the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo, to make the detachment to the latter, but so little of the effectual occupation of the former, that in writing to Marshal Beresford on the 17th July, I desired him to look to the Puerto de Perales, but that I considered Banos as secure, as appears by the extract of my letter which I inclose. On the 30th, intelligence was received at Talavera, that 12,000 rations had been ordered at Fuente Duenos for the 28th, and 24,000 at Los Santos for the same day, for a French corps, which it was believed was on its march towards the Puerto de Banos. General Cuesta expressed some anxiety respecting this post, and sent me a message, to propose that Sir Robert Wilson should be sent there with his corps. Sir Robert was on that day at Talavera, but his corps was in the mountains towards Escalona, and as he had already made himself very useful in that quarter, and had been near Madrid, with which city he had had a communication, which I was desirous of keeping up, I proposed that a Spanish corps should be sent to Banos without loss of time. I could not prevail with General Cuesta, although he certainly admitted the necessity of a reinforcement, when he proposed that Sir Robert should be sent to Banos; and he was equally sensible with myself of the benefit to be derived to the cause, from sending Sir Robert back to Escalona. At this time we had no further intelligence of the enemy's advance, than that the rations were ordered; and I had hopes that the enemy might be deterred from advancing, by the intelligence of our success on the 28th, and that the troops in the Puerto might make some defence; and that under these circumstances, it was not desirable to divert Sir R. Wilson from Escalona. On the 30th, however, I renewed my application to General Cuesta, to send there a Spanish division of sufficient strength, in a letter to General O'Donoghue, of which I inclose a copy, but without effect; and he did not detach General Bassecourt till the morning of the 2d, after we had heard that the enemy had entered Bejar, and it was obvious that the troops in the Puerto would make no defence. On the 2nd we received accounts that the enemy had entered Plasencia in two columns. The Marquis de la Reyna, whose two battalions consisted of only 600 men, with only 20 rounds of ammunition each man, retired from the Puerto and from Plasencia, without firing a shot, and went to the bridge of Almaraz, which he declared that he intended to remove; the battalions of Bejar dispersed without making any resistance. The general called upon me on that day, and proposed that half of the army should march to the rear to oppose the enemy, while the other half should maintain the post at Talavera. My answer was, that if by half the army, he meant half of each army, I could only answer, that I was ready either to go or to stay with the whole British army, but that I could not separate it. He then desired me to chuse whether I would go or stay; and I preferred to go, from thinking that the British troops were most likely to do the business effectually, and without contest; and from being of opinion it was more important to us than to the Spanish army, to open the communication through Plasencia, although very important to them. With this decision, General Cuesta appeared perfectly satisfied.

The movements of the enemy in our front since the 1st, had induced me to be of opinion, that despairing of forcing us at Talavera, they intended to force a passage by Escalona, and thus to open a communication with the French corps coming from Plasencia. This suspicion was confirmed on the night of the 2nd, by letters received from Sir Robert Wilson of which I inclose copies; and before I quitted Talavera on the 3d, I waited upon General O'Donoghue and conversed with him upon the whole of our situation, and pointed out to him the possibility that in case of the enemy coming through Escalona, General Cuesta might find himself obliged to quit Talavera, before I should be able to return to him; and I urged him to collect all the carts that could be got, in order to remove our hospital. At his desire I put the purport of this conversation in writing, and sent him a letter to be laid before General Cuesta, of which I inclose a copy. The British army marched on the 3rd to Oropesa, General Bassecourt's Spanish corps being at Centinello, where I desired that it might halt the next day, in order that I might be nearer it. About five o'clock in the evening, I heard that the French had arrived from Plasencia at Navalmoral, whereby they were between us and the bridge of Almaraz. About an hour afterwards, I received from General O'Donoghue, the letter and its inclosures, of which I inclose copies, announcing to me the intention of General Cuesta to march from Talavera in the evening, and to leave there my hospital, excepting such men as could be moved by the means he already had, on the ground of his apprehension that I was not strong enough for the corps coming from Plasencia, and that the enemy was moving upon his flank, and had returned to Santa Olalla in his front. I acknowledge that these reasons did not appear to me sufficient

cient for giving up so important a post as Talavera, for exposing the combined armies to an attack in front and rear, at the same time, and for abandoning my hospital; and I wrote the letter of which I inclose a copy. This unfortunately reached the General after he had marched, and he arrived at Oropesa shortly after day-light, on the morning of the 4th. The question what was to be done, was then to be considered. The enemy, stated to be 50,000 strong, but at all events consisting of the corps of Soult and Ney, either united or not very far distant from each other, and supposed by Marshal Jourdan and Joseph Buonaparte to be sufficiently strong to attack the British army, stated to be 25,000 strong; were on one side, in possession of the high road to the passage of the Tagus at Almaraz, the bridge at which place we knew had been removed, although the boats still necessarily remained in the river. On the other side, we had reason to expect the advance of Victor's corps to Talevera; as soon as General Cuesta's march should be known, and after leaving 12,000 men to watch Vanegas, and allowing him from 10 to 11,000 killed and wounded in the late action, this corps would have amounted to 25,000. We could extricate ourselves from this difficult situation, only by great celerity of movement, to which the troops were unequal, as they had not had their allowance of provisions for several days, and by success in two battles. If unsuccessful in either, we should have been without a retreat; and if Soult and Ney, avoiding an action, had retired before us, and had waited the arrival of Victor, we should have been exposed to a general action with 50,000 men, equally without a retreat. We had reason to expect, that as the Marquis de la Reyna could not remove the boats from the river Almaraz, Soult would have destroyed them. Our only retreat was, therefore, by the bridge of Arco Bispo; and if we had moved on, the enemy, by breaking that bridge while the army should be engaged with Soult and Ney, would have deprived us of that only resource. We could not take a position at Oropesa, as we thereby left open the road to the bridge of Arco Bispo from Talavera by Caleras; and, after considering the whole subject maturely, I was of opinion that it was advisable to retire to the bridge of Arcobispo, and to take up a defensive position upon the Tagus.

I was induced to adopt this last opinion, because the French have now at least 50,000 men disposable to oppose to the combined armies, and a corps of 12,000 to watch Vanegas; and I was likewise of opinion, that the sooner the defensive line should be taken up, the more likely were the troops to be able to defend it. Accordingly I marched on the 5th, and crossed the Tagus by the bridge of Arcobispo, and have continued my route to this place, in which I am well situated to defend the passage of Almaraz, and the lower parts of the Tagus. General Cuesta crossed the river on the night of the 5th, and he is still at the bridge of Arco Bispo. About 2000 of the wounded have been brought away from Talavera, the remaining 1500 are there; and I doubt whether, under any circumstances, it would have been possible or consistent with humanity, to attempt to remove any more of them. From the treatment which some of the soldiers wounded on the 27th, and who fell into the hands of the enemy, experienced from them, and from the manner in which I have always treated the wounded who have fallen into my hands, I expect that these men will be well treated; and I have only to lament, that a new concurrence of events, over which from circumstances I had and could have no controul, should have placed the army in a situation to be obliged to leave any of them behind.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING.

Madrid, Aug. 10.

Soldiers.—It is scarcely fifteen days since 120,000 enemies, consisting of English, Portuguese, and Spaniards, who marched from different points, rendezvoused under the walls of my capital; but united on the 26th of July, at the bridge of Guadarrama, the first and fourth corps of the reserve, defeated on that day the enemy. On the 27th, he repassed in great haste the Alberche. On the 28th, attacked in a position, judged unattackable, 80,000 men have not been able to contend against 40,000 French. From that time, renounting their chimerical project of conquest, they have thought but of safety, and have abandoned the field of battle. More than 6,000 English, wounded, are in our hospitals. The least of our corps, the first, was judged sufficient to observe and keep in check this army, still so numerous in spite of its losses.

It remained upon the Alberche, while the fourth corps and the reserve set out on the 29th to succour Toledo, besieged by the army of La Mancha; and that of Madrid, menaced by the same army, has forced the enemy, already within four leagues of the capital, to relinquish its prey. It has repassed the Tagus in the greatest haste, and fled to the Sierra Morena, after having abandoned some thousands of killed, wounded, and prisoners. The 2d, 5th, and 6th corps are following the rear guard of the enemy's army. These corps formed a junction with the 1st at Oropesa, on the 7th of August.

The English fly every way in disorder, and by roads hitherto judged impracticable to artillery. The 2d and 5th corps are pursuing them. Soldiers, you have saved my capital; the King of Spain thanks you; you have done more, the brother of your emperor sees fly before your eagles the eternal enemy of the French name.

The emperor shall know all that you have done;

done; he will acknowledge the brave who have made themselves so conspicuous among the brave; those who have received honorable rewards; and if he says to me I am content with you, we shall be sufficiently recompensed.

Head-quarters, Toledo, Aug. 9. JOSEPH.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRID—NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

On the 10th of August, the army of Vanegas stopt its retrograde movements, and formed at Almonaciz.

On the 10th, the king visited the 4th corps of the reserve at Danbroca. The 11th the king marched towards the enemy, surrounded him, attacked, and drove him from all his strong positions, and put him completely to the rout. This was an affair of three hours.

Thirty pieces of ordnance, 100 caissons, 200 waggons, 3000 killed, an infinite number of wounded, and several stands of colours, are the result of this brilliant day. Our loss is very inconsiderable.

Madrid, Aug. 14. AUGUSTE BELLIARD.

AMERICA.

In America the democratic press continues to blow the embers of discord, with increased fury, between that country and Great Britain. They may live to repent of a folly, so opposite to the professed principles; but there is no doubt, but half the violence of these demagogues is purchased by French money.

Mr. JACKSON has arrived in America, and it may be hoped, that he will be able to give a plausible colour to the rupture of the Treaty, so wisely concluded by Mr. ERSKINE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Schism has arisen in the Ministry, in consequence of the opinion of a majority of the Cabinet, that Lord Castlereagh ought to be dismissed. His Lordship having considered Mr. Canning as actuated by personal hostility, in promoting this decision, a duel was the consequence, and Mr. Canning was wounded in the thigh.

The nation viewed these differences with satisfaction, in the hope that they would lead to the formation of an entirely new Administration. An attempt was, however, made by those remaining in place, to coalesce with the heads of the independent party, and the following correspondence has since been given to the public:

CORRESPONDENCE *between* MR. PERCEVAL *and* LORDS GRENVILLE *and* GREY.

"*Windsor, Saturday, Sept. 23.*

"My Lord—The Duke of Portland having signified to his Majesty his intention of retiring from his Majesty's service, in consequence of the state of his Grace's health, his Majesty has authorized Lord Liverpool, in conjunction with myself, to communicate with your Lordship and Lord Grey, for the purpose of forming an extended and combined Administration.

"I hope, therefore, that your Lordship, in consequence of this communication, will come to town, in order that as little time as possible may be lost in forwarding this important object, and that you will have the goodness to inform me of your arrival.

"I am also to acquaint your Lordship, that I have received his Majesty's commands to make a similar communication to Lord Grey of his Majesty's pleasure. I think it proper to add, for your Lordship's information, that Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Secretary Canning have intimated their intentions to resign their offices.

SPENCER PERCEVAL."

ANSWER *from* EARL GREY.

"*Howick, Sept. 25.*

"Sir—I have this evening had the honour of receiving your letter of the 23d, informing me, that, in consequence of the Duke of Portland's intention of retiring from his Majesty's service, his Majesty had authorised you, in conjunction with the Earl of Liverpool, to communicate with Lord Grenville and myself, for the purpose of forming an extended and combined Administration, and expressing a hope, that, in consequence of this communication, I would go to town, in order that as little time as possible may be lost in forwarding this important object.

"Had his Majesty been pleased to signify that he had any commands for me personally, I should not have lost a moment in shewing my duty and obedience, by a prompt attendance on his Royal pleasure.

"But when it is proposed to me to communicate with his Majesty's present Ministers, for the purpose of forming a combined Administration with them, I feel, that I should be wanting in duty to his Majesty, and in fairness to them, if I did not frankly and at once declare, that such an union is, with respect to me, under the present circumstances, impossible. This being the answer that I find myself under the necessity of giving, my appearance in London could be of no advantage, and might possibly, at a moment like the present, be attended with some inconvenience. I have thought it better to request, that you will have the goodness to lay my duty at the feet of his Majesty, humbly intreating him not to attribute to any want of attachment to his Royal Person, or to diminished zeal for his service, my declining a communication, which, on the terms proposed, could lead to no useful result, and which might be of serious detriment to the country, if, in consequence of a less decisive answer from me, any further delay should take place in the formation of a settled government.

GREY."

FIRST

FIRST ANSWER *from* LORD GRENVILLE.

"*Boconnoc, Sept.* 25, 1809.

"Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 23d inst. and, understanding it as an official signification of his Majesty's pleasure for my attendance in town, I shall lose no time in repairing thither, in humble obedience to his Majesty's commands.

"I must beg leave to defer, until my arrival, all observations on the other matters to which your letter relates.

"GRENVILLE."

SECOND ANSWER *from* LORD GRENVILLE.

"*September* 29, 1809.

"Sir—Having last night arrived here, in humble obedience to his Majesty's commands, I think it now my duty to lose no time in expressing to you the necessity, under which I feel myself, of declining the communication proposed in your letter; being satisfied that it could not, under the circumstances there mentioned, be productive of any public advantage.

"I trust, I need not say, that this opinion is neither founded in any sentiment of personal hostility, nor in a desire of unnecessarily prolonging political differences. To compose, not to inflame, the divisions of the empire has always been my anxious wish, and is now, more than ever, the duty of every loyal subject; but my accession to the existing Administration could, I am confident, in no respect contribute to this object; nor could it, I think, be considered in any other light, than as a dereliction of public principle.

"This answer, which I must have given to any such proposal, if made while the Government was yet entire, cannot be varied by the retreat of some of its members.

"My objections are not personal—they apply to the principle of the Government itself, and to the circumstances which attended its appointment.

"I have now, therefore, only to request, that you will do me the honour of submitting, in the most respectful terms, these my humble opinions to his Majesty, accompanied by the dutiful and sincere assurance of my earnest desire at all times to testify, by all such means as are in my power, my unvaried zeal for his Majesty's service. "GRENVILLE."

LETTER *from* MR. PERCEVAL *to* LORD GRENVILLE.

"My Lord—I lost no time in communicating to Lord Liverpool your Lordship's letter of this day.

"It is, with great concern, that we have learnt from it, that your Lordship feels yourself under the necessity of declining the communication which I have had the honour to propose.

"In proposing to your Lordship and Lord Grey, under his Majesty's authority, to communicate with Lord Liverpool and myself, not for the accession of your Lordship to the present Administration, but for the purpose of forming a combined and extended Administration, no idea existed in our minds of the necessity of any dereliction of public principle on either side. Your Lordship may rest assured, that, in communicating to his Majesty the necessity, under which you feel yourself, of declining the communication which I had the honour to propose to your Lordship, I will do every justice to the respectful terms, and the dutiful and sincere assurance of your Lordship's unvaried zeal for his Majesty's service, with which the expression of that necessity was accompanied.

"I cannot conclude, without expressing the satisfaction of Lord Liverpool and myself at your Lordship's assurance, that the failure of this proposal is not to be ascribed to any sentiment of personal hostility.

"SP. PERCEVAL."

The King having completed the *forty-ninth* year of his reign, the entry *into* his fiftieth year was thought a suitable occasion for rousing the dormant Loyalty of the Country. Accordingly various public rejoicings took place on the 25th of October, exactly as though his Majesty had already completed a reign of half a century. The taste of the public led to a subscription for the relief of the Poor, and the discharge of Debtors from Prison; but Government having ordered all its public Offices to be illuminated, a pretty general illumination was a consequence, through the metropolis, and in some towns. Splendid and considerable rejoicings, took place in every part of Great Britain and Ireland.

A Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving was also ordered in the following terms:

"O God, in whose hands are the issues of life and death, and to whom alone it belongeth to distribute mercies, as well in lengthening, as in shortening the days of men, we yield thee praise and thanksgiving, for the protection thou hast vouchsafed to our gracious Sovereign, during a long and arduous reign. Continue, we pray thee, thy watchfulness over him: Shield him from the open attacks of his enemies, and from hidden dangers; from the arrow that flieth by day, and from the pestilence that walketh in darkness: Enlighten his councils for the public good: Strengthen all his measures: and when it shall seem fit to thine unerring wisdom, perfect the ends of both; the restoration of peace and security to his people, of concord and independence to contending and bleeding nations. These blessings and mercies, we implore for our Sovereign, ourselves, our allies, and our enemies, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour.—Amen."

Another domestic event, which, in its origin, scarcely deserved record, except as an incident of the day, has absorbed the public attention during the past month, as much as all the political events of these extraordinary times. We allude

to

to the unreasonable opposition made to a moderate advance in the prices of Admission to the Boxes and Pit at Covent-Garden Theatre. These continued riots are discreditable to the Police and Laws, both of which will, it is to be hoped, be exerted with energy, to put an end to them. The accounts of the House were submitted to a Committee, and the following statement published in consequence:—

Statement of the Accounts of the Theatre for the last Six Years.

1803-4.	Received	£. 61,682	13	10
1804-5.	Do.	70,727	9	10
1805-6.	Do.	56,065	18	5
1806-7.	Do.	68,126	7	5
1807-8.	Do.	63,038	14	7
1808-9.	Do.	46,342	13	0
		365,983	17	1
Deduct the payments in six years		307,910	0	0
		58,071	17	1
Deduct outstanding debts		8,000	0	0
Profit, divide by 6		50,071	17	1
Average of each year		8,345	6	2
1803-4.	Paid	58,926	18	7
1804-5.	Do.	81,057	11	6
1805-6.	Do.	47,975	2	2
1806-7.	Do.	68,391	6	4
1807-8.	Do.	62,406	8	3
1808-9.	Do.	47,334	11	2
		366,091	18	0
Deduct what was drawn out by the Proprietors		58,179	18	0
Paid in six years		307,912	0	0

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of September, to the 20th of October, 1809.

Tupis cum lateris dolore	1
Pthysis	7
Hypochondriasis	2
Dyspepsia	3
Mania	2
Erysipelas	4
Rachitis	1
Rheumatism	2
Vermes	2

Notwithstanding the remarkable mildness of the weather, catarrh has lately been very prevalent; a species of indisposition, in general, so slight and transient, as scarcely to deserve the denomination of disease, unless when it occurs in a frame consumptively disposed; in which case, when neglected, it often leads to the introduction of a malady, which must be resisted, if ever it is with effect, on the threshold; when it has once established itself in the constitution, no force or art can dislodge the unwelcome guest. So that in proportion as a physician increases his practice amongst pthysical patients, he is in danger of deducting from his reputation. The most effectual way he can adopt, of averting the danger of pthysis, is to accelerate the apprehension of it.

The attention of the reporter has been recently recalled to the subject of mental disorder, by fresh instances of its occurrence to his notice. By medical authors, it has been remarked, that, in former periods of national adversity and alarm, there was a temporary abolition of what are called nervous complaints. But in the present day at least, the selfishness of hypochondriasis does not invariably yield to a sympathy with the public; on the contrary, it may in some instances have been partly produced, or aggravated at least, by the prospect of approaching ruin, and the pressure of actual distress. Under a view indeed of political affairs, dejection ought by no means to be considered as a demonstration of disease; low spirits may exist, independently of any fault in the nervous system.

It is not in the adult and fully established form of insanity, that we can best learn its origin, or become thoroughly acquainted with its character. A madhouse is an insufficient school for acquiring an intimate knowledge of madness. No man would think of making himself a botanist, by studying merely a Hortus Siccus; in order to lay any claim to that title, he must contemplate plants, not as they are pinned down in a portfolio, but at the period when they first emerge from the soil, and in every successive stage of their history and growth.

No subject scarcely has excited so little, or deserves so much the attention of scientific men, as that of mental derange-

ment.

ment. For scrophula and cancer, for an obstructed liver, or an inflamed lung, new specifics, or recipes, are almost daily tried, or suggested; but for an inflamed, or obdurated mind, for those ulcerations of the sensibility, which so irritate as to disorganise the reason; for a mutilation or schirrus of the intellectual faculties, we hear of no effectual, or even pretended prescription. The human understanding has not been sufficiently exercised in an investigation of the means which are necessary for correcting its own irregularities, and procrastinating at least the period of its inevitable decay. In mental diseases, as in those of the lungs, much may be done in their fœtal state, to crush their growth, and to annihilate the embryo malady. The first attacks of despondency, are to be met and overcome by a vigorous volition; by vigilance and effort, we ought to guard against the hopeless indolence of melancholy. Cheerfulness, and even hilarity, when unprovoked by unwholesome incentives, undegraded by brutality, or untainted with licentiousness, instead of being interdicted as a crime, ought to be cultivated and encouraged, as one of the means of urging a perhaps too lazy circulation, and promoting a sufficient quantity, and regularity of salutary secretions. A man may be merry upon principle, and make a point occasionally of *taking a laugh*, as others do a walk, for the benefit of his health.

Oct. 26, 1809. J. Reid.
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

MARRIED.

At St. James's, Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, to Lady Rumbold.

Thomas Turner, esq. of Greenwich, to Amelia, youngest daughter of Charles Wilkinson, esq. of Highbury Place.

At Mary-le-bone, Hudson Gurney, esq. of Norwich, to Margaret, daughter of the late Robert Barclay, esq. of Ury, M. P. for Kincardineshire.—George M'Entagart, esq. collector, of Drogheda, to Caroline, second daughter of Robert Percival, esq. of Knight's Brooke, county of Meath.—The Hon. Sam. Hengley Ongley, brother to Lord O. to Frances, sister of the late Sir Philip Monoux, bart.—The Rev. Charles Baker, rector of Tinnanstone, Kent, to Miss Turing, daughter of the late John T. esq. of Devonshire Place.

At Islington, the Rev. Dr. Young, minister of the Scots church, London Wall, to Miss Mary Ancrum, eldest daughter of the late John Strother A. of Canonbury Grove.

At St. Pancras, Mr. Redfern, of Dowgate Hill, to Miss M. Greenwood, daughter of Thomas G. esq. of Kentish Town.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Davison, esq. of Goldsmith-street, to Miss Eliza Spearing, of Southampton Row.

At St Sepulchre's, Henry Grace, esq. of Old-street, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of William Browning, esq. of Newington Green.

At Wapping, Richard Croker Pyne, esq. master in the royal navy, to Miss Pizzie, of Edmonton.—John Saubergue, esq. of Kingsland Road, to Miss L. Carter, second daughter of the Rev. John C.

Lieutenant-colonel Harris, son of Gen. H. to Miss Dick, daughter of Dr. D. of Hertford-street.

At Newington Butts, George Bulkeley, esq. of Walworth, to Miss Harriet Mills, of Sevenoaks, only daughter of the late George M. esq. one of the coroners for the county of Kent.

At Bow church, J. Clark, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss S. Brett, of Peckham.

At Stepney, Mr. Southee, of Ludgate-hill, to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of Thomas Hughes, esq. of Mile End.

John Hodgson, jun. esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, to Miss Harris, daughter of Lieutenant general H. of Belmont, Kent.

Edward L. Harmsworth, esq. of the East India company's service, to Miss Hoffmann, of Bishopsgate-street.

Capt. Lutyens, of the 11th light dragoons, and private secretary to the commander in chief, to Miss Mair, of Kensington.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain J. T. Rodd, of his Majesty's ship Indefatigable, to Miss Rennell, daughter of Major James R.

The Hon. J. Coventry, to Miss Pope, of Bloomsbury.

DIED.

At Hammersmith, *James Elphinston, esq.* 88. A long retirement from the cares of the world, had in a manner withdrawn this gentleman from the view of it for some time past, but he has made no common figure in it during the long period of his life. A biographical Memoir will be given of him in our next Number.

In Cheapside, *James Smith, esq.* a member of the common council of the ward of Farringdon Within.

In Bedford-place, *John Travers, esq.* one of the directors of the East India company, and an elder brother of the Trinity House.

At Lambeth, *Mrs. Elizabeth Brooke*, widow of William B. esq. 70.

At Uxbridge, *Mrs. Walford*, wife of Rich. W. esq.

In James-street, Covent Garden, the *Rev. Richard Bullock, D.D.* rector of that parish, and of Streatham, Surrey, 80.

In Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, *Mrs. Phipps.*

In Doughty-street, *Benjamin Winthrop, esq.* one of the directors of the Bank of England, 71.

In Wilmot-street, Brunswick-square, *Mrs. Eliza Dickinson.*

At Kentish Town, *Mrs. Brown*, 84.

At Highgate, *T. R. Swaine, esq.*

At Chiswick, *James Bate, esq.* one of the common council for Cornhill Ward.

In the Greenwich Road, *Edward Peirce, esq.* 65.

At Walthamstow, *Ebenezer Radcliffe, esq.* 77.

At Lisson Green, *Mrs. Tucker*, wife of Benjamin T. esq.

In Berkeley-square, *Mrs. Trower*, wife of John T. esq.

At Turnham Green, *J. Galpine, esq.* 78.

At Tottenham, *Mary*, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Cameron, of Monmouth.

Thomas Luke Stokes, esq. late surgeon in the 17th native regiment on the Bengal establishment, 55.

In Duke-street, Westminster, *Mrs. Bentham*, mother to the Speaker of the House of Commons, 76.

In Harper-street, Red-lion-square, *Mrs. Pennington*, wife of William P. esq. 64.

At Uxbridge, *Mrs. Walford*, wife of Rich. W. esq.

In Cleveland-court, St. James's Place, *T. Davis, esq.* 27.

At Low Layton, *T. Dibbs, esq.*

In Berkeley-square, *Caroline Dowager Lady Selsey*, 81.

In Old Cavendish-street, the *Hon. Abraham Creighton*, only brother to the Earl of Erne.

In an obscure lodging near Moorfields, *Mr. P. Tompkins.* This person was formerly supposed to be not only the most *correct*, but the most *incorrect*, book-keeper in the kingdom, and obtained a very handsome independence by making sets of books for those persons who were, for their own interest, *obliged* to appear before certain gentlemen at Guildhall. It is said he was the first person who suggested the idea of imputing the losses of bankrupts to speculations in the lottery, and procured the unsuccessful numbers, collected at 2s. each, as having been unfortunately purchased by his employers. This man's singular talent would have deceived even a committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the financial state of the nation.

[*Further particulars of the late Major-General Coote Manningham, Colonel of the 95th, or rifle regiment of foot, and one of the Equerries to his Majesty; whose death was mentioned at p. 339, of our last Number.* He was second son of the late Charles Mannigham, esq. of Thorp, in Surrey, formerly one of the Council at Fort William, in Bengal. The late Generals Sir Eyre Coote and Sir Robert Boyd, were both nearly related to Major-General Manningham on the side of his mother, who was one of the daughters of the late respected Colonel Hutchinson, formerly Governor of St. Helena. It was under his uncle, Sir Robert Boyd, that the general commenced his apprenticeship in arms, at the memorable siege of Gibraltar, being then a subaltern in Sir Robert's own regiment, the brave 39th foot, in which corps he rose to the rank of captain. On the breaking out of the war in 1793, Major Manningham had the honour of being appointed to the light infantry battalion, formed in the islands, in order to join Sir Charles Grey, on his coming out to attack the French West Indies, and was a sharer in the glory of that campaign, at the reduction of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. He soon rose to be lieut.-colonel of the 81st regiment of foot; and in 1795 he was adjutant-general to the forces in St. Domingo, then under the command of Lieutenant General Forbes. While upon this service he had the misfortune to be severely wounded by an ambuscade of the enemy. On his return to England, he had the honour to be favoured by the notice and protection of his sovereign; and was, in 1798, advanced to be one of his Majesty's aid-de-camps with the rank of colonel, and soon after was appointed one of his Majesty's equerries. In 1805, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and was for some time employed on the home staff. On the breaking out of the war in Spain, he anxiously sought permission to serve in the army which was forming to assist that country; and he was appointed to the division commanded by the gallant Sir D. Baird, whom he accompanied to Corunna as next in authority, till the junction of the main army was effected on the Duero, when Major-General Manningham took the command of a brigade. After sustaining with them the almost incredible hardships and fatigues of the latter part of that campaign, he had at last the consolation and satisfaction, at the head of these brave men, of successfully repelling the furious attacks of very superior numbers of the enemy, at the memorable battle of Corunna. Within a short period after the general's return to England in January last, his health began visibly to decline; and it is probable that the fatigues and sufferings he underwent upon that most severe service in Gallicia, operating upon a constitution already affected by West India service, and the wounds received in it, produced the feverish and other fatal symptoms, which carried him to the grave at the early age of 43 years, ripe indeed in glory, but immaturely for his family and friends, and above all for his country.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A Representation having been made from several respectable inhabitants, to the mayor, aldermen, and common-council, of Newcastle, suggesting the expediency of marking the fiftieth year of his Majesty's accession to the throne, by some token of respect more permanent and valuable than that of illumination; the corporation highly and unanimously approved the suggestion, and resolved to recommend, in lieu of an illumination, a subscription for the establishment of a school, for the religious and more general education of the children of the poor of the town.

Married.] At Stockton, Mr. Geo. Noble, to Miss Short.

At Durham, Mr. N. Blenkinsopp, to Miss Margaret M'Leod.

At Bamburgh, Mr. Rob. Atkinson, master of the Queen's Head inn, Alnwick, to Miss Isabella Logan, daughter of the late Mr. Abraham L. of Belford.

At Sunderland, Mr. Younghusband, to Mrs. Ann Gardner, of the Spotted Bull.

At Heworth, Major Shadforth, assistant adjutant-general in the eastern district, to Miss Smart, grand-daughter of John Russell, esq. of Heworth.

At Newcastle, Mr. Joseph Wilkin, to Miss Sangster.—Mr. Henry Adams, to Miss Helen Key, both of Arbroath.—Mr. Granville Smith, of Northallerton, to Miss Isabella Oustle, of Romanby.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Eweart, 25.—Mr. John Newton. Returning from church, he fell down in the church-way, and instantly expired.—John, son of Mr. Wm. Bewick, of Cherryburn-house, and pupil to his uncle, Mr. Thomas B. the celebrated engraver on wood, 20.—Mr. Thomas Greenwell, of the George and Dragon inn.—Mr. Thomas Robson.—Mary, wife of Mr. John Nixon, 63.—Miss Mary Brunton, 47.—Mrs. Fletcher, 88.—Mr. Godfrey Thompson.—Mr. George Hunter.—Col. Richard Mercer, 58.—Mrs. Lawson, 70.

At Bamburgh Castle, Richard Samuel, son of the Rev. Dr. Prosser, prebendary and archdeacon of Durham, 12.

At Hexham, Mrs. Elliott, wife of Mr. Jos. E. jun.

At Seaton Carew, Mr. Alex Galbraith, 52.

At Aycliffe, near Darlington, Mr. James Henderson, son of the Rev. Matthew H.

At Sunderland, Mr. Thomas Potter, 57.—Mrs. Hall, relict of Mr. Matthew H. of the Cock inn.

At Hill Top, near Durham, Mr. J. Bullock.

At Durham, Mr. R. J. James, 62.—Mr. William Jackson, 80.

At Stockton, Mrs. Dickson.—Rowland Webster, esq. 58.—Mrs. Rebecca Stevenson, 91.—Mr. J. Horsley, 80.

At Warburton Place, Mr. Isaac Warburton, 63.

At Berwick, Mrs. Jane Pollard.—Mr. Jos. Horne.—Mrs. Tait, 79.—Mrs. Carr.—Mrs. Isabella Paterson, 76.

At Newburn, Mr. Thompson Hutchinson, 30.

At Lakenhall, Miss Eliz. Charlton, 22.

At Spring Gardens, near Darlington, Miss Margaret Johnson, 13.

At Lambton, Mr. James Shelley, huntsman to the Lambton fox-hounds, 52.

At Chester-le-Street, Mrs. Clarke, 42.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The new road from Bransty-gate to Whitehaven is completed, and excites the applause and admiration of all who see it. The entrance into the town, both for convenience and beauty, perhaps, exceeds any thing of the kind that is to be met with. A number of lamps are placed at regular distances, the whole length of the road, which is something more than a mile. In a little time it will be further embellished; several plots of ground will shortly be set out for dwelling-houses and gardens in its vicinity. The appearance of Bransty Gill has, in the course of a few months, undergone a change which is truly astonishing.

As another proof of the improving state of that town and neighbourhood, the tolls have been lately re-let at a very considerable advance. The present amount of the Whitehaven tolls is nearly three times as much as it was ten years ago.

The Workington Agricultural Meeting commenced on Wednesday, the 20th of September, and was attended by most of the distinguished agriculturists in Cumberland, and many from Northumberland, Durham, and other quarters. The wheat crops on the Schoose farm called forth universal admiration, as exceeding any thing which had been seen: 56 acres after potatoes, had 4340 stooks—on 260 acres there were upwards of 14,000, a larger

a larger quantity of wheat than was probably ever grown upon any farm of the same number of acres. The green crops were much injured by the wet: the President stated he had reason to believe, from an experiment he was conducting, that the earth had been chilled upwards of ten degrees below the medium heat of common years. On Thursday the experimental cattle were weighed: their condition and appearance were much approved, and, except to weigh once a fortnight, they had not been let out for twelve months. Fourteen ploughs with two oxen each, driven with reins, started for a premium given by the President: their docility, and the manner in which they performed the work, surprised and pleased the meeting. On Friday the judges decided upon the respective merits and improvements of the different breeds of experimental cattle, which are as follow:

No.		*Weight.* stone of 14lb.	*Sold for.* £.	s.	*Wt. gained.* st.	lb.
1.	Short-horned	115 ..	29	8 ..	28	7
2.	Ditto	104 ..	27	0 ..	28	
1.	Hereford....	90 ..	25	15 ..	23	
2.	Ditto	86 ..	25	10 ..	20	
1.	Sussex.....	87 ..	24	10 ..	21	
1.	Galloway....	76 ..	17	15 ..	24	7
2.	Ditto	71 ..	16	0 ..	16	7
1.	Glamorgan ..	81 ..	18	0 ..	23	
2.	Ditto	73 ..	18	0 ..	19	
1.	Long-horned	96 ..	24	0 ..	20	
2.	Ditto	94 ..	22	15 ..	16	

A ploughing-match with horses and oxen for the second premium was adjudged to the oxen. The exhibition of stock was not very numerous: the amateurs of the long-horned cattle were much surprised at the result of the experiments. The benefits derived from this institution are conspicuous in every part of the county; the progress made in agriculture during the two last years is striking. Happy would it be for the nation at large, if more of the great landed proprietors would follow the example set them by the President of the Workington Agricultural Society. On Monday the whole of the persons employed upon the farm, with the shearers, amounting to 300, were entertained at the Schoose, testifying, by their mirth and thankfulness, their gratitude for the bounteous store bestowed by Providence. The following Premiums were adjudged by the Society:

	£.	s.	d.
Best managed Farm—Mr. Joseph Atkinson	10	0	0
Stallion, at Wigton—Mr. James Robinson	5	5	0
Stallion, at Cockermouth — Mr. John Carruthers	5	5	0
Yearling Foal ditto—Mr. John Harris	1	1	0
Second best ditto—J. C. Curwen, esq.	0	10	6
Third best ditto—J. C. Curwen, esq.	0	10	6
Stallion, at Cockermouth, for Roadsters—Mr. William Wood	5	5	0
Draining—John Christian, esq. ..	5	5	0
Ditto for Farmers—Mr. John Litt, jun.	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, less than 80 acres—Edward Brockbank	3	3	0
To the Cottager—Wm. Jefferson	5	5	0
Male Servant in Husbandry—Thomas Ellwood.....	2	2	0
Female ditto—Grace Winter....	2	2	0
Best Turnips, common—William Whitridge	5	5	0
Ditto Swedish—Thomas Paterson, esq.	3	3	0
Best Flax, with a gratuity—Joseph Bell, esq.....	5	5	0
For Soiling—Joseph Blain	5	5	0
Cutting Corn with the Scythe—William Douglass	5	5	0
Second best—Matthew Atkinson	3	3	0
Third best—Robert Pickthall... ..	2	2	0

Premium given by a Member of the Society.

To William Longcake, for his voluntary exertions in Draining—Cup of 5 guineas value.

Premiums given by the President, in July last, at Workington.

For Draining by Farmers upon a Farm of the President's—To Mr. John Hetherington.

For the best Green Crop upon ditto—Mr. Joseph Atkinson.

For the best Hedges upon ditto—Mr. William Haigh.

Best managed Farm ditto—Mr. John Swinburn.

To Mr. Gladders, for teaching at Workington, upon Dr. Bell's plan, 300 boys.

To the best managed Farm in the Isle of Mann, 10 guineas.

To the Man who attended the experiment Cattle, 5 guineas.

To the Ploughers with Oxen, 5 guineas.

To the Leading of 3000 Carts of Compost in a year, from the town to the Schoose Farm, 2 guineas.

To the Seller of Eighty-eight Thousand Quarts of Milk in a year, 2 guineas.

To Mr. Kelly, for his spirited undertaking in introducing the Manufactory of Cloth in the Isle of Mann, a Cup.

Married.] At Maryport, Mr. Nathaniel Jefferson, of the ship Isaac and Jane, of Whitehaven, to Miss Mary France, of Aspatria

At Kendal, Mr. William Gibson, to Miss Robinson.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. Alms, widow of Capt. James A. of the Monmouth, whose gallantry is recorded in the naval annals of the country.—Mrs. Wales.—Mrs. Alice Blaylock, 64.—Mr. Peter Wilson, 65.—David Latimer, esq. 76.—Mr. Lancelot Beck.

At Penrith, Mrs. Tiffin, 72.—Mr Thomas Wilkinson, 85.—Mrs. Margaret Finlay, 39.

At Brampton, Mrs. S. Sloan, 87.—Mrs. Jane Routledge.—Mrs. Thompson.

At Bowness, Mr. William Benson, 67.

At Scbergham, Mrs. Wallace, 64.

At Whitbeck, David De Malpas Egerton, seventh son of the late Philip E. esq. of Egerton and Oulton, Cheshire, and brother to John E. esq. M.P. for Chester.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Braithwaite, relict of Capt. Henry B. 77.—Mrs. Jenkinson.—Capt. Westray, of the ship Lowther.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Harrison, attorney, 72.—William, youngest son of Mr. William Braithwaite, merchant, 17.—Miss Cartmell, daughter of Mr. Thomas C.

At Orton, Mr. Joseph Pooley, 86.

At Eaglesfield, Mrs. Mary Harris.

At Greta Hill, Keswick, Mr. William Jackson, 61.

At Gilgarron, near Dissington, Mrs. Mackreth, wife of Mr. John M. of Cockermouth.

At Branthwaite, Ann, wife of Mr. John Brown, 70.

At Potter Fell, Mr. William Atkinson, 68.

At Workington, Mr. Isaac Barnes.—Mr. Jos. Grave.

At the New Town of Irthington, Mr. John Storey, 84.

At Bothel, Mr. Bartholomew Robson, 63 years parish-clerk and schoolmaster there, 81.

YORKSHIRE.

Among a heap of rubbish thrown out of the church of St. Leonard, in New Malton, was lately found a beautiful Roman gold coin, in high preservation, containing on the one side the inscription of NERO CÆSAR AVGVSTVS, with a laureated head, and on the reverse the inscription of IVPITER CVSTOS, with the figure of Jupiter sitting, in his left hand a spear, and in his right lightning.

Married.] At Hessle, Mr. Nich. Osbourne, of Hull, merchant, to Miss J. C. Voase, daughter of the late John V. esq. of Hull.

At South Kilvington, the Rev. John Green, rector of that parish, to Miss Ann Peart.

At Sculcoates, John Broadley, esq. to Miss Ann Osbourne, second daughter of Wm. O. esq. of Hull.

W. Beswick, esq. of Gristhorpe, captain in the East Riding militia, to Miss Keld, only daughter of Thomas K. esq. of Scarborough.

At York, Wharfe Preston, esq. of Louth, to Mrs. Sherring, widow of Benj. S. esq. of the same place.

At Kirkhammerton, the Rev. Andrew Cheap, vicar of Knaresborough, and rector of Elvington, to Miss Fisher, daughter of the late Mr. F. of Carleton.

Died.] At Doncaster, Mr. Alderman Rickard, the oldest member of the corporation, and one of the justices of the quorum, 83.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Peach, relict of Mr. P. of the Angel inn.

At Wakefield, Mr. William Beaumont, cloth-dresser, whose skill in botany has seldom been excelled, 81.—Mr. Clayton.

At Kirkby Misperton, near Malton, Mrs. Thomas, wife of the Rev. Dr. T. rector of the former place.

At Thorpbasset, Mr. John Owston, 77.

At Leeds, Mr. William Northouse, 46.—Eliza, only child of Mr. Leonard Newsom, 25.—Mr. Joseph Garforth.

At Royston, near Wakefield, William Matson, esq.

At Pontefract, Mr. Muncaster, 62.

At Bridlington, Miss Jane Hobson.—Miss Jane Simpson, youngest daughter of Mr. John S.

At Pocklington, Mr. Robert Ransom.

At Whitby, Mrs. Ann Woodhouse, relict of Capt. Richard W. of South Shields.—Joseph Barker, esq.

At Stanley, near Wakefield, Jeremiah Glover, esq. 61.

At Cusworth, near Doncaster, Miss Heber, of Weston, Northamptonshire.

At Bawtry, Mrs. Eliz. Le Gay, 82.

At Thorpe Fields, Topcliffe, Mr. John Fall, 63.

At Sandal, near Wakefield, Mrs. Allott, wife of Mr. Robert A. merchant, and eldest daughter of William Hodson, esq. of Crakehall, near Bedale.

At York, Mrs. Frances Bambrough, 76.—Mr. M. Burnell, 71.—Mrs. Jefferson, wife of Capt. Thomas J. 36.—Mr. Nich. Chicken.—Mrs. Horner, relict of Alderman H. of Ripon, 77.

At Hull, Mr. Robert Johnson. He was walking through the market, apparently in as good health as usual, when he fell down, and almost instantly expired.—Mr. Stoddart, bookseller and stationer, 33.—Mr. Rob. Bulmer, 30.—Mr. William Webster, 69.—Mrs. Eliz. Foster, 78.—Mr. Thomas Fisher, 75.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. John T. master of the Duncombe Greenland ship.

LANCASHIRE.

Whenever cellars, or similar excavations, have been made, in certain parts of Lancaster, a variety of Roman antiquities have been invariably discovered; and particularly in the upper part of Church-street, Lancaster. A few days ago, upon carrying a drain through this street, to meet one from the Castle, the foundation of a wall, composed of large hewn stones, laid in regular courses, was brought to light; also many fragments of a beautiful red species of pottery, with figures embossed in relief. On one, there is Apollo playing on a lyre; on another, a horse in full speed. It would appear that it has been the custom to stamp the maker's names on the bottom of these vessels, as letters, forming part of such names, are yet fresh on several of the fragments alluded to. On one of them is QVINTILIANI. M. as distinct as if just turned out of the maker's hands. And this affords a striking instance of the near approach of the ancients to the art of printing, without discovering it. To imprint a word, or a name, on soft clay, with a stamp, where the letters were regularly arranged, might so easily have been transferred to parchment or papyrus, that it seems wonderful the application should never have occurred.

Several

Several coins have also been found; some so much defaced, as to be incapable of being made out. One, however, of silver, is in tolerable preservation—ANTONINVS is plainly legible round the head; and on the reverse is a figure of Justice sitting. One of copper is in more perfect preservation: the inscription round the head is FAVSTINA AVGVSTA; and on the reverse is a figure standing, with this legend, IVNONI REGINAE S. C.

Married.] At Standish, Kirkman Gardiner, esq. of Wandsworth, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Charles Greaves, esq. of Merton-place, Surrey.

At Lancaster, Mr. William Taylor, of Manchester, to Miss Redmayne, daughter of the late James R. esq. of Yarlsber-House, Yorkshire.

At Ulverstone, Mr. Philip Hind, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Jackson.

At Walton, John Naylor, esq. of Hartford-hill, Cheshire, to Miss Bullen, niece of T. Leyland, esq. of Walton-hall.

At Liverpool, Capt. William Bibby, to Miss Brodbelt.—Richard Pears, esq. of Warrington, to Miss Mandale, only daughter of Mr. John M.

At Rochdale, Edward Christian, esq. chief justice of the Isle of Ely, to Miss Walmsley, eldest daughter of the late John W. esq. of Castlemeer, near Rochdale.

At Manchester, James Peterson, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Eliza Calvert.—Ebenezer Appleton, esq. of Boston, to Miss Sarah Paterson, daughter of Mr. P. of Pilkington.

Died.] At Liverpool, in her 57th year, Mrs. Chorley, relict of Mr. Alex. Chorley, late of Stanley-house, in this county, niece of the late Dr. Fothergill, and one of the Society of Friends. After a life devoted to the performance of duties, the arduous nature of which fully occupied the powers of her excellent understanding and heart, she endured the pain and anxieties of her lingering disease with patience, and the approach of death, to which it was conducting her, with fortitude, founded on the hope that it was the entrance to eternal happiness. And this belief is the greatest consolation left to her twelve children, who are of an age to be sensible of the magnitude of their loss. Of the distresses of the poor and friendless, her heart was most susceptible; and her example, had her habits favoured its disclosure, might have beneficially influenced mankind.—Mr. David Salmon, mariner, 106. He was one of the companions of Lord Anson, in the Centurion.—Mrs. M'Dowall, wife of S. M. esq.—Miss Cropper, daughter of Mr. Thomas C.—Mrs. A. E. Mackenzie.—Mrs. Ashley, 56.—Mr. Thomas Harpley, landing-waiter, 48.—Mr. Richard Robinson.—Mrs. Sarah Seed.—Mrs. Barton.—Mr. John Finney.—Mr. Wm. Wetherherd, 26.—Mr. John Woods, 34.

At the Parsonage, Hawkshead, the Rev. Reginald Brathwaite, minister of that parish, and a justice of the peace for the county, 71.

At Flushing, of the fever so prevalent there, Capt. Barbor, of the 36th regiment, son of Mr. George Barbor, of Manchester. He was called to join the late expedition to Walcheren, from the recruiting service there, in which he had been engaged for several years, and was senior captain of that department. His gentlemanly and soldier-like deportment gained him the most sincere affection of the party, as well as all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and by whom the account of his dissolution is received with heartfelt regret.

At Wilderspool, Miss Hodgkinson, daughter of the late Mr. John H. attorney, Prescot, 34.

At Eccleston, Mrs. Houghton, 77.

At Garstang, Miss Ann Ireland, of Bolton, 40.

At Noctorum, Mr. Thomas Nichols, 78.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Mashiter.

At Warrington, Mr. William Eyres.

At Leighton, the Rev. J. Worswick, Roman Catholic priest, of Hornby, 48.

At Chorley, Eliza, second daughter of John Harrison, esq.

At Ashton-under-Line, Mr. John Rigby, 38.

At Halton, Mrs. Mabbott, wife of Mr. Joseph M. of Ordsall, 30.

CHESHIRE.

Died.] At Birtles, Charlotte, third daughter of the late John Nembhard, esq. of Koningsbury, Jamaica.

At Beach, Mrs. Brooksbank, relict of William B. esq.

At Stockport, Mr. William Stopford, 56.

At Buckford, Mr. Samuel Birchwood.

At Lower Bebington, Mrs. Nicholls, wife of Mr. William N.

At Chester, William Godley, esq.

At Lee Forge, near Nantwich, Mr. Ellison Hopkins, 20.

At Congleton, Mrs. Mary Wood.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. William Saint, of Ideridgehay, to Miss Matilda Saint, of Mercaston.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Hugh Brown, of Derby, attorney, to Miss Fernell, sister of W. B. F. esq. of Spring-house, near Chesterfield.

Died.] At Bradby, Mr. Samuel Almond.

At Willington, Mr. Jos. Beale, 21.

At Mellor, Mr. A. Ferns.

At Derby, Mr. Sylvester Walton.

At Newlands, Mr. Sam. Beard, youngest son of Mr. Thomas B. 27.

At Eckington, Mr. Thomas Gales, father of the Misses Gales, booksellers, of Sheffield, and of Mr. Jos. Gales, of Raleigh, North Carolina, formerly printer of the Sheffield Iris.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newark, George Wilkinson, esq. of London, to Miss Eliz. Cecilia Mary Broadhurst.

At Southwell, Mr. Thomas Middlebrook, of Newark, to Miss Mansford.

At

At Cottam, near Newark, Mr. Hole, of the House of Hole, Wilkinson, and Garside, of Manchester, to Miss Neal.

At Sutton upon Trent, Mr. John Marshall, of Southwell, to Miss Buttery, of the former place.

Died.] At Barnston, near Bingham, Mr. William James.

At Worksop, Mr. William Skynner, solicitor, 61.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Thompson, relict of John Grundy T. esq. of Spalding, one of the magistrates for the county of Lincoln.—Mr. Charles Twells, attorney, and a member of the junior council of that corporation, 50.—Mrs. Catherine Hewitt, 88.—Mr. Pole, 47.—Mr. Curtis.—Mrs. Millicent Scott, a maiden lady, 80.

At Bassingham, Mr. Jos. Rose.

At Newark, Mrs. Calcroft, 68.

At Whatton, Mrs. Madock.

At Southwell, Mrs. Moore.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Frampton, near Boston, John Fardell, esq. of Lincoln, to Miss Mary Tunnard, younger daughter of John T. esq. of Frampton-house.

Capt. Jos. Robinson, of the West London militia, to Miss Martha Capps, daughter of the late James C. esq. of Long Sutton.

Died.] At Barrow, Mrs. Alice Dinsdale, 72.

At Grantham, Mrs. Goodacre, of the Black Dog Inn.—The Rev. Lawrence Boyne, a Roman Catholic priest, 50.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Downes, 61.—Mr. Thomas Farmery, 40.

At Strubby, near Alford, Miss Sophia Sands, 18.

At Stamford, Mrs. Woolley, 56.

At Partney, near Spilsby, Mr. William Chapman, a member of the Boston troop of cavalry, 25.

At Boston, at the great age of 99 years, William Rason, who retained the use of his faculties till within the last twelve months, and enjoyed an uninterrupted state of health till within three days of his death.—Mr. Broughton.—. —— Howard, esq. of Long Sutton, an eminent woad-grower.

At Lincoln, Mr. Edward Swallow, 70.

At Eagle, near Lincoln, Mr. Rich. Chambers, 67.

At Raithby, Mr. William Corden, 58.

At Louth, Mrs. Drinkall, 81. — Mrs. Brown, 66.

At Fiskerton, Miss Susanna Carter, second daughter of Mr. C. of Firebeacon, near Louth, 12.

At Heighington, Mr. Hotchin, 63.

At Theddlethorpe, Mr. Teal, 34.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The committee of the Leicestershire and Rutlandshire Agricultural Society, to whom was referred the duty of an investigation into the manner of preparing Compost Dunghills practised by Mr. John Wright, of Pickworth, near Stamford, have awarded to him the premium of the Society offered in 1808 on that branch of agricultural economy; and have ordered his statement made on the subject to be printed.

Married.] At Willoughby Waterless, Mr. John Gill, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas G. of Avon Dassett, Warwickshire, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Willey, of the former place.

At Loughborough, Miss Harriet Cooper Holland, youngest daughter of Henry H. esq. to H. M. Mawe, esq. of Beighton, Derbyshire.

At Heather, Thomas Slater, esq. of Hull, to Mary, eldest daughter of Samuel Bradley, esq.

Died.] At Loughborough, Mrs. Paget, 68. It is remarkable, that during the space of 33 years, this is the first instance of mortality in a family consisting of a father, mother, and six children.

At Burton Lizars, Mr. R. Linney.

At Melton Mowbray, David Kendall, gent. and a few days afterwards, his wife, Mrs. K.

At Castle Donington, Penelope, widow of William Hearson, gent. 65.

At Oadby, Benjamin Dowley, gent. of Leicester, 63.

At Leicester, Miss Chamberlain, only daughter of Mr. John C. of Whetstone.—Mr. Alderman Chatwyn.—Miss Mortimer.—Mrs. Lewitt.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolstanton, Mr. W. Harrison, of Manchester, to Miss Clowes, daughter of W. C. esq. of Port Hill.

At Tipton, Mr. W. Smith, of Rushall, to Mrs. Ann Gwinnett, of the Hen and Chickens Hotel, Tipton Green.

At Handsworth, Mr. James Stubbs, of Birmingham, to Miss Brockhouse, of Hockley.

At Drayton Bassett, Mr. J. Cleminshaw, of Tamworth, to Miss A. Adair, daughter of the late Capt. A. of the Royal Marines.

At Lichfield, W. A. Leedan, esq. of Burton on Trent, to Miss Holland, of Street Hay.

At Marchington, Mr. Reuben Chawner, of Lees Hall, to Miss Steel, of Dove Fields, near Sudbury.

Died.] At Willenhall, Joseph Hincks, esq. 68.

At Field Place School, near Stone, Mr. William Boreham.

At Brown Hill, Mrs. Towers, of London, daughter of the late John W. of the former place.

Mr. Horton, jun. of Wolverhampton. He was drowned in the river Penk. Being out shooting by the river-side, near Rickerscote, one of the party having killed a duck on the other side of the river, and the dog refusing to fetch it, he jumped in with his clothes on, and swam across: on his return, he cried out for help twice, and then sunk in the stream; from the posture in which he was discovered, it is supposed that his death was occasioned by the cramp,

cramp, as he was known to be an excellent swimmer.

At Waterford, the Rev. John Webb, perpetual curate of that place.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married. At Birmingham, Mr. Alexander Durham, to Miss Elizabeth Chirm.

At Warwick, Mr Joseph Pulser, of Wootton under Edge, Glocestershire, to Miss Mary Bettridge, of Barford.—Mr. James Lowry, to Miss Hannah Lines.

At Aston, Mr. Jones, of Birmingham, to Miss Evans, of Spark Brook.—Mr. W. Smith, of Ashted, to Miss Handasyd, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Evans, 27.—Mr. T. Iliffe, 77.—Eleanor, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Farmer, 11.—Miss Eliz. Humphreys.—Mrs. Keay, 61.—Mr. Henry Martin.—Mrs. Freeth, 85.—Mr. John Tankard.—Mr. Benjamin Goode.—Mrs. Webster, 78.—Mrs. Bynner, 60.—Mrs. Hannah Dunn, wife of Mr. C. D. stationer.—Miss Mary Tompson.—Mrs. Trotman.

At Footherley, Mr. John Preston, 73.

At Polesworth, Mr. Livermore.

In the parish of Ekall, Mr. W. Bentley, 97.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. W. Moss.

At Wharston Brewery, near Birmingham, Mr. Alexander Forrest, 32.

At Stonelaigh, Mr. T. Smith, 74.

At Kenilworth, Mr. James Mason, 72.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Mary Mallett.

SHROPSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament in the next session, for (1) making a cut or canal, and laying pipes from Brockwell Springs, in the township and parish of Brace Meole, to Shrewsbury, for the purpose of supplying that town with spring-water, and further for obtaining a better supply of river-water from the Severn, by pipes and otherwise: (2) for better paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and improving the town of Shrewsbury, and suburbs.

Married.] At Ludlow, Mr. Wakefield, surgeon, to Miss Alice Chipp.

At Richard's Castle, Mr. Smith, of Ludlow, to Miss Colerick, of Hicks Barn.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Thomas Urwick, of Shelton, to Miss Woodward.—Mr. Crowther, of the Castle Inn, to Miss Mary Griffiths.

At Westbury, Mr. J. Hincks, of Wollaston, to Eleanor, daughter of Mr. Whittingham, of Vennington.

At High Ercall, W. Hull, esq. of Bolas, to Miss Eleanor Hick, of Cold Hatton.

Died.] At West Drayton, Mrs. De Burgh, wife of James Godfrey De B. esq. In her family she was honoured and beloved, by her friends and acquaintance highly esteemed and respected, and by the poor in her neighbourhood, justly regarded as a kind friend, and warm benefactress. Having discharged the duties of life in a most exemplary manner, she was enabled to view the approach of the awfully solemn and impressive moment with submission and fortitude. By her death, the claim to a Barony in fee, (now in abeyance) descends to her eldest son, Hubert De Burgh, an infant.

At Shipton, Thomas Mytton, esq.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Dobbs, wife of Mr. D. comedian.—Mrs. Groves.—Mrs. Pursell.—Mr. James Sutton, 25.—Mr. William Bowdler, chamberlain, of this town.—Mrs. Leighton, wife of Mr. L. of the Talbot Inn.—Mrs. Mansell, schoolmistress.—Mr. Tomkies, sen.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Hiles.—Mrs. Baines, relict of the Rev. Thomas B. rector of Richard's Castle.—Benjamin Baugh, esq. a gentleman of unblemished and irreproachable character, both in public and private life; amiable and gentle in his disposition, affable and courteous in his deportment, sincerely and deservedly happy in his friendships and family connexions, and upright and impartial in all transactions through life. He had been town-clerk of Ludlow for thirty-two years; in this station, the integrity of his heart, and his anxiety for amicable and friendly adjustment, on all occasions of controversy, in which his opinion was requested, were so eminent, that they probably never will be exceeded.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. Davies.

At Dorrington, Mrs. Tristram.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Berrow, Thomas Webb, jun. esq. of Ledbury, Herefordshire, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late John Thackwell, esq.

At Rock, near Bewdley, the Rev. T. B. Paget, to Miss Watkins, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. late rector of Rock.

At Bengworth, Mr. Stephen Walker, to Miss Ann Watts.

Died.] At Blockley, Mrs. Mary Withers, sister of the late Thomas W. esq.

At Worcester, Catherine, youngest surviving daughter of the late W. Browning, esq.—Mrs. Bunn.—Mr. C. Deale, 87.—On her way from Ireland to Clifton, Mrs. M'Mahon, wife of Major M'M. of the 60th reg. 29.—Mr. Wood.—Miss Ann Chesterton, second daughter of Mr. C. 21.—Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Clifton, deputy registrar of this diocese.

At Grafton, Mrs. Lucas, 26.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The miners employed in search of coal in this county, have discovered, in the vicinity of Checkley, a considerable vein of stone, similar to that found over the collieries in Staffordshire, and other places: they are consequently proceeding with increased hopes of success.

Married.] At Bosbury, Mr. John Winnall, of Brace's Leigh, Worcestershire, to Miss Stone, daughter of the late Mr. James S. of Temple Court, Bosbury.

At Dewshall, Capt. James Prendergrass,

of the East India Company's Naval service, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Tully, of Haywood.

At Glasbury, the Rev. James Jones, to Miss Morgan.

At Kington, Mr. John Tringham, to Miss Ann Meredith, third daughter of B. M. esq.

Died.] At Weobley, Mrs. Poppleton.

At Kingsland, Miss Edwards, daughter of the late W. E. esq. of Eye.

At Hereford, Jos. Trumper, esq. 74.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Overbery, near Tewkesbury, Charles Hanford, esq. of Redmarley, to Miss Eliza Martin, second daughter of James M. esq.

At Glocester, Mr. Blake, to Mrs. Chapman, of the Black Dog Inn.

Died.] The Rev. S. Pitt Stockford, B. D. vice regent and senior fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, rector of Coln St. Denis, in this county, rector of Aldate's, Oxford.

At Colford, Charles Laurence, son of Mr. Baron solicitor.

At Kemerton, Mrs. Ramus, wife of Charles R. esq. of Lower Court House.

At Glocester, Mr. John Heath, a principal proprietor of the Glocester stage-coaches, a man of great integrity, and who by a life of persevering industry, had acquired a considerable fortune, 55.—Mrs. Randall, widow of Moses R. esq.

At Barnwood, Major Bird, of the 18th reg. of foot.

At Cirencester, Mr. Clark, clerk of that parish.

At Wickwar, Mr. Isaac Limbrick.

At Leachlade, Mrs. Hughes.

At Newnham, Mrs. Williams.

At Olveston, Mrs. Ward.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Walter Bradley, of Brosely, Salop.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Richard Giles, to Miss F. Fisher.—Mr. C. Stevens, to Miss A. Hurdis.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. John Hawkshead, 86.—Mr. W. Haynes, 74.—John Palmer, gent.—Mr. T. Fallowes, 22.

At Banbury, Mrs. Strong.—Mrs. Hall.

At Witney, Mr. John Hankins.

At Chistlehampton, Mrs. Quarterman.

At Henley upon Thames, Mr. John Golding.

At Woodstock, Mr. James Purnell—Mr. James Prior, 71.

At Hook Norton, Mr. G. Warmington.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

A new aqueduct, composed of cast iron, supported by three pillars of freestone, will be erected near Stoney Stratford. The middle pillar is to be 34 feet in height, standing upon a base 26 feet long, by eight feet wide. The aqueduct will be 100 feet long, and in width eight feet, and barges of 93 tons burthen will be able to pass it.

Married.] At Winslow, Mr. John Abbott, to Miss Jones of Grendon Underwood.

Lieut.-Colonel Nicholls, to Miss Badcock, eldest daughter of T. Stanhope B. esq. high-sheriff of the county.

Died.] At Pounden, Mrs. Harpur, wife of Mr. William H. 40.

At Denham, Mr. John Shropshire.

At Aylesbury, Mr. William Norman, printer, 25.

NORTHAMPTON.

Died.] At Fineshade, the seat of her father, the Hon. J. Monckton, where she was on a visit, Eleanor, Countess Dowager of Harborough, 38. She has left one son, the present Earl of Harborough, a minor, and four daughters.

At Culworth, Frances, relict of the late John Osbaldeston, gent. of Banbury. He was lineally descended from the Osbaldestons, baronets of Chadlington, and entitled to the baronetage, but did not assume the title, on account of poverty. She was of the ancient family of the Dimocks, and a very near relative of the present rector of St. Edmund the King.

At Denshanger, Sarah, wife of Captain William Horwell, R. N. 37.

At Pytchley, Mr. Oram, 63.

The Rev. John Deacle, rector of Newbottle, and vicar of Kingsutton, 70.

At Rushton Hall, the Hon. William Cockayne, youngest son of the late Lord Viscount Cullen, 52.

At Oundle, Mrs. Elizabeth Staples, 74.

At Daventry, Mrs. Elmes, 51.

At Moulton, Mr. J Gross, 55.

At Northampton, Mr. Love.—Mr. George Walker, 27.—Mr. Grafton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

At a public meeting lately held at Wisbech, it was resolved, that a turnpike-road, between that town and Thorney, would be of great public utility, by affording a means of communication, through an extended line of country, between the eastern counties and those in the western and northern parts of the kingdom. It was farther resolved to make application to Parliament for an Act for that purpose, and the sum of 2700l. was immediately subscribed towards carrying the measure into effect.

Married.] At Ely, Mr. Christopher Legge, to Miss Odell.

Died.] At Wisbech, the Rev. Henry Bayley, vicar of Lulton, near Oundle, Northamptonshire, 42.

At Cambridge, in his 90th year, Mr. Richard Reynolds, formerly butler of Caius'-college; an antiquarian, and rather eccentric character. His curious Museum, at his house on the Market-hill, he was very proud of shewing to strangers. By his will, he directed that his coffin should not be made in the usual shape, but like a box, to which a lock is fixed, and the key delivered to the care of his executor. Upon the top of the box a leaden plate is affixed, whereon the letters R. R. are inscribed.

Mr.

Mr. William Bell, 43.—Mr. Samuel Frost, one of the common council-men of this corporation, 76.

Mrs. Hannah Goode, 71.—Mr. Charles Claydon, 51.

At Downham Market, Mrs. Murrell.

At Kirtling Hall, Harriott, youngest daughter of George Dobito, esq. 14. And the following day, Mrs. Dubito, wife of Mr. Dobito, jun. of Wood Ditton Parsonage.

NORFOLK.

A subscription will immediately be brought forward, which will enable the county to pay a compliment to the inhabitants of Norwich, by assisting to improve the entrance into the Market-place through Briggs's Lane.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Blogg, to Miss Martin.—Mr. Wm. Taylor, of Mattishall, Bergh, to Miss L. Wright, daughter of Mr. Colton W.

Mr. Robert Abagr, of Wells, to Miss Rackham, daughter of Baker R. esq. of Aylsham.

At Bacton, Mr. Charles Priest, of Bacton, Suffolk, to Miss Cubitt.

Died.] At Lynn, William Case, esq. one of the senior aldermen. He had supped in apparent good health and spirits, and walked out, as was supposed, to enjoy the freshness of the evening air, and in the space of an hour he was found in the street a corpse.—On his way from Stamford, St. George Richard Oddy, younger son of J. Jepson O. esq. of St. James's-square.—Joseph Braithwaite, esq.—Mr. Brethelt, 70.

At Erpingham, Mrs. Druery.

At Little Walsingham, Mrs. A. Dagless, 66.

At Sutton, Mrs. Savory, 47.

At Southrepps, Mrs. Bartram.

At Mattishall, Mrs. Browne, 56.

At Cottishall, Miss Eliz. Fryer, 26.

At Whissonnett, Mr. James Russell, surveyor of taxes.

At Framlingham, Mr. G. S. Beckwith, 21.

At Loddon, Mrs. Sayer, 28.

At Hempton, Mr. Thomas Fisher, second son of the late Rev. William F. rector of North Creak.

At Fakenham, Mrs. Wright, 41.

At West Harling, Mrs. Ayton, 87.

At West Dereham, Mr. Edmund Land, 93.

At Worstead, Mr. James Denham.—Mr. John Spalders, 52.

At Norwich, Mrs. Priest, wife of Mr. Robert P. 24.—Mr. J. Rodwell, 65.—Mr. D. Smith, 23.—Mrs. Elizabeth Shorten, wife of Lieutenant S. of the 14th light dragoons.—Mr. Cornelius Briggs, 59.—Mrs. Clarinda Paysey, 72.

At Hardwick, Miss Maria Wilby, 18.

At Ryburgh, Mr. Moysee.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, William Dalton, esq. to Miss Anne Alexander.

Mr Thomas Beales, of Hopton, to Miss M. Beales, second daughter of Mr. John B. of Eye.

George Cobbold, esq. of Trimley, to Miss Haward, of Elakenham.

Mr. John Baker, of Thurston, to Mrs. Breckles, of the White Horse Inn, Beyton.

Mr. Christopher Groom, of Boyden Hall, to Mrs. Cuthbert, of Finborough.

Died.] At Hartest, Mr. John Barrett, 63.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Augustine Read.

At Elmswell, the Rev. Joseph Hodgkin, rector of that place.

At Kelsale, Mrs. Sewell.

At Fressingfield, Mr. James Motts.

At Ipswich, E. Poulter, esq. of the 1st foot guards.—Mrs. Ann Chapman, 90.

At Great Ashfield, Mr. William Pryor, youngest son of Mr. P. 21.

At Coombs, Mrs. Cooper.

At Gislingham, Mrs. Haddon.

At Wetheringsett, Mrs. Bellman, wife of the Rev. Mr. B.

At Bury, Mrs. Jane Armiger, relict of General A. to whom she was married in 1770, and became a widow only four hours afterwards, 85.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Southweald, Mr. James Tylor, bookseller, of Brentwood, to Miss Maria Palmer.

At Manningtree, Mr. Thomas Ormond, surgeon, of Thorpe, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. E. Alston.

At Great Baddow, the Rev. G. P. Marriott, rector of Hazeleigh, to Miss J. B. Fax, daughter of John B. esq. of Great Baddow Court.

At Woodford, W. W. Greenhill, esq. of East Ham, to Harriet, eldest daughter of John Hawes, jun. esq. of Woodbridge.

Died.] At the Hyde, Ingatestone, Mrs. Disney, wife of the Rev. Dr. D. and daughter of the Rev. Francis Blackburne, archdeacon of Cleveland, Yorkshire, 65.

At Harwich, in the prime of life, Lieutenant M'Corquodale, of the ninety-second regiment. He served in Spain during the whole of the campaign last year, and in the late expedition to the Scheldt, where he caught the fever and ague (so destructive to our troops in that country), which terminated his existence. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, being a sincere friend, and honest man.

At Colchester, Lieut. Cunningham, of the 4th foot, 23.—Captain Robinson, of the 20th foot, 33.—Mrs. Edwards.—Mr. Robert Davis, 64.

At Barn Hall, Mrs. S. Keys, 80.

At Ferriers' Farm, Bures Hamlet, Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Charles Townsend, 17.

At West Mersea, Mr. Samuel Overall.

At Great Baddow, Mr. Macroft.—Mr. Gentry,

At Lawford, Mr. Jacob Manning, 38.

At Billericay, Mrs. Sarah Jenner, daughter of the late Rev. John J. rector of Stanway.

At Danbury, John Bygrave, esq.
At Mannington, Thomas Norman, esq. 70.
At Writtle, Mrs. Finch, of the Rose and Crown.
At Chelmsford, Mrs. Merrit.

KENT.

Government have determined to enlarge Sheerness Dock-yard, for docking first-rate men of war. There is now an old man of war fitting up for the reception of 500 convicts, who are to be employed on the works. In addition to this improvement, a bridge is intended to be built over the river Swall, at the present King's Ferry, to the opposite shore in the Isle of Sheppy, which will be of great public advantage; as troops, provisions, and articles of commerce, can be easily passed backwards and forwards, instead of the present mode of ferrying over, which frequently proves dangerous.

The immense works erected on that part of the coast of this county, which cannot be considered under the protection of our shipping in the Downs, and which is immediately opposite to that great rendezvous of the French flotilla, Boulogne, are now nearly completed; they begin with the ancient castle of Dover, which, from its peculiar strength and elevated situation, has long been impregnable; government have, however, been employed in constructing subterraneous works, with barracks for 10,000 men. The height opposite the barracks, is also regularly fortified by flanking redoubts, bastions, &c. &c. There is also a citadel, with ditch and draw bridge, and barracks for 5000 men; a shaft of a most beautiful and commodious description, having four different stair-cases, communicates with the town, the height of which is upwards of 300 feet. By this shaft, it is calculated that 20,000 men might pass from the height to the town, or vice versa, in half an hour. There are also four other batteries; so that Dover is now the most completely fortified (except Malta and Gibraltar) of any place in the British dominions, and forms a most novel and interesting spectacle to the eye of the stranger. From Dover to Folkestone no works of defence are necessary, as the cliff is inaccessible. From Folkestone to Dungeness, forming an open bay of about twenty miles in breadth, a great number of Martello towers are constructed, which are of a circular form, bomb proof, and have one gun of very large calibre on the top; they are so distributed, that no part of the coast which is assailable, is without the range of their shot: thirty men in each, might defend themselves as long as their provision lasted, in perfect security. The old castle of Sandgate has also been greatly enlarged, and now contains a number of guns. A redoubt, consisting of bomb-proof towers and very formidable outworks, has also been erected at Brockman's Barn. At Shorncliffe, there is a battery called by that name; and at Hythe, Sutherland and Monorief batteries have been erected, which, with three others at Dungeness, complete the line of coast.

Married.] At Eltham, the Rev. J. Scholefield, rector of Barton on the Heath, Warwickshire, to Margaret, youngest daughter of William Holmes, esq.

The Rev. T. Pearce, vicar of Rickling, Essex, to Emily, eldest daughter of Dr. Day, of Maidstone.

At Canterbury, George Curling, esq. of London, to Miss Abbott, daughter of John A. esq.—Mr. Edward Austin, of Sandwich, to Miss Scarlett, of Ash.

At Sandwich, Edward Slaughter, esq. to Miss Pettman.

Died.] At Margate, John Ricketts, esq. of Walworth, Surry, 62.—Mr. W. Clark.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Silsey, wife of Thomas S. esq. 35.—Martha, wife of Mr. John Green.

At Deal, Cornet Bateson, of the 12th light dragoons, 21.—Miss Ann Salmon, only daughter of Joseph S. esq. of Nantwich, Cheshire.—Lieutenant Feake, of the 63d regiment.

At Bexley, John Leader, esq. 79.

At Woolwich, Mrs. Adye, wife of brigade-major A. of the Royal Artillery.

At the Hive, F. Wadman, esq. many years gentleman usher to the Princess Amelia, aunt to his Majesty.

At Canterbury, at the Deanery, in his 74th year, the Rev. Thomas Powys, D.D dean of that cathedral, rector of Fawley, Bucks, and Silchester, Hants, justice of the peace for the counties of Oxon and Bucks, and formerly of St. John's College, Oxford, M.A. 1780, B. and D.D. 1795.—Mr. W. Arnold.—Mr. W. Harrison, 72.—Thomas, eldest son of Mr. Buckley, 24.—Mr. J. N. Twyman, of Whitstable, 32.

At Tenterden, aged 78 years, Mrs. Ellis, governess of the boarding-school for young ladies, at that place, which she had kept with increasing reputation for thirty-seven years. She was equally remarkable for strength of understanding, retentiveness of memory, and for the tender sensibility and warm affections of the heart; and to these were united the constant influence, and power of those pure and rational, moral, and religious principles, which give the greatest worth to the human character.—Mr. F. Goodwin, 56.

At Moldash, Mrs. Rogers, 55.

At Smarden, Mr. John Deuce, 42.

At Doddington, Miss Harriet Johnson, 17.

At Woodchurch, Mr. J. Bourne.

At Milton Chapel, George, eldest son of Mr. William Chalk.

At Brighton, Mrs. Townsend, 92.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Pell, 83.—Mr. R. Russell.

At Chilham, Mrs. Bailey, of Canterbury.

At Blean Common, Miss Sandy.

At Dover, a few days after his arrival from Flushing, Lieutenant William Hamilton, son of Captain H. of the 5th foot, 34.

At Littlebourn, Mr. Thomas Davis.

At Davington, Miss Lesser, 24.

At Little Chart, Mrs. Ashly, 78.

At

At West Malling, Mrs. Douce, relict of T. A. D. esq.

At Prague, whither she went for the recovery of her health, Marianne, wife of the Rev. W. P. Warburton, vicar of Lydd.

At Faversham, Mr. J. Vidion.

At Brompton, Lieutenant Drummond, of the Royal Marines.

At Strood, Mr. T. H. Lidwell.

SURRY.

At a meeting of the Surry Agricultural Society, held at Reigate, on the 26th September, the following premiums were awarded:

To Mr. T. Meager, for the best Southdown ram, a cup value 10l. 10s.

To C. Rose Ellis, esq. for the next ditto, 5l.

To W. Coles, esq. for the best Southdown ewes, 10l. 10s.

To Mr. Morris Birkbeck, for 12 Merino down ditto, 10l. 10s.

To ditto, for the best ditto ram, 5l. 5s.

To W. Coles, esq for two oxen, of Sussex breed, in the plough, 5l. 5s.

To ditto, for the best bull, of Sussex breed, 10l. 10s.

To Mr. Lucas, for next ditto, ditto 5l. 5s.

To W. Coles, esq. for a boar, 3l. 5s.

To Mr. Dewdney, for the best plough, 10l. 10s.

To his ploughman, 3l. 3s.

To Mr. Fuller for the next ditto 5l. 5s.

To his ploughman, 2l. 2s.

To John Batchelor, having brought up 12 children without parochial aid, 6l. 6s.

To Jas. Saunders, having lived 45 years in the same service, 4l. 4s.

To W. Baldwin, having lived 26 years in the same service, 2l. 2s.

Married.] At Streatham, John Kymer, jun. esq. of that place, to Sophia, daughter of the late Richard Harris, esq. of Esher.

At Richmond, Mr. T. Bailey, of Pimlico, to Miss Waidson, daughter of Mr. W. printer, of Shrewsbury.

At Kingston, John Bull, esq. of Titchfield, to Miss Harriett Budd, of Crockerhill.—J. Morris, esq. eldest son of Sir John M. bart. to Lucy Julia, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Byng.

Died.] At Upper Tooting, Mrs. Jane Worthington, 74.

At Ewell, John Cholmeley, esq. of Austin Friars, London, 69.

At Walworth, Mrs. Mary Phipps, of Whitechapel, 89.—Mrs. Smale, wife of H. S. esq.

At West Clandon, near Guilford, Francis Creaze, esq 84.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Balcomb, Ann, wife of James Cranlorne Stode, esq. and daughter of the Rev. H. Chatfield, of that place, 24.

At Lewes, Mr. S. King, 20.

At Chichester, Mrs. Bliss, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. master of the prebendal school, 26.

At Graffham, Mrs. Grower, 77.

At Flansham, Miss Bridger, 22.

At Brighton, Mr J. Gilbard.

At Arundel, Mr. Holmes, attorney.

At Newick's Part, Sir Elijah Impey, first judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, during the government of Mr. Hastings.

HAMPSHIRE.

The shew of sheep, held at Petersfield, on the 19th of September, was very numerously and respectably attended, and well supported by a large exhibition of Southdown and Merino stock. The following prizes were adjudged:

To Mr. Edward Pinnix, a cup of 5l. 5s. value for the best pen of Southdown ewes.

To Mr. Atwick Pinnix, a cup of 4l. 4s. value for the second best pen of ditto.

To Mr. Bailey, a cup of 3l. 3s. value, for the third best pen of ditto.

To Mr. Lipscombe, a cup of 4l. 4s. value, for the best 1 year old Southdown ram.

To Sir H. Featherstonhaugh, bart a cup of 3l. 3s value, for the second best ditto

To Mr. James Waight, a medal of 2l. 2s. value, for the third best ditto

To Mr. Blunt, a cup of 4l. 4s. value, for the best two-year old Southdown ram.

To Mr. Woodman, a cup of 3l 3s. value, for the second best ditto

To Mr. Jelliffe, a cup of 3l. 3s. value, for the best Southdown ram lamb.

To Mr. Read, a cup of 3l. 3s. value, for the best pen of Southdown ewe lambs.

To Mr. John Pinnix, a medal of 2l. 2s. value, for the second best pen, of ditto.

To Mr. Collins, a medal of 1l. 1s. value, for the third best ditto.

To Mr. Morris Birkbeck, a cup of 4l. 4s. value, for the best pen of cross Merino and Southdown ewes.

To Lord Robert Spencer, a cup of 3l. 3s. value, for the second best pen of ditto.

To Mr. Goles, a cup of 3l. 3s. value, for the best pen of cross Merino and Southdown ewe lambs.

To Mr. Eyles a medal of 2l. 2s. value, for the second best pen of ditto.

Married.] At Alton, James Hinton Baverstock, esq. to Miss Seward, of the Vicarage.—John S. Taylor, esq. of London, to Miss Gunner.

The Rev. Mr. Essen, of Hexton, to Miss M. A. Pitter, second daughter of the late Rev. Mr. P. of Hunton.

The Rev. George Carter, of Winchfield, to Louisa, second daughter of Richard Jeffreys, esq. of Basingstoke.

Died.] At Freemantle, near Southampton, John Jarrett, esq. of Portland Place, London.

At Portsmouth, Major-general Dugald Campbell.

At Fareham, John Dixon, esq. late storekeeper, of the ordnance, 87.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Hodgson, wife of the Rev. Edward H. vicar of Rickmansworth, Herts.

At Alton, R. P. Baker, esq.

At Ropley, Mr John Mayhew, 79.

At Bishop's Sutton, Mr. Winter.

At Romsey, Mr. W. Sharp.

At Southampton, C. Boycott, esq. late major in the 16th light dragoons.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Highworth, Mr. Richard Jenner, of Broad Blunsdon, to Miss Sharps, of Highworth.

At Purton, the Rev. John Mervin Prower, to Susan, daughter of the late John Coles, esq. of Glocester.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. H. Wyndham, sister of the late William W. esq. of Dinton.

At Gamelson, Edward Bowle, esq. 81.

At Trowbridge, Mrs. Bythesea, relict of Thomas B. esq. 69.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Maidenhead, Samuel Fothergill, M.D. of London, to Miss Anna Maria Russell, of Taplow Hill.

At Box, John Hicks, esq. of Plomer Hill, to Miss Horlock, daughter of J. W. Webb, esq. of Ashwick-house, Glocestershire.

Died.] At Reading, John Bulley, sen. esq. alderman, and twice mayor of the borough; eminently skilled and successful in medical practice.—Mrs. Dalmer, relict of Joseph D. esq.

At Speen Hill, on his way to Bath, Colonel B. Boles, of the East India Company's service.

At Cholsey, Mr. T. Robards, 76.—The Rev. W. Bradley, vicar of Hampstead Norris, and West Hendred.

At Hungerford Park, Marianne, second daughter, of John Willis, esq.

At Maidenhead, Miss Martha Westbrook, 17.

At Newbury, Mrs Grove.

At Marlstone Farm, Mr. W. Law.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the Kennet and Avon Canal, on the 27th of September, it was stated, that the Iron-Masters of South Wales had on the preceding day commissioned a gentleman to intreat the Committee to extend the Canal from Bath on the same level, until it should be parallel with that part of the Avon which forms the commencement of the floating harbour of Bristol, a measure likely to expedite the conveyance of iron and other goods from Bristol through the canal. A subscription was opened for that purpose, and 200,000l. was subscribed, a much larger sum than was at first deemed necessary to complete the intended extension.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. C. E. Rawlings, merchant, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Richard Champion, esq. of South Carolina.—Capt. Joseph Spear, R. N. to Grace, youngest daughter of Capt. Ludovick Grant, of Knockando, in the county of Murray, Scotland.

At Bath, Jonathan Noad, esq. of Noad Hall, to Miss Boyd, of the Paragon, Surry.—Robert Phayre, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Wexford militia, to Ann, second daughter of the late H. Whitmash, esq. of Batt's Place.—George Corbin, esq. of Guernsey, to Miss Blockley, niece of the late Geo. Cummings, esq. of Bath.—William Piercy, esq. of Limerick, to Miss Lindsay, daughter of the late John L. esq. of Lindville, near Cork.

Died.] At Henlade, Robert Proctor Anderdon, esq. 80.

At Newton Park, Paul Thomas Gore Langton, fourth son of Col. Gore L. M.P. for Tregony.

At Charlton Adam, the Rev. Edmund Gapper, rector of Keinton Mandefield, a justice of the peace for this county, and vicar of South Elkington, Lincolnshire.

At Mount Beacon Cottage, Griffith Maskelyn, esq. late of the General Post Office.

At Bath, Peter Anthony Sapte, esq.—Mrs. Owen, widow of Brigadier-general O. of the 61st regiment —Mrs. Elliott, relict of Gavin E. esq of Blackheath.—At the house of his uncle, Major Heron, Joseph Fortescue, esq. 18. He had returned in a very delicate state of health from Rio Janeiro, with Rear-admiral Sir Sidney Smith, and had the honour of serving under the immediate command of this distinguished officer, as a midshipman, nearly five years.—Mrs. Gwatkin, 81.—Miss Ellis, sister of Francis E. esq.—Catharine, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Robert Watts, rector of Fettard, Tipperary, and Mothill, Waterford.—Ann, wife of Charles Claude Clifton, esq.—The Right Rev. Dr. Sharrock, catholic bishop of this district, a divine highly esteemed for his piety and benevolent mind.

At Bristol, aged 62, Mr. Richard Grimes, master of the Academy, Hillgrove-street, Kingsdown, universally known as an able teacher of youth. His memory will long be dear to many who have been under his instruction, besides his relations and friends; and in him society will have to lament a patron of genius, and a friend to literature. His life was most useful, and his death most happy.—Mr. Edmund Ludlow.—Miss Andrass.—Mrs. Eliz. Pyne, 34.—Mr. John Birtill.—Miss Harriet Jenkins, second daughter of William J. esq of Youghall, Ireland, 14.—Mr. James Matthews, an extensive woollen draper, 49. A strict integrity, sound judgment, and uniform punctuality in business, gained him the respect and esteem of a large circle of connections. Those who knew him more intimately, will long cherish the remembrance of his many kindnesses, whilst his family will have to grieve for the irretrievable loss of an affectionate husband and father, dutiful son, and kind brother.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, the Rev. Lewis Clutterbuck, of Newark Park, Glocestershire, to Frances, second daughter of Edward Elton, esq. of Glocester Place, London.

At Sherborne, Mr. Dowding, bookseller, of Salisbury, to Miss Eliza Pew, of Castle Cary.

Died.] At Lyme, the Hon. Miss Wyndham Arundell, second daughter of Lord A.

At Sherborne, Edward Ford, esq. surgeon-extraordinary to the Westminster General Dispensary.

At Gillingham, Mrs. Neave.

DEVONSHIRE.

A new market, built by subscription of the principal inhabitants of Stonehouse, Plymouth, was opened on the 7th of October.

Married.] At Honiton, R. C. Bartlett, esq. of West Water Cottage, near Axminster, to Miss E. Sophia Thomas, daughter of Captain T. late of the South Devon militia.

At Topsham, Philip Meadows, esq captain in the Royal Artillery, to Miss Pattison, eldest daughter of the late Mark P. esq. of the same corps.

At Stoke Damarel, James Budd, esq. of the Ordnance Office, to Miss Ballhatchet, both of Plymouth Dock.

Died.] At Upton Helions, Charlotte, second daughter of the Rev. John Polson.

At Teignmouth, Mrs. Pratt, of the Old London Inn, Exeter.

At Exeter, Lieutenant Tucker, of the South Devon militia, 19.—Hugh Downman, M.D.

At Dartmoor, General Jago, a black Frenchman.

WALES.

Married.] At Tenby, the Rev. John Griffiths, B.D. of Emanuel College, Cambridge, to Mrs. Hughes, of Park house, Pembrokeshire.

Died.] At Aberystwith, Wm. Robert, esq. barrister, formerly of Manchester.

At Rouse, Glamorganshire, Mrs. Jay, relict of the Rev. Rowland J.

At Cardiff, Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas Bourne, esq collector of the customs at that port, 16.

In his 58th year, the Rev. David Jones, A. M. Rector of Gladestry, Radnorshire, where he had resided 34 years, discharging with zeal, piety, and uprightness, his various duties as a divine, and an active magistrate, for the county of Radnor.

Near Ruthin, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Baurress, music and dancing-master, of Denbigh, in North Wales. He was a man of a most extraordinary genius. As a musician, though he never composed any thing beyond a march, or a country-dance, he was not a stranger to countrepoint or thorough-bass. He could perform, in a very respectable manner, on the piano-forte, harp, violin, violoncello, flute, clarionet, staccatto, trumpet, and bugle horn. He also tuned a set of bells, and fixed them in a frame, with keys, like a piano-forte. He used to play the treble of any tune on the bells, and the bass on the piano-forte, which had an agreeable effect: he also framed a set of musical glasses, which he used to touch in a very superior manner. As a mechanic, he was an excellent cabinet-maker, and finished his work in the neatest manner: he made several harps and violins. Besides almost every article in the cabinet-making branch, he had a lathe, and was a very expert turner. He was extremely well acquainted with the art of building. He erected a music-room entirely by himself; that is to say, he planned it, and executed the mason's, bricklayer's, plasterer's, and joiner's work, with the assistance only of a labourer. He was also a respectable botanist, and an excellent gardener. Mr. B. was a very pleasant companion, full of anecdotes, which he used to relate in a very spirited manner. He was latterly trumpeter to the Denbigh cavalry, and, notwithstanding his genius and abilities, he died very poor.

NORTH BRITAIN.

On the 16th of August, a great number of persons from Dornoch, and other parts of Sutherland, on their way to the fair at Tain, imprudently crowded into the passage-boat, at the Meikle ferry, where the Frith of Dornoch is about a mile and a half broad, to the number of upwards of 140, being considerably beyond its burden. They had scarcely proceeded half way, when the boat sunk, and out of the number on board only 13 were saved. There is scarcely a family in Dornoch, and its neighbourhood, which has not to lament a parent, child, or other relative; many have by this misfortune become destitute widows and orphans, and several aged parents are bereft of their support and hope, through the loss of their grown and useful children. A subscription has been opened for the relief of these distressed relatives of the unfortunate sufferers.

Married.] At Niddry, John Spottiswoode, esq. of Spottiswoode, to Miss Helen Wauchope, second daughter of Andrew W. esq. of Niddry Marischal.

At Coldstream, Thomas Douglass, esq. to Miss Alice Thompson, daughter of Mr. Adam T. merchant.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Munro, esq. of Livingstone, to Miss Anne Jane Brown, second daughter of the late Patrick B. esq.—Sir Thomas Livingstone, bart. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Stirling, only daughter of the late Sir James S.—Major James Mouat, of the Bengal engineers, to Wilhelmina, fourth daughter of Capt. Mouat, R. N.—At Buccleugh Place, Mr. Wright, to Miss Balfour, daughter of the late Charles Balfour, esq. of Jamaica.—The Rev. George Brown,

of

of North Berwick, to Hannah, youngest daughter of Timothy Westwood, esq. of Leeds.

At Dunbar, James Hay, esq. captain of the Hon. East India Company's ship Sir Stephen Lushington, to Miss Delisle, daughter of the deceased Philip Delisle, esq. of Calcutta.

At Gourock, Doctor James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy and Botany, in the University of Glasgow, to Miss Margaret Lockhart, daughter of James L. esq. merchant.

Died.] At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Ramsay, Lady of William Ramsay, esq. banker.—General Robert Melville, of Strathkinness, the first and only governor in chief, &c. of all the West India islands, ceded by France to Great Britain, in 1763, and the oldest general in rank, except one, in the British army.—Hugh M'Culloch, esq. late sheriff substitute of Sutherland. He was one of the unfortunate persons who were drowned in crossing the Meikle Ferry.

At Inverary, Captain James M'Arthur, of the 6th Royal Veteran Battalion.

At Rosemarky Manse, county of Ross, in the 61st year of his age, and 39th of his ministry, the Rev. Alexander Wood, minister of that parish.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Stewart hall, county Tyrone, Andrew Thomas, earl of Castlestewart, no less eminent for the integrity and independence of his mind, than for his illustrious descent. He was the acknowledged head of the house of Stewart, being immediately descended, in the male and legitimate line, from Robert the second, king of Scotland. By his widow (daughter of the late Judge Sill), he left two sons and two daughters. His lordship is succeeded by his eldest son Robert.

At Abbeyland, county of Cork, the Most Reverend Doctor Dillon, titular archbishop of Tuam. He was a prelate exemplary in his conduct, engaging in his manners, and enlightened in his mind; his zeal, as a public character, extended no less to the punctual discharge of the duties he owed to the flock committed to his care, than to promote and support the general interests of religion; his virtue in private life endeared him to his friends, while, in his general intercourse with society, his dignified deportment rendered him respectable. Placed at the head of this diocese, at a fearful period of civil commotion, unawed by the dread of the misrepresentations of prejudice, or the misconceptions of disaffection, he taught obedience to the laws of his country, and charity and forbearance to all men. The same zeal which actuated him to remove abuses committed to the prejudice of religion, rendered him firm in opposing any attempts to encroach on its rights.

At Newcastle, in the county of Limerick, Sylvester O'Sullivan, esq. of Killarney.

DEATH ABROAD.

Died.] At Bombay, on the 8th of March last, Joseph Cumberlege, esq. solicitor there to the Hon. East India Company, in the 36th year of his age. The governor of the presidency, the commanding officer of the forces, and most of the principal persons in the settlement, attended his funeral; and the government announced his death in the following words, on the occasion of notifying the appointment of his successor:—"It is with concern, that the governor in council announces the death of Mr. Joseph Cumberlege, a Gentleman who, for upwards of seven years, held the respectable office of the Hon. Company's solicitor, at this presidency, the duties of which he has discharged with equal justice to the public, and credit to his own character, as well as to the entire satisfaction of government."

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES. To our last month's general observations upon the state of these grand sources of national prosperity, we have nothing to add. An almost universal gloom pervades the manufacturing world, and we conceive that peace alone is capable of dispelling it. The Earl of Dundonald has engaged a worsted-mill, near Canterbury, for the purpose of introducing a new manufactory. From an address circulated by his lordship, it appears that he has formed the laudable design of enabling the county of Kent, by working up its own wool, to rival, in the worsted hosiery trade, the counties of Leicester, Nottingham, part of Warwick, and Derby, to which that branch has hitherto been confined.

EAST INDIES and CHINA. Generally speaking, the commodities imported by the company, are dull of sale. Bohea teas sell at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.; Singlo and Twankay, from 3s. 5d to 3s. 10d; Congou, from 3s. to 3s 9d.; and fine hysons at 6s.—Spices are tolerably steady; cinnamon fetches from 10s. 6d. to 12s. per lb.; mace, from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 10d; cloves, from 12s. to 13s.; and nutmegs, which have experienced a rise within the last week, from 20s to 29s. With respect to the prices of sundry other articles, the produce of India and China, the best possible information will be gathered from the following statement of the Company's late public sales. The cottons put up at these sales principally consisted of Surats and Bengals. The best piles of the Surats, pretty clean and good length of staple at 14½d. and 15d; those piles that were dirtier, at 13¾d. and 14½d. (duty to be paid by the buyer); the Bengals very short staple, but very clean, sold at 13¾d. and 14d. Principal part of the sale of cottons supported by speculators. Neither the spinners nor dealers willing to buy at such prices. 1599 tons of saltpetre, sold at prices from 79s. to 81s 6d.; 72 chests gum Benjamin, 12l. to 18l.; 3 chests gum Arabic, 55s.; 2 chests gum myrrh, 15l. to 15l. 10s.

per

per cwt.; 7 chests gum animi, 8l.; 3 casks and 4 bags of sugar, at 41s.; 1 cask white sugar candy, 33s.; 12 chests unrefined camphor, 26l. 15s.; 15 chests refined ditto, 28l. to 28l. 10s.; 136 planks teak wood, 1s. 8d.; 1 log, 3qrs. 13lb. ebony, 37s. per cwt.; 14 logs sandal-wood, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d. per lb.; 1922 bags barilla, 25s. to 30s., and 82 bags ditto, 16s. to 16s. 6d. per cwt.; 14 elephants' teeth, 27l. 10s. to 31l. per cwt.; 656 cornelian stones, polished, 15s. 8d. each; 849 ox hides in the hair, undressed, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. The market prices of silk are: of the Chinese, 36s. to 40s; of Bengal, 20s. 6d. to 30s.; and of Novi, 24s. 6d. to 40s. per lb.

It is expected, from the attention paid to the culture of cotton in the East Indies at the present period, that our supplies of that article will experience an augmentation.

The annual produce of cotton at Bombay, which was formerly estimated at 6000 bales, has lately increased to 85,000! This information cannot prove otherwise than pleasing, at the present crisis. Considerable fears are entertained respecting the four missing ships of the last homeward-bound East India fleet, and it has been confidently asserted, that two of them, namely the Calcutta and Lady Jane Dundas, have actually been lost.

West Indies. We are happy to state, that a number of the homeward-bound Leeward Island and Jamaica fleets are arrived. We wish it were in our power to add, that their cargoes came to a favourable market; but we have sanguine hopes, that the species of intercourse designed to exist between this country and France, will be modified in such a manner, that our West India merchants may be enabled to get rid of their colonial burthens. At London, the raw sugar market has been dull throughout the greater part of the month, but within the last week it has undergone something like renovation, and in one day (Monday, the 16th inst.) about 2000 hhds. were purchased without, however, any advance in prices. At Liverpool, the grand mart of the West India trade, the demand has been languid, and the article has suffered a depression of from 2s. to 3s. per cwt., in consequence of the demand for the Irish distilleries being suspended, and the home trade declining to purchase at present prices.—Coffee is a heavy article; the finest sort sells from 6l. to 6l. 10s.; good, from 5l. 10s. to 6l.; middling, from 4l. 15s. to 5l. 10s; and ordinary, from 3l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per cwt. Sales of rum, both at London and Liverpool, are flat: prices of Jamaica, from 5s. to 6s. 8d.; of Leeward Island, from 4s. 3d. to 5s. 3d. per gallon. Logwood a little depressed.

North America. The Non intercourse Act has not yet been put in force, but the clearances for the ports of the United States, within the last month, bear no sort of comparison to those which took place about eight weeks ago. The cotton market has never, perhaps, been the sport of such rapid fluctuation as since our last report. At the time in which we wrote, the operations at Liverpool particularly exceeded all former precedent; and in the week prior to the appearance of our statement no less than 40, or 50,000 bags changed hands! It is said, that not above 10,000 of these were brought up by *genuine* traders, the purchasers being most of speculators. However, from the period to which we have first alluded, the article has been gradually on the decline, and at present the sales are absolutely dull. The holders seem resolved to await the result of Mr. Jackson's arrival in America. Georgia cotton fetches from 1s. 7d. to 3s. 4d.; that of New Orleans, from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9½d.—Tar sells at 31s. and 36s. per barrel.—American oak, at 9l. and 12l.; oak planks, at 8l. 10s. and 12l.—Pine, at 9l. 15s. and 12l.; and pine planks, at 13l. and 18l. per last. The demand for tobacco is very limited, but little or no variation in price since our last. Wheat and flour have been considerably on the decline within the last few days.

South America. We understand that it is the intention of the government of Spanish America to give directions, that all foreign ships, whether belonging to England or elsewhere, should withdraw from the ports of that region. This measure will not be of immediate detriment to our interests; for, as it will be perceived by our last report, South America is literally overrun with English goods. The prices of South American commodities, have scarcely varied since our last quotations.

France. Permission has been given by the French government, to export corn to this country, and on our part, the importation of that article from France, and the exportation thither of colonial produce, have been permitted. These mutual concessions may, at the first glance, appear to many to be extremely beneficial to the interests of British merchants; but, it yet remains to be ascertained, whether the ruler of France will admit our colonial produce into his territories? If not, we would ask, how are we to pay for the corn with which he *obligingly* offers to supply us? for, it is to be recollected, that our own government prohibits the transmission of specie to any foreign nation.

Italy. The silk crops of the present year have proved very indifferent, owing to the extreme coldness of the spring; yet the raw silk has not risen in price, principally because considerable stores remain on hand, and because no orders are now received from England, whither vast quantities used formerly to be exported. The market prices of raw silk in our market, vary from 24s. to 43s. per lb.; those of thrown silk, from 42s. to 55s.—Genoa oil, sells from 185l. to 200l.; and Gallipoli, from 79l. to 80l. per ton. The 25 gallon jar of Lucca, fetches from 30l. to 33l. 10s.—Sicilian shumac is a good article, it sells at 25s. 6d. and 27s. per cwt.

BALTIC. The ports of Sweden are closed against British shipping, and the consequence has been a rise upon most articles of Swedish produce; this rise would have been more considerable, were it not for the timely arrival of a fleet from Gottenburg, which has entered our ports within the last fortnight. The vessels are well laden with Swedish commodities:—Swedish iron in bars, sells at 24l. and 25l. per ton.—Stockholm deals, fetch from 80l. 10s. to 86l. per load.—Tar, from 2l. 8s. to 2l. 10s. per barrel; and pitch, from 21s. 6d. to 23s. per cwt. With respect to other branches of the Baltic trade, it will be sufficient to state that prices have continued pretty steady since our last, and that the market has on the whole been rather dull.

GERMANY. The Silesian linen trade has, in consequence of the occupation of Trieste by the French, lost its only channel. Silesia formerly exported linen to the amount of 6, or 8,000,000 dollars to Portugal, Spain, and America; but, since the war with England, these countries have been supplied with Irish linens.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-Office, Water Works, &c. &c. 21st of October, 1809.—London Dock Stock, 131l. per cent. West India ditto, 183l. ditto. East India ditto, 128l. ditto. Commercial ditto, 175l. ditto. East Country ditto, 96l. per share. Grand Junction Canal Shares, 220l. ditto. Grand Surrey ditto, 80l. ditto. Grand Union ditto, 6l. per share premium. Thames and Medway ditto, 22l. ditto. Kennet and Avon ditto, 45l. per share. Globe Fire and Life Assurance Shares, 121l. ditto. Albion ditto, 55l. ditto. Hope ditto, par. Eagle ditto, par. Atlas ditto, par. Imperial Fire Assurance, 64l. per share. Kent ditto, 47l. ditto. Rock Life Assurance, 4s. to 5s. per share premium. Commercial Road Stock, 126l. per cent. London Institution, 84l. per share. Surrey ditto. par. South London Water Works, 137l. per share. East London ditto, 226l. ditto. West Middlesex ditto, 136l. ditto. Portsmouth and Farlington ditto, 10l. per share premium. Kent ditto, 30l. ditto. Huddersfield Canal, 41l. per share. Wilts and Berks ditto, 46l. ditto. Croydon ditto, 50l. ditto. Auction Mart, 70l. per share premium.—At the Office of Messrs. Lewis, Wolfe, and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock Brokers, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in October (to the 26th), 1809, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, London.—Monmouth Canal, 116. per share, dividing 6l. clear. Grand Junction, 210l. to 221l. Kennet and Avon, 41l. to 43l. paid up. New ditto, 44l. 10s. to 46l. 10s. Wilts and Berks, 42l. to 48l. Croydon, 42l. to 50l. Thames and Medway, 21. premium. Huddersfield, 40l. Peak Forest, 52l. 10s. West India Dock, 182l. London Dock, 127l. to 131l. Commercial Dock, 80l. premium. East London Water Works, 200l. to 230l. West Middlesex ditto, 134l. Kent Ditto, 30l. to 31l. 10s. premium. Imperial Assurance, 63l.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

BESIDES the ordinary monthly publications, we have, since our last report, met with two botanical works, viz. Dr. Mavor's Botanical Pocket Book, and the first volume of a new edition of Dr. Hull's British Flora. Of the first of these, we shall not have occasion to say much; it is a mere enumeration of the genera of British plants, according to Dr. Withering's arrangement, with a few very trite observations under each class, and a blank space after each genus proportioned to the number of its species. It is intended to afford the student an opportunity of recording the habitats, or other observations he may make; a purpose, as it appears to us, much better obtained by carrying a few slips of blank paper, of a determinate size, in his pocket book; on the top of which he may write the name of his plant, and then record his observation. These slips of paper may be preserved, alphabetically or classically arranged, as may be most agreeable, and can be as easily referred to at any future time, as by turning over the leaves of Dr. Mavor's Botanical Pocket Book.

The British Flora is a work of a very different kind; within the compass of a small volume Dr Hull has given us, not a mere enumeration, but generic and specific characters, of every species of phenogamic plants, known or supposed to be indigenous to the British isles. The cryptogamic plants are intended to be comprised in a second volume. The arrangement the doctor has followed, is that of Linnæus himself, in preference to the system as reformed by Thunberg; but as this latter is approved by many modern botanists, he has inserted in italics, in the general synopsis of genera, at the head of each class, the names of such genera as would be found there in the reformed system as well as of such species as a student would expect to meet with under this class from the number of the stamens, but which are necessarily arranged with the rest of the genus in another, and has referred to the classes where each of these will be found. By these means no great inconvenience will be felt by those who have been more accustomed to seek for plants under Thunberg's distribution. Habitats are inserted, and several other useful observations noted. Nothing, in short, has been omitted that could be compressed into a small pocket volume. Thus, Dr. Hull's new edition of the British Flora, as far as it extends, is rendered as useful a *vade mecum*, as the

British

British student of indigenous botany can expect or desire: it is truly a book containing *multum in parvo*; and the author has most considerately, in these times of difficulty, supplied this highly useful work, at a price which can hardly exceed the means of the poorest student. With this book, aided by the Elements of Botany, written by the same author, an industrious student, without any other assistance, might acquire an accurate and scientific knowledge of all the phenogamic plants of the British Flora. We know not whether such a mode of publishing can be profitable to the author, but

"Thanks to men
Of noble minds is honourable meed."

And men of science, who, like Dr. Hull, labour to afford instruction without making the poor student pay exorbitantly for extensive deserts of blank paper, shall never want the meed of our praise.

To add to the utility of this little volume, the names, both generic and specific, are accentuated as they ought to be pronounced, a very useful addition to an English work on botany, intended chiefly for the mere English student; for false pronunciation is ever very disgusting to the educated ear; indeed, some botanists, who are not deficient in classic lore, would do well to look over these names, and correct, by this example, the vicious pronunciation which a habit of carelessness has led them into. We are afraid, however, that we cannot recommend Dr. Hull's accentuation as invariably right; it appears to us to be, in general correct, but we venture to recommend to his reconsideration, a few names which we remarked, upon hastily passing our eyes over the list.

The following words, we apprehend, have the penultima, or last syllable but one, *short* though made *long*, according to Dr. Hull's accentuation; we think they ought to have been accented as follows:—Cycl'amen, Ille'cebrum, I'beris, Seca'linus, Hydro'piper, Cora'llina, Cane'binus, Lau'rina, Caly'cina, Tri'color, Calci'trapa, Cy'anus, Grave'olens, Hypo'pithys, instead of having the accent placed on the penultima; the last name may be doubtful, but we do not see any reason why Hypopithys and Chamæ'pithys, (so the last is accented by Dr. Hull) should be different. The Litchfield Society, however, we believe, for we have not the work before us, make the penultima of the latter word *long*, and of the former *short*, exactly the reverse of what Dr. Hull has done.

On the other hand, ought not the following names, in which Dr. Hull makes the penultima *short*, to have been accented as follows? Heracle'um, Conni'um, Oenothe'ra, Cardami'ne, Ce'ratophy'llum, Cichori'um, Centaure'a, Genicula'tus, Cneo'rum, Genti'lis, Onobry'chis, Lapsa'na, Hyperi'cum; the latter word may, perhaps, be considered as anglicised, and the penultima, although undoubtedly long, may be continued, in compliance with custom, to be pronounced short, for which we have also the authority of Ray; Fi'cifo'rium should have been accented on the i as well as on the o.

The pronunciation of some of the above words may be thought doubtful, but we have taken some pains to give them as correct as possible. Several of those which we have remarked as being wrong accented by Dr. Hull, may probably be errors of the press. We shall be happy to have to announce the second volume of this valuable work, which is delayed for the present, because Dr. Hull wishes to take the advantage of consulting the fourth volume of Dr. Smith's Flora Britannica, and some other works not yet published, in order to render his book as perfect as possible.

The Botanical Magazine for last month, which completes the thirtieth volume of this agreeable and useful work, contains

Allium *fistulosum*. A species of garlick, with round heads like the leek, from which it differs more especially in the leaves being rounded and hollow. Mr. Gawler could not discover why it was called Welsh onion; this name might perhaps owe its origin to its rank taste, too strong to be agreeable to any but Welshmen, who are supposed to be peculiarly fond of this powerful flavour.

Crinum *erubescens*.

Aristea *pusilla*. A species never before figured, or even seen in any European garden, perhaps, except in that of Messrs. Whitley and Brame.

Lotus *odoratus*. Another novelty from Mr. Loddiges collection, which possesses the advantage of having violet scented flowers.

Stapelia *vetula*. One of the dullest flowered of this very singular genus.

Bossiæa *scolopendria*. Dr. Sims, whilst he approves of the separation of this genus from Platylobium, has shewn that there are difficulties in finding characters to distinguish them by; the many celled fruit of the former being now found to be inconstant.

Myrtus *Pimenta*. The allspice tree. As all the prior figures of this tree represent it in fruit, this, which is taken from a flowering specimen, is the more valuable. The Myrtus *acris* of Swartz, and the *pimento*, do not seem to have been yet satisfactorily distinguished.

This number contains an advertisement from Mr. Edwards, the draftsman, intended to denote, with more accuracy than has hitherto been done, the share which he and Mr. Sowerby can respectively claim in the drawings of the Botanical Magazine.

The Phenogamic plants figured in the English botany for last month, are,

Gallium *erectum* of Hudson, which does not seem to have been known to any foreign botanist, or passes under some other name. Rosa *involuta*, a native of the Hebrides, and taken up as a distinct species; perhaps, however, it is only a variety of R. *spinosissima*; the fruit being smooth or hairy, we fear will not be found a constant character any more in this than in the gooseberry.

Carex *capillaris*; sent by the Rev. Mr. Harriman from the county of Durham. It was not known before to have been found south of the Highlands of Scotland.

Another number of the Botanist's Repository was published last month, but we have not been able to obtain it from our bookseller.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

SEPTEMBER.

How sweetly nature strikes the ravish'd eye
Through the fine veil with which she oft conceals
Her charms in part, as conscious of decay!

FROM the first to the fifth of September, the wind was in the east and south-east; but in the afternoon of the latter of these days it became westerly. It continued in the south-west, west, and north-west, till the 14th, when it veered to south-east. It again became westerly two days afterwards, and continued in the west and north-west till the end of the month.

There have been fresh and sometimes strong gales on twenty-six of the days of this month. The wind was most boisterous on the 18th, 20th, 21st, 23d, 25th, and 28th. The only moderate days were the 1st, 5th, 6th, and 16th.

We had more or less rain on the 2d, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, and 30th. In the night of the 21st, there was a heavy fall of rain, and the 25th was a wet day from morning till night. There have been very few perfectly clear and fine days during the whole month.

Mushrooms are this year extremely scarce; I have not yet seen a single one, and am informed that the makers of catsup are likely to be disappointed of their usual supply. Although moist weather is, no doubt, favourable to the growth of this vegetable; yet, it is to be presumed, that the superabundance of wet that has fallen in the course of the last three months has destroyed the young plants before they could shoot out of the ground.

September 4. The rainy weather, as stated in the last month's report, has certainly been injurious to the broods of partridges. There are much fewer of these birds than have been known for many years past.

September 6. There was this day brought to me a number of insect's eggs upon the leaf of a willow; they were each of the size of a pin's head, of a bluish colour, with a black speck in the middle. I believed them to be the eggs of the buff-tip moth (*Bombyx bucephalus* of Haworth,) and laid them up with some others, the caterpillars, from which I expected to appear in the spring; but I was disappointed, for out of each egg, (about three days after I received them) issued a small species of Ichneumon fly. The parent of these flies had deposited an egg into each of the eggs of the moth, soon after they were laid; the grub from which egg had subsisted on the contents of the moth's egg, had there changed into a chrysalis, and finally into a fly, when it broke through the shell and escaped.

September 10. The leaves of the lime-trees are turned yellow, and those of the poplar begin to fall.

The autumnal saffron (*Crocus sativus*), and meadow saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*), are in flower; as are also clown's woundwort (*Stachys palustris*), hooded willow herb (*Scutellaria galericulata*), and wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*).

September 16. I have not lately seen any of the land martins, and I presume that they, as well as the swifts, have left us for this season. The martins and swallows still continue in great abundance.

September 22. The small birds begin to congregate.

The fruit of the bramble, elder, holly, hops, and hawthorn, is ripe. And the yellow willow-herb (*Lysimachia vulgaris*) ivy, and traveller's joy (*Clematis vitalba*,) are in flower.

September 29. In consequence of the great quantity of rain that has fallen this year, immense numbers of bees have been destroyed. Being deprived of a sufficiency of food in the waste-grounds and fields, they have swarmed in the grocer's shops, and warehouses, in a very unusual manner. The possessors of hives say that there will be very little honey indeed this season.

September 30. Walnuts and hazelnuts are ripe.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of September, to the 24th of October, 1809, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30.00. Oct. 2, 3, 14, & 15. Wind E.
Lowest, 29.10. Sept. 25. Wind N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 25 hundredths of an inch } This variation has occurred three or four times in the month.

Thermometer.

Higheſt, 62°. Oct. 1, 4, 5, 21. Wind E.
Lowest, 26°. Oct. 14. Wind S. E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 16°. } In the morning of the 29th ult. the mercury stood at 34°, and at the same hour on the 30th, it was as high as 50°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last report, is too trifling to be noticed now; it will be given with the next. On three days only has there been any rain, and on a fourth, viz. on the 28th ult. we had a considerable fall of hail. The other days have all been fair, and of the number, sixteen may be denominated brilliant: the fogs have on several days intercepted the sight of the metropolis, but they have not often reached this place.

The wind has been chiefly in the east: from the 25th ult. to the 29th, and from the 8th to the 15th inclusive, the weather was very cold; from that period to the present, (25th,) we have enjoyed mild days; and sometimes very clear and brilliant ones. The cold of the morning of the 14th, did not last long, scarcely indeed sufficiently long to form ice.

Highgate.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

1809.	Sept. 26.	29th.	Oct. 3d.	6th.	10th.	13th.	17th.	20th.	24th.
Amsterdam, 2 Us.	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4	31 4	30 10	30 10
Ditto, Sight	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 9	30 3	30 3
Rotterdam,	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 15	9 12	9 12
Hamburgh,	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	28 6	28 6
Altona,	29 1	29 1	29 1	29 1	29 1	29 1	29 1	28 7	28 7
Paris, 1 day date	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1
Ditto, 2 Us.	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5
Bourdeaux,	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5
Madrid,									
Ditto, effective	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cadiz									
Ditto, effective	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	40	40	40	40
Bilboa	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Palermo,	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
Leghorn	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Genoa	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Venice	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Naples	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Lisbon	65	65	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
Oporto	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
Rio Janeiro	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Malta	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Gibraltar	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Dublin	10	10	10	10	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	9½
Cork	10¾	10¾	10½	10½	10¾	10½	10½	10½	10½

WM. TURQUAND, Exchange and Stock Broker,
No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

PRICES

PRICES OF STOCKS, *from the 25th of* SEPTEMBER, *to the 25th of* OCTOBER, *both inclusive.*

1809. Sep.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Reduc.	3 per Ct Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	Navy 5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Imper. 3 per Ct.	Imper. Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchequ. Bills.	Omnium	Consols for Acco.	Lottery Tickets
25.	—	—	68¼ ⅜	—	99½	—	—	—	—	—	20 P.	—	—	—	11 P.	¾ P.	68⅛ ⅜	21 17 0
26.	—	—	68¼ ⅜	—	99⅝	—	—	—	—	138¼	21 P.	—	—	—	11 P.	1 P.	68½ ⅜	21 17 0
27.	—	—	68¼ ⅜	—	99½	—	—	—	—	—	21 P.	—	—	—	11 P.	1 P.	68½ ⅜	21 17 0
28.	—	—	68⅛ ⅜	—	99⅜	—	—	7½	—	138	22 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68⅜ ⅜	21 17 0
29.	—	—	Holiday.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	—	—	68⅛ ¼	—	99⅓	—	—	—	—	—	23 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68¼ ⅜	21 17 0
Oct. 2.	—	—	68⅛ ¼	—	99¼	—	—	—	—	—	23 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68⅜ ⅜	21 17 0
3.	—	—	68⅛ ¼	—	99¼	—	—	7½	—	137½	21 P.	—	—	—	11 P	—	68⅜ ⅜	21 17 0
4.	—	—	68⅛ ¼	—	99¼	—	67½	—	—	—	20 P.	—	—	—	11 P.	—	68¼ ⅜	21 17 0
5.	—	—	68⅜ ⅜	—	99⅜	—	—	—	—	—	20 P.	—	—	—	8 P.	—	68⅜ ⅜	21 17 0
6.	—	—	68¼ ⅜	—	99⅜	—	—	—	—	138	20 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68½ ⅜	21 17 0
7.	—	—	68⅜ ½	—	99½	—	—	—	—	—	21 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68½ ⅜	21 17 0
9.	—	—	68½ ⅝	—	99½	—	—	—	—	138	22 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	—	68⅝ ⅜	21 17 0
10.	—	—	68⅜ ½	—	99½	—	—	—	—	—	22 P.	—	—	—	12 P.	1 P.	68½ ⅜	21 17 0
11.	260½	67¼	68⅜ ½	82¾	99½	18 9/16	—	—	—	138¾	24 P.	—	—	—	14 P.	—	68½ ⅜	21 17 0
12.	260½	67⅞	68½ ⅝	82⅞	99¼	18⅜	—	—	—	—	23 P.	—	—	—	15 P.	1 P.	68⅝ ⅜	21 17 0
13.	—	67⅞	68½ ⅝	82⅞	99⅞	18 7/16	—	—	—	190	27 P.	—	—	—	15 P.	1 P.	69	21 17 0
14.	—	67⅞	68⅝ ⅝	82⅞	100	18 7/16	—	—	—	—	27 P.	—	—	—	16 P.	—	69	21 17 0
16.	—	—	68½ ⅝	82⅞	100	18 7/16	—	—	—	190¼	27 P.	—	67⅝	—	16 P.	—	69	21 17 0
17.	—	68	68⅝ ⅝	82⅞	100¼	18 7/16	—	—	—	191	27 P.	—	—	—	16 P.	1¼ P.	69⅛	21 17 0
18.	—	—	Holiday.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	264	68⅛	68¾ ⅞	83⅛	100⅜	18½	—	—	—	192	27 P.	—	—	—	16 P.	1¼ P.	69⅛ ¼	21 17 0
20.	266½	68⅛	68¾ ⅞	83	100½	18½	—	—	—	—	26 P.	—	—	—	17 P.	—	69⅛ ¼	21 17 0
21.	267½	68¼	69⅛	83¼	100⅝	18 9/16	—	—	—	194¼	26 P.	—	68¼	—	17 P.	—	69⅜ ½	21 17 0
23.	268½	68¼	69 69⅛	83¼	100⅝	18 9/16	—	—	—	—	26 P.	—	—	—	16 P.	—	69¼ ⅜	21 17 0
24.	—	68¼	69 69⅛	83¼	100⅝	18 9/16	—	—	—	—	24 P.	—	—	—	14 P.	—	69⅜	21 17 0
25.	—	—	Holiday.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction."—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following article was lately published at Calcutta, in a miscellaneous work, by Francis Gladwin, esq. which at present is extremely rare in this country. I have no doubt it will please many of your readers, as it contains the Persian and Oriental traditions respecting that monarch, who, in Scripture, is called *Artaxerxes*, (Ezra, iv. 7, &c.) He is styled, by the Eastern historians, *Bahman*; also *Ardeshir derazdest*; which answers to the Latin *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, or the *Long-armed*, a title bestowed on account of the great extent of his dominions, which contained one hundred and twenty and seven provinces, from India unto Ethiopia. (Esther xvi.) The article is translated from an historical work, originally written in *Arabic*, by a celebrated author, surnamed, from the place of his birth, *Tebry*, who died at Bagdad, in the year of the Mohammedan Hejira, 310, of the Christian era, 923.

Your's, &c. B. B.

The HISTORY *of the* REIGN *of* BAHMAN, *and of the* SECOND DESOLATION *of* JERUSALEM; *by Persian and Oriental Writers.*

"When Bahman, the son of Isfendiar, succeeded his grandfather Gushtasp, (or Darius Hystaspes,) and reigned at Balkh, he sent heralds into every country, and received tokens of submission from all nations, except the children of Israel, who had increased exceedingly, and had placed over themselves a king. This prince, from excess of arrogance and presumption, slew the herald, whom Bahman had sent to Syria and Jerusalem. The rage of Bahman being thereby kindled, he sent for Bukhtnusr (Nebuchadnezzar,) whom he reinstated in the government of Chaldea and Syria, with all the other lands over which he had before borne sway. And he commanded him, saying, 'Collect as many troops as you may think necessary, and go and destroy again Jerusalem, as completely as you did before.' And Bahman sent along with Bukhtnusr three wise men, or counsellors, one named Darius, (probably Darius the Mede) who was the son of a ruler. Another, called Koreish, the son of Unkiwan; and the third was Ahasuerus, the son of Keerish, the son of Jamasp the Sage.

"Bukhtnusr marched into Chaldea, where he spent a year in augmenting his army, and making the necessary arrangements for his expedition. At that time, the territory of Mousul was governed by a descendant of Senacherib, who, when Bukhtnusr was preparing to march against Jerusalem, joined him with a large force. Bukhtnusr received him courteously, and at length gave him the command of the advanced army; with which he committed great slaughter, in all the countries through which he passed, in his route to Jerusalem; and he carried away into captivity one hundred thousand youths, besides men and women. Not satisfied with dilapidating the cities, he covered the ruins with earth. He particularly commanded every soldier to fill his shield with earth of the desert of Syria, and to fling the contents on the ruins of Jerusalem.

"Having thus totally desolated that city, he departed for Irak, with the captives; amongst whom was the king, whom Bukhtnusr sent to Bahman, after having slain his sons with his own hand. Bahman commanded the king also to be put to death; and in reward of the services of Bukhtnusr, gave him sovereign dominion over the territories of Babylon, and Irak, even unto the borders of Ethiopia. Whilst Bukhtnusr reigned in Chaldea, he mustered the captives, and having selected from amongst them, for his own honourable service, one hundred thousand men of the best families, he distributed other six thousand amongst his captains.

"Bukhtnusr reigned forty years, and then died, leaving a son named Morduck, (Evil Merodach. II. Kings xxv. 27,) whom Bahman confirmed in the king-

dom. He reigned twenty-three years, and was succeeded by his son, Yelubnusr, (or Belshazzar.) He had reigned but a short time, when he meditated a revolt from his liege sovereign; but the plot was discovered, and communicated to Bahman by Ahasuerus the Sage. Bahman loaded him with honours on the occasion, and wrote a letter to Darius the counsellor, saying, 'Slay thou the traitor Yelubnusr, whose kingdom I have conferred upon thee; assume thou the government thereof.' Darius accordingly put to death Yelubnusr, and reigned in his stead with such justice, as restored the kingdom to a state of happiness and prosperity. Bahman rejoicing thereat, was heard to say, 'These wise men merit confidence and promotion; every department of government ought to be entrusted to the management of men of piety, and of pleasing manners, in order that the empire may flourish, by their prudent and upright administration.'

"Some years after this period, the King of Hind and Sind having revolted, Bahman sent against him Ahasuerus, at the head of a large army; he subdued the King of Hind and Sind, and slew him; in return for which services, Bahman bestowed on him these kingdoms. Darius, after having reigned three years in Irak, died; when Bahman conferred the kingdom on Ahasuerus, commanding him to leave a lieutenant in Hind, and reside himself in Irak, the centre of his dominions. Ahasuerus, having accordingly appointed a lieutenant to rule over Hind and Sind, fixed his own residence in Irak, where he enjoyed a prosperous reign.

"Some time after his arrival in Irak, Ahasuerus released the children of Israel from captivity. He married an Israelitish woman, named Aster (Queen Esther of the Scripture,) and she bare him a son, whom he named Kyrus (or Cyrus.) Ahasuerus held in high esteem the children of Israel, and gave them free access to his person, calling them his kinsmen, and the descendants of the prophets and sages. But for fear of offending Bahman, he did not then give them leave to return to Jerusalem. When Kyrus was fourteen years old, Ahasuerus died, and Bahman conferred the kingdom on his son.

"God bestowed the gift of prophecy upon Daniel, whose doctrine Kyrus embraced, and forsook the worshipping of fire, but unknown to Bahman. In the thirteenth year of the reign of Kyrus, Bahman died, when the former openly professed the religion taught by Daniel, and encouraged his subjects to listen to the words of that prophet, whom he had commanded to instruct them in the law of Moses. Then Daniel asked permission to go himself, to rebuild the city and temple of Jerusalem. But Kyrus refused his request, saying, 'I stand in need of a thousand faithful counsellors and guides, how then can I consent to deprive myself of your personal aid in the government of my kingdom.' He, however, permitted the children of Israel to return to Jerusalem. From the time that Bukhtnusr carried away the captives, until the death of Kyrus, Daniel had resided in Babylon and Irak twenty-two years. After the death of Kyrus, he returned to Jerusalem, and there spent his life in devotion."

For the Monthly Magazine.

The PRESENT STATE *of the* KINGDOM *of* NAPLES.*

WHOEVER formerly approached the city of Naples, if possessed of a liberal education, felt himself transported with a variety of the most agreeable sensations, on treading and exploring this classic ground.

These pleasing illusions are now vanished; and a very different scene presents itself to the eye and the heart of the curious traveller. Below the ancient *Anxur*, you observe several military *piquets*, at different stations; at Cicero's grave, you may imagine that you still hear the loud resounding thunders of the siege of Gaeta; and at Baia, the circumstance of having been compelled to relinquish Capri, will not afford a friend to England, the most agreeable recollections. As to the Elysian fields, their once celebrated beauties have lost their powers of fascination; before you can reach them, you are obliged to pass the gibgets, where the unfortunate Briganti are hanging by half-dozens; in short, every scene around is so much altered from its former poetical character, that you feel chilled, and look in vain for those original features, so much adored and beloved by the muses.

"*Napoli c'un paradiso abitato da Diavoli,*" was the common saying of former

* A translation of this letter, written originally in German, in April, 1809, cannot fail to prove acceptable to the generality of English readers.

times,

times; but the pleasures of the people were not much affected by it, as many of the enjoyments of the good Christians, in this country, proceed from their belief in the existence of the d——l.

Naples, at present, appears like a beautiful female in stubborn hoops, which will not allow her to move with ease and gracefulness, though it is well known she has been once esteemed a most accomplished dancer.

It must, however, be confessed, that better order is preserved now than formerly. At night, the streets are well lighted, even when the moon, no where more resplendent than here, displays her silver lamp in the cloudless heavens. And in the *Strada di Toledo*, one of the most beautiful streets in the city, which formerly presented the tumultuous appearance of a perpetual fair, you may now walk or ride, *comme il faut*, without interruption; the market people being ordered to different new and regular market-places.

Whoever has seen the former state of the *Strada di Toledo*, would not, however, be displeased to re-view that scene of unparalleled confusion. The sacrifices of every season were offered on this altar of abundance, whatever the earth or the sea afforded from their bosoms, whatever air or sun had produced for the gratification of the most luxurious palates, was here seen in a profusion calculated to excite astonishment. The *Strada di Toledo* was exhausted a hundred times in a day; and a hundred times, nay every moment, a power which seemed to operate like a magic charm, replenished it with a new and surprising abundance; in short, in this one street, in less than an hour, you might have found every requisite for furnishing the most sumptuous and exquisite entertainments, for a constant succession of almost innumerable guests.

However, this *Strada* still retains some entertaining features; and notwithstanding the interference of the messengers *de la police*, admonishing the sellers to withdraw to the market-places; attached to the ground on which they were so long accustomed to encamp, many run the risk of punishment, by stealing a temporary return to their old stations, where, even at present, they may be certain of the readiest sale.

The price of provisions is said to have risen very high under the present system; but if there is any truth in the assertion, it most probably relates only to fish; for as the fishermen are obliged every day to take out fresh cards of permission to go a-fishing, and as they are not allowed to run out beyond certain marks, nor to set off earlier, nor return later, than certain hours announced by the signal guns, it is natural to suppose that they must often lose the best seasons and opportunities for following their occupation with success.

You might have imagined, that after the interdiction of all manner of communication with Sicily, oranges would have been scarcer; but Naples, and the surrounding country, afford such quantities of oranges, lemons, and other fruits, that the scarcity has been very inconsiderable, if at all perceptible. The fruits of Messina having hitherto enjoyed the preference, the luxuriant produce of the environs of Naples only wanted an opportunity for sale; and though the Neapolitans say of the Messina fruits, "*sone piu dolce*," yet the difference is so trifling, that a foreigner could scarcely distinguish it.

The abundance of vegetables which came to market last year, was truly astonishing; and indeed any kind of vegetables may be had here, almost throughout the year, and are particularly plentiful from March to December. The French, who prize their dear Paris and its environs beyond all other places, are nevertheless forced to confess, that there is only "*one Naples*:" even the minister of the affairs of the kingdom, in his report of the State of the Nation, for the years 1807 and 1808, (published in March, 1808,) calls the country *unique*, in point of situation and fertility.

Yet, in this most luxuriant region, where Nature seems lavish of her bounty, you will observe a degree of poverty, perhaps unequalled in any other European country, pervade the general classes of society. The real misery, however, is not to be judged of by what is seen in public, for where is there a country where poor and idle vagabonds are not to be found in the streets? It is in private where real distress reigns attended by want, and all its train of horrors. Much of this is owing to the secularization of the convents and monasteries, for very great numbers of the poor were accustomed to receive their soups and dinners from the charitable inhabitants of the cloisters, and the suppression of so many religious houses, occasioned murmurs deep and loud, the result of a despair unattended by either riots or excesses. With regard to the nobility, the

greater

greater part of that class, and the other superior ranks, who were rich proprietors, being borne down by the weight of taxes and contributions, and unable to reimburse themselves for their losses by following any particular branch of industry, are wretchedly involved in debt, and many of them cannot conceal the evidence of the most deplorable poverty. On the other hand, as is generally the case in all revolutions, several of the lower classes have risen to opulence, and loll in their coaches, while others, long accustomed to ride in coaches, are now obliged to move very humbly on foot. Instances of this nature, are not, however, strikingly frequent.

The Neapolitans have certainly been reduced to a better state of order than formerly. That natural vivacity for which they were peculiarly distinguished, and which appeared so striking to every observer, has given way to an appearance of reserve and fear—that fear, however, is not a sensation of slavish anxiety, but rather the result of a cautious judgment, arising from the natural perspicuity of a sharp-sighted people. That great advantages have been derived from the system pursued by the present Government, must be allowed by every person who gives credit to the official report of the minister, according to which the number of robberies has diminished one-third, and of murders two-thirds, since the occupation of the country by the French.

It would be a great pity, if the natural *bonhommie* and original *naiveté* of the true Neapolitan, in short, his peculiar national character of mind, should be entirely lost, which seems to become the case more and more every day, though it can scarcely be supposed, that any external circumstances, operating upon a nation, should have so decided an effect on the national character. It is very difficult to bend any people to the adoption of foreign manners, or give them a foreign turn of mind. It is that originality of character, arising from the advantages of soil and climate, which the Neapolitans derive from nature, which will oppose the greatest obstacle to the admission of foreign intrusions.

Two points have been remarked as the most striking *traits* in the character of the Neapolitans, viz. their *vehement passions*; and *the coolness of mind with which they contrive their plans of vengeance*. Both points seem to cast a dark shade upon their character; but in reality, they prove no more, than that this people possess the original qualities of a noble and powerful nation. On a slender enquiry it will be impossible to refuse the Neapolitans our esteem, notwithstanding their real or apparent faults, on considering them in the various points of view in which they are represented in the latest histories.

In comparing them with their neighbours, they are distinguished from them by a natural gaiety and ceaseless activity. In all his misery, the Neapolitan will not yield to despair; there always remains an energetic spark of animation in him, which glows in secret, and often suddenly revives into a flame, when it seems entirely extinguished; like the vegetative power in the vine-branch after it has been stripped of its leaf. Very often you behold him deprived of all, and reduced to the utmost want and misery, yet supporting all his privations with a dignity which claims respect. Even on observing those miserable wretches, formerly called *Lazzaroni*, you would be induced to suppose, they had never experienced any difficulties or disasters, so proudly, and with such a contemptuous look of indifference, do they seem to regard the world and their existence.

The attachment of this people to its former government is peculiarly striking, though they openly acknowledge its numerous imperfections: though the taxes increased every year; though the personal expenses of their sovereign were enormous and oppressive; and though the wickedness of the government was not only conspicuous, but notorious; yet no where could there exist less apprehensions of an approaching revolution. The sensations produced by the impossibility of fulfilling their promises to Queen Caroline, were of the most poignant nature; but the violence of their emotions, by degrees, subsided into a calmer state of feelings.

In the year 1805, when Bonaparte had evacuated *Tarento*, and withdrawn his troops, the unanimous prayer of the people, as if animated by one voice and spirit, was, "*That it might please God to moderate the passions of the Queen*;" and yet after the consequences had justified their apprehensions, and they had every right to consider themselves as the victims of a mistaken policy, they would have still continued to exert themselves to the utmost of their power for their old government, had there been the smallest probability of success.

The

KING LOUIS KING JOSEPH

R.Hicks sculp

…CORONATION of NAPOLEON in the CHUR…H of NOTRE DAME, containing PORTRAITS of the PERSONS ASSISTING … DRAWN on the SPOT…

The conspiracies discovered in Calabria, and even in the city of Naples itself, are sufficient to demonstrate of what exertions the people would have been capable, had they been blest with a wise and equitable government. Time has fully unveiled the transactions of the former government, and yet a strong party still remains attached to the old dynasty. Ferdinand and Caroline have, indeed, reason to remember Naples with sentiments of affection and feelings of regret: a people, like the Neapolitans, and a fidelity equal to theirs, they never will find again.

All the excesses which formerly prevailed at Naples, were but the natural consequences of a bad government, and a defective police; for had a different system been adopted, the people would have been managed with little or no difficulty: and indeed it is impossible, that any people could have manifested so sincere an attachment to their government, without possessing an abundant portion of *bonhommie*.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* STATE *of the* NAPOLEON MUSEUM, *in the* LOUVRE, *at* PARIS, *in July* 1809.

THE Louvre was originally a royal castle, surrounded with wood, and derived its name, according to some, from the Saxon word, *louvear*, which signifies a castle; and according to others, from the Latin *lupara*. Philip Augustus made it a kind of citadel, with broad ditches and towers. The keep was situated in the middle of the court. Three counts of Flanders, John de Montfort, and Charles of Navarre, were here confined. Francis I. ordered it to be demolished; and in 1528, erected the façade with the clock, after the designs of Pierre Liscot. The sculptures are by Jean Goujon. Here the Emperor Charles V. was lodged. The Louvre was finished by Henry II. and the first monarch who resided in it, was Charles IX. In this edifice, the massacre of St. Bartholomew was planned and decreed. Louis XIII. constructed the angle on the left, parallel to that of Henry II. as well as the great pavilion over the principal entrance, after the designs of Jacques Lemercier; the Caryatides are by Sarrazin.

Measures have recently been adopted for COMPLETING THIS STRUCTURE, which had been so long abandoned. The present government intends to restore it to the object for which it was designed, by devoting it to the arts and sciences. The museum of paintings will remain in the great gallery; that of statues is to be enlarged, and lengthened to the rez-de-chaussée, facing the river. The imperial library, the cabinet of medals and engravings, will occupy the upper stories. The wardrobe will be in the apartments of the great gallery; in short, this edifice will be the sanctuary, as it were, of the muses, and the most splendid monument of its kind, that can possibly be presented to the admiration of Europe.

THE NAPOLEON MUSEUM.

As far back as the year 1778, the French government projected the formation of a Museum, and made various arrangements for that purpose; but it was not till the time of the Directory, that this measure was carried into effect. The victories of the French then enabled them to bring together the richest collection that now exists. It was thrown open to the public in 1798. It is impossible to see the whole of it, even at several visits; but after having admired the principal objects, and satisfied his curiosity, the stranger, furnished with his passport, is at liberty to repair thither every day, (Friday excepted,) from ten o'clock till four.

The Museum is composed of 1. the Gallery of Antiques: 2. that of Paintings: 3. that of Drawings: 4. the Cabinet of Engravings.

GALLERY OF ANTIQUES.

This part of the Louvre, formerly served for the apartments of Mary de Medicis: it was embellished by Louis XIV. The paintings are by Romanelli, and the stuccos, by Girardon. It received its present arrangement, after the designs of Huber, the architect, who was succeeded by M. Raymond. This gallery was opened, for the first time, in 1801. As the enumeration of all the statues which it contains, would lead me into too great lengths, I shall merely notice some of the principal objects, to which the stranger's curiosity is first directed. At the Museum, may be procured a detailed catalogue of its contents.

Vestibule.—Over the door is a basso-relievo, representing Minerva, by Moite. The dome, painted by Barthelemy, exhibits man, formed by Prometheus, and animated by Minerva. Four medallions represent the four schools of sculpture: the Egyptian and Greek, by Lange; the Italian and French, by Lorta. The Genius of the Arts, and the Union of the

Three

Three Arts of Design, are by Chaudet. We here distinguish the Hermaphrodite, (No. 221); the Pallas of Velletri, (16); and a Diana, (2); which is considered the finest of all the existing representations of that goddess. Many artists are of opinion, that it is by the same hand as the Apollo. It is of Parian marble, and was repaired with great skill, by Lange. We are alike ignorant whence it came, and when and how it found its way to France. So much, however, is certain, that it has been in that country ever since the reign of Henry IV. and that it was in the gallery of Versailles. It is intended to be placed in the hall of Diana.

Hall of the Emperors.—The ceiling is by Meinier, as well as the two basso-relievos, in imitation of bronze. The four rivers are, the Eridanus, by Gois; the Tiber, by Blaise; the Nile, by Bridan; and the Rhine, by Le Sueur. Above the arcade, is a basso-relievo, by Roland. In this hall we remark, Julian the Apostate, (20); and Melpomene.

Hall of the Seasons.—In the middle, is a representation of Apollo and Diana, by Romanelli; and around are four pictures, relative to those deities. Facing is Parnassus, with the Muses and Apollo; on the opposite side, Diana and Actæon; on the left, the punishment of Marsyas; on the right, Diana and Endymion: in the angles, the four Seasons. This hall is completely painted: the subjects are handled with much grace and expression. Here are seen Venus coming out of the Bath, (52); Cupid, (54); and Ariadne, distinguished by the addition of Cleopatra, (60).

Hall of illustrious Men.—On the vaulted ceiling, are Mars, Mercury, and Minerva, with the Olive-branch; in front, Peace; and a figure writing the words: *De bello pax;* and at the farther end, Ceres and Neptune. Here we find, Demosthenes, (72); Phocion, (75); and Alcibiades, (79).

Hall of the Romans.—In the centre is the triumph of Minerva, surrounded by Apollo, and several other deities. On the side next to the Laocoon, stands Mutius Scævola; on the opposite side, Cincinnatus, with messengers bringing the insignia of the dictatorship. On the third side is the Continence of Scipio; and on the fourth, the Rape of the Sabines.

Hall of Laocoon.—Above the groupe is Esther, and on the opposite side, Judith, by Romanelli; on the left, a picture by Perron, representing the Study of Glory; above, two Genii, by Prud'hon; on the right, the Arts, consecrating themselves to the glory of the armies, by Letiers; above, two Genii, by Guerin; in the middle, a picture representing the French Hercules, by Hennequin. The rest are by Romanelli, viz. the three theological Virtues, with Immortality; and the four Cardinal Virtues, Justice, Fortitude, Prudence, and Temperance, with appropriate Genii.

Pliny informs us, that the Laocoon is the work of three statuaries of Rhodes, named Agesander, Polydorus, and Athenodes. This groupe was found at Rome, in the ruins of Titus's palace, in 1506. What a sublime expression of grief! It is displayed even in the smallest fibres, the writhing of which depicts the moral and physical agony of this unfortunate father.

The Venus de Medicis (203) is of Parian marble. It is attributed to Cleomenes, whose name is inscribed on the plinth. When and where it was found, is not known. In the 16th century, it adorned the garden of Medicis at Rome; in the 17th, it was placed in the gallery of Florence, built by that family; whence it was, a few years since, removed to embellish that which France owes to Buonaparte.

This apartment also contains a bust of Alexander the Great.

Hall of the Apollo Belvidere.—Here is the most perfect figure that has escaped the wreck of time, the only one which answers to the imposing image of Apollo, delineated by Homer; in stature exceeding the human standard, in attitude expressing all the majesty of a god. Eternal youth heightens the manly beauty of his body, and beams forth from its pure and graceful contours. Figure to yourself supernatural perfections; elevate your mind to the conception of a celestial nature, for here is nothing material, nothing indicative of the human condition: this aërial form, exhibits neither veins nor muscles. An impassible spirit circulates, like a tranquil current, throughout every part of this figure, and impresses upon it the stamp of majesty and immortality.

The unerring shaft of the son of Latona has just inflicted the mortal stroke; but his looks denote rather the certainty of his triumph, than exultation on account of it. The serenity of conscious power is seated on his brow; his eye expresses unalterable sweetness of temper. All the beauties of the other deities are here

here combined together; the eye-brows announce command; the eyes are those of the queen of Olympus, and the lips of the goddess of Pleasure. Golden locks curl, like celestial flames, around this divine head, and seem to wave according to its motions. At the sight of this miracle of art, the spectator forgets every thing about him, and involuntarily assumes a more dignified position to contemplate its excellencies. His admiration swells to rapture; his bosom heaves, and his heart throbs, for the figure seems to move, and to command reverential homage.

This statue was probably removed, about the time of Nero, from Delphi to Antium, where it was discovered at the conclusion of the fifteenth century.—Pope Julius II. who purchased it while a cardinal, placed it at the beginning of the sixteenth, in the part of the Vatican, called Belvidere, from which it was afterwards named. Thence it was taken on the 8th of April, 1797, and sent off to France on the 9th of May following, with other works of art, which, on their arrival at Paris, were escorted in triumph to the Champ de Mars. The Apollo was placed in its present situation on the 11th of April, 1800.

The statue is seven feet in height, including three inches of plinth. Its proportion is exactly eight heads from the crown to the plinths, measuring in front, upon the white line, to the sole of the right foot. The marble has a nearer resemblance to panthelica, which is rather coarse-grained, than to any other species of marble; it is very much like greghetto. It is very fine, and without spot in the upper part; but, in the lower extremities, there a few spots, in which may be perceived calcedony, intermixed with metallic particles, similar to those usually met with in Luni marble. These spots, however, are not very striking, and do not produce a disagreeable effect upon the eye.

The statue is wholly antique, excepting the right fore-arm, and the left wrist; it is in perfect preservation, and is still as firm and fresh, as when it proceeded from the hands of its inimitable sculptor. It has no cracks, but at the knees, and in the fore-arm; the legs only have been multilated, especially the right, on which it bears.

As this statue was repaired, at a period when this kind of operation was not much practised, none of the parts supplied was in its proper place. They have been re-fitted at Paris, with great skill; so that the defects, which formerly spoiled the contours, especially in the legs, are not now perceptible.

It has been a considerable gainer by its removal, as it is in a better light than at the Vatican; and has been restored, as nearly as possible, to its original state. It would be easy to finish it in such a manner, that it would have no occasion for support, and might be turned at pleasure.

The hall of Apollo, contains also the Egyptian Antinous, Trajan, Tiberius, Demosthenes, Nero.

Hall of the Muses.—Here are Homer, Socrates, Virgil, the Venus of the Capitol, Hippocrates, Euripides.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

The stair-case was built during the reign of Louis XV. by M. Brebion, the architect. It leads to the exhibition-room, which communicates on the right with the picture-gallery, and on the left with that of Apollo.

The exhibition of new paintings of the French school, was instituted in 1740; it takes place every two years, at the end of August.

The total number of ancient paintings in this gallery, amounts to 945. A complete catalogue of the Masters of the French, Flemish, and Italian schools, by whom they were executed, may perhaps prove interesting to the English reader.

French School.

1, Boullongne; 2 to 8, Bourdon; 9 to 22, Lebrun; 23, Chardini; 24, Colombel; 25 to 27, Courtois le Bourguignon; 28 to 30, Coypel; 31 to 34, Desportes; 35, Dufresnoy; 36 to 38, La Fosse; 39, Gastiels; 40 to 46, Claude Lorrain; 47 to 51, La Hire; 52 to 54, Jouvenet; 55, Largillière; 56, Licherie; 57 to 63, Mignard; 61, Le Nain; 62, Parrocel; 63 to 65 Patel; 66 Pesne; 67 to 85, Poussin; 86, Le Prince; 87, Raoux; 88, Restout; 89 to 91, Rigaud; 92, Santerre; 93, Stella; 94 to 97, Subleyras; 98 to 106, Le Sueur; 107, Theolon; 108, Trop; 109 to 115, Valentin; 116 to 118, the Vanloos; 119 to 137, Vernet; 138, Vignon; 139 to 141, Vouet; 142, Wateau.

Flemish School.

160 and 161, Aelst; 162 to 165, Asselyn; 166, Backer; 167 to 169, Backhuisen; 170 and 171, Bamboche; 172 to 180, Berghem; 181, Berckheyden; 182, Bergen; 183, Bernaert; 184, Blomaert; 185, Bochs; 186 to 187, Bol; 188 and 189, Both; 190, Bourdewyns; 191, Brauwer; 192 to 195, Breenberg; 196, Bretelenkamp; 197, Paul Bril; 198 and 199, Old Breughel; 200, Hellish Breughel; 201 to 211, Vel-

vet

vet Breughel; 212 to 217, Champagne; 218 to 219, Claissens; 220 to 222, the Conings; 223, Coxcie; 224 and 225, Craesbeke; 226 and 227, Crayer; 228 to 231, Cuyp; 232, Delen; 233, Dietrich; 234 to 245, Dow; 247 and 248, Duc; 249 to 251, Albert Durer; 252 to 269, Anthony Vandyck; 270 to 274, Philip Vandyck; 275 to 277, Elzheymer; 278 to 282, Eyck; 283 and 284, Faes; 285 and 286, Flemael; 287, Flinck; 288, Flore; 289 to 292, Franck; 293, Glauber; 294, Goyen; 295, Gyzen; 296, Grimoux; 297, Hagen; 298, Hals; 299 to 303, Heem; 304 to 305, Helst; 306 Hemmelinck; 307, Hemmessen; 308, Heus; 309 to 312, Heyden; 313 to 324, Holbein; 325 to 328, Hon Roeter; 329, Honthorst; 330, Hooge; 331, Houbraken; 332 and 333, Huggtenburch; 334 to 340, Van Huysum; 341 to 348, Carl du Jardyn; 349 to 353, Jordaens; 354, Kalf; 355, Kessel; 356 and 357, Keyser; 358 to 361, Lairesse; 362 and 363, Lievens; 364 and 365, Limborch; 366 and 367, Lingelback; 368, Loo; 369 and 370, Lucas van Leyden; 371 to 375, Meel; 376 to 382, Metzu; 383 to 385, Matsys; 386 to 391, Meulens; 392, Michau; 393 to 400, Mieris, sen.; 401 to 404, Mieris, jun.; 405 to 407, Mignon; 408, Mol; 409 to 413, Moro; 414, Moucheron; 415 to 418, Neefs; 419 and 420, Neer; 421 to 423, Netcher, sen.; 424, Netcher, jun.; 425, Van Oost; 426 to 436, the Van Oostades; 437 to 441, Poelemburg; 442, Poel; 443, Pourbus, sen.; 444 and 445, Pourbus, jun.; 446 to 451, Paul Potter; 452 and 453, Pinacker; 454, Quellyn; 455 to 473, Rembrandt; 475, Rommein; 476, Roos; 477 and 478, Rottenhammer; 479 to 535, Rubens; 536 to 539, Ruisdael; 540, Saftleven; 541, Salaert; 542 to 548, Schalken; 549 to 551, Seghers; 552, Seibold; 553 and 554, Slingelandt; 555 to 564, Snyders; 565 and 566, Steen; 570, Steinwick, sen.; 571, Steinwick, jun.; 572, Storck; 573 and 574, Swaneveldt; 575 to 588, David Teniers; 589, Old Teniers; 590 to 592, Terburg; 593, Thulden; 594, Veen; 595 to 602, Velde, sen.; 603 and 604, Velde, jun.; 605, Venne; 606, Verkolie; 607 and 608, Ulft; 609; Vlieger; 610, Vliet; 611 to 613, Vois; 614, Vos; 615, Weenix, sen; 616, Weenix, jun.; 617 to 624, Werff; 625, Witte; 626 to 644, Wouvermans; 645 to 648, Wynants; 649, Zustris.

Italian School.

669 to 685, Albano; 686 to 688, Baroche; 689 to 695, Benedetto; 696, Bolognese; 697, Burrini; 700 and 701, Cagnacci; 702, Capucino; 703 to 742, the Caracci; 743 to 748, Caravaggio; 749 and 750 Cavedone; 751 and 752, Cignani; 753 to 760, Corregio; 761, Crespi; 762, Creti; 763 to 779, Domenichino; 780 to 782, Dossi; 783, Fassolo; 785 and 785, Ferrari; 786 to 792, Garofolo; 793 to 795, Gennari; 796, Gobbo; 797 to 827, Guido; 829 to 851, Guerchino; 852 and 853, Lana; 854 to 858, Lanfranc; 859, Lelio Orsi; 860 and 861, Luini; 862 and 863, Manfredi; 864 to 868, (1) Mantegne; 868, (2) Mazzola; 869 to 874, Mola; 875 to 881, Pannini; 882 to 885, Parmegiano; 886, Pesarese; 887, Polidoro da Caravaggio; 888, Primaticcio; 889 to 891, the Procaccini; 892 and 893, Schidone; 894, Sirani; 895 and 896, Solario; 897 to 900, Spava; 901 to 903, Tiarini; 910, Alex. Veronese; 911, Dan. de Volterra; 912, Feti; 913 and 914, Fra Bartolomeo; 915 to 929, Julio Romano; 921 to 923, Leonardo da Vinci; 921 to 924, Murillo; 925, Paul Veronese; 928, Pierino del Vaga; 929, Peruzzi; 939, Pietro di Cortona; 931 to 938, Raphael; 939, Sebastian del Piombo; 940 to 943, Titian; 944 and 945, Guerchino.

THE HALL OF APOLLO,

is thus denominated, because it is intended to contain a representation of Apollo, and is adorned with several pictures, relative to that deity. Here has been deposited a magnificent collection of drawings, in which the man of taste will be highly gratified, to contemplate the first expression of the artist's idea. A printed Notice of these drawings is sold at the door.

You here find the cartoon of the School of Athens, and some of the cartoons of Julio Romano; besides superb Etruscan vases, tables, and other mosaics, of hard stones, made at Florence; and lastly, the colossal bust of Buonaparte.

CABINET OF ENGRAVINGS.

This collection is in the court, contiguous to the grand stair-case of the Museum. It comprehends about 3000 subjects, of which the public may procure impressions, from ten o'clock till three. Among them are the battles of Alexander, Darius's Tent, by G. Audran, after Lebrun; Raphael's Holy Family, engraved by Edelinck; and many others. The catalogue is annually enriched by the premiums offered by government, and the new plates, which are executed by artists, for the director of the Museum.

(To be continued.)

To

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XXV.

HORACE.

THE interval is immense between Pindar, the last and greatest of the Grecian, and Horace, one of the earliest and best of the Roman, Lyrics. More than four centuries elapsed from the decline of lyric poetry in the one country, and its revival in the other. Nor was this decline peculiar to lyric poetry. From the age of Pindar, the literature of Greece does not supply a single name, that we can rank among the poets of more illustrious days. The Greeks had lost their independence. With their liberty, their genius also appeared to have taken its flight. Alternately enslaved or liberated, for a time, as the different policy of the successors of Alexander predominated, they could only exhibit, at their final conquest by the Romans, the interesting monuments of their departed glory, and the memorials of their former greatness.

The progress of most nations in literature and science is generally observed to be gradual and slow, and their decline from eminence is marked by the same easy gradations. But it is observable of the Romans, that there was but one period during which the politer arts were encouraged among them. This was not owing so much to a defect of genius, as to the fundamental principles of their government and religion, which inculcated the love of their country, as the sole duty of each individual. They neglected every study but that of their laws; and, ambitious of no fame but that which was derived from valour and skill in military tactics, they considered every other pursuit as useless, if not dangerous, to the commonwealth. They prohibited the introduction of the gentler arts of peace, to which they inseparably annexed the ideas of effeminacy, corruption, and sloth. In a poor state, it may be admitted, that improvements are useless, because all are superfluous that are not immediately conducive to its support and preservation, or capable of contributing to its advancement. Thus, all states are, in their infancy, strangers to polite learning; and Rome had little acquaintance with the sciences for the first 500 years. And even where the state happens to be rich and powerful, if its inhabitants be individually poor, the arts will make but slow advances, and like a tender plant, sicken and die for want of culture and nourishment.

But when the destruction of Carthage had opened a wider field to their ambition; when, no longer confined to their own shores, they sailed, in pursuit of fame and conquest, to more distant countries, they insensibly imbibed the manners, and courted the applause, of the very people whom they had enslaved. The first incursion of the Romans, indeed, upon the classic ground of Greece, was a mere inroad of barbarians, who destroyed whatever was valuable, and neglected what they could not destroy.* But, in process of time, they became more docile to the mental superiority of their new subjects; and the Greeks had still the glory of imparting to their rugged conquerors some portion of those lights of philosophy and science, to which they had hitherto been strangers. All the authority of the Roman Senate could not restrain the youth of the consular and patrician families, from resorting to Athens, as the attractive centre of literature and the arts. The first crude efforts of Livius Andronicus, Ennius, Nævius, Lucius, and Lucilius, soon convinced the Romans, that their genius and language were susceptible of improvement.† They prepared the way for that enlightened age, when Augustus, having artfully availed himself of those civil dissentions, which always accompany the expiring freedom of a state, disguised, and, in some measure, justified, his usurpation, by his magnificent patronage of learned and ingenious men.

Among those who conferred honour upon that illustrious period, was the celebrated poet now before us; so celebrated indeed, and so universally known, that, in commencing this account of his life and writings, little room seems

* The Consul Mummius, it is true, put a stop to these barbarities, during the sack of Corinth; but when he sent some statues and paintings to Rome, as trophies of his conquest, so little conception had he of their inestimable value, that he informed those who had the charge of their conveyance, that if they lost or injured any of them, they should make others in their stead!—Paterc. i. c. 13.

† The first introduction of learning is supposed to have been, by some, immediately after the first Punic war; but it was not till after the conquest of Greece, that the Romans began to inquire.

Quid Sophocles, et Thespis, et Æschylus utile ferrent.

to be left, either for additional information, or novelty of disquisition.

Quintus Horatius Flaccus was born at Venusium, a town situated on the borders of Apulia and Lucania, on the 8th of December, in the year of Rome 688, about three years after the conspiracy of Catiline, and in the consulship of L. Cotta, and L. Manlius Torquatus. His birth was mean; his grandfather being described as a tax-gatherer, and a dealer in salt-fish—*Libertino, et exactionum Coactore, ut vero creditum est, Salsamentario.* But even when he became the friend and favourite of Augustus, the philosophy of Horace enabled him to think of his descent without uneasiness; and he could bear the raillery of his friends, and the sneers of his rivals, with the utmost pleasantry and good-humour.* His father appears to have been a man of prudence and sagacity; and the son frequently mentions, in the most grateful terms, the care and pains bestowed upon his education. The instructions he received were considerably beyond those usually given to persons in his rank of life. In a word, he received all the accomplishments befitting the sons of knights or senators—

——— quas doceat quivis eques atque senator
Semet prognatos ———

At the age of ten, he was sent to Rome; at eighteen, he went to Athens, where, by his own account, he studied the principles of philosophy—

Atque inter silvas Academi quærere verum.†

Thus accomplished and qualified to act a conspicuous part in the world, he soon acquired the acquaintance and patronage of Brutus, who was then passing through Athens, in his way to Macedonia. The disposition of Horace certainly did not lead him to a military life; and if he became a tribune under that great Republican, it was either from a principle of gratitude, or that Brutus, in his impatience to encounter the rival forces of Octavius and Antony, was anxious, as soon as possible, to fill his ranks, and supply his want of officers. But even so honourable a post could not impart to Horace what nature had denied him. At the decisive battle of Philippi, his conduct was absolutely disgraceful; he fled from the field, after throwing aside his buckler—the most glaring act of cowardice of which a Roman soldier could be guilty. It was thought more scandalous for a soldier to throw that away, than his sword or helmet, because the shield was considered of general service to the rest of the army, while the others were beneficial only to the person himself.

But this want of personal courage is so candidly acknowledged by the poet,* that the reader is easily reconciled to him. The timid caution, however, which saved his life, could not secure his estate, which was forfeited. He appears to have engaged on the side of Brutus with very little previous reflection; and, excepting the loss of his patrimony, which became the prey of the conqueror, he was not exposed to any personal danger, but escaped the fate of those who were attached to the conquered party. His short career of hostility to Augustus had been attended with too little effect, to excite much resentment. Though deficient as a soldier, he was, perhaps, already distinguished for his wit, his genius, and poetical talents; or, which is still more probable, he was indebted to his obscurity for his safety.

He returned to Rome in a state of absolute distress: but ingenuity, the daughter of poverty, soon taught him the exercise of his own talents. His poetical pieces drew the attention of the city, and procured him the friendship of Virgil, Varius, and other illustrious men of that day. It seems, that Virgil was the first† to recommend him to Mecænas, the friend and minister of Augustus. The character of Mecænas, for his love and patronage of letters, is now proverbial; and the latter was, probably, never so worthily bestowed as upon Horace. Of a happy, indolent temper, provided he were raised above want, he seems never to have courted either distinction or wealth. Such a man was not likely to disgust his patron, by incessant clamour for a pension or a place. The intimacy between them was founded upon mutual esteem. Horace admired and esteemed in Mecænas the sagacious statesman, the zealous minister of Augus-

* See Sat. vi. lib. 1.
† Ep. ii. lib. 2.

* Tecum Philippos, et celerem fugam
Sensi, relicta non bene parmula.
Od. vii. lib. 2.
† Nulla etenim mihi te fors obtulit: optimus olim
Virgilius, post hunc Varius, dixere quid essem. *Sat.* vi. lib. 1.

tus,

tus, and the generous rewarder of merit; while Mecænas, in his turn, loved and applauded in Horace the amiable man, and pleasing poet. So rapidly was this friendship cemented between them, that we find the poet, so early as in his twenty-sixth year, accompanying Mecænas, Virgil, and others, to Brundusium;* and here, it is probable, that he was first introduced into the presence of Augustus. He was as successful in the favourable impression he made upon the mind of the Emperor, as he had been with Mecænas. He was soon admitted into the most familiar intercourse; and the leisure hours of Augustus were enlivened by the wit, and improved by the virtues, of the poet. From such an intimacy, he might have expected the certain possession of future honours and wealth. But he contented himself with soliciting the restoration of his ancient patrimony, and refused, without affectation or effort, the various situations which the generosity of the Emperor suggested. Such disinterested virtue could not fail to raise him in the opinion of Augustus; and when he found he could not reward him as a master, he determined to attach him as a friend. In a letter from Augustus to Mecænas, we find, that Horace was occasionally employed as secretary, or amanuensis, to the Emperor.—"*Ante sufficiebam scribendis epistolis amicorum; nunc, occupatissimus et infirmus, Horatium nostrum te cupio adducere. Veniet igitur ab ista parasitica mensa ad hanc regiam, et nos in epistolis scribendis adjuvabit.*"† The easy manners, the placid temper of Horace, enabled him to live with his illustrious patrons, as if he had been at home. He saw, without jealousy or chagrin, the equal favour bestowed on Virgil. The Emperor frequently admitted them to his table; and, as he sat between them, he was accustomed to say, in allusion to the asthma of Virgil, and the watery eyes of Horace, "*Ego sum inter suspiria et lacrymas.*" The gaiety of Horace formed a pleasing contrast to the pensive taciturn disposition of the Mantuan bard; and it is not a little to the credit of Augustus, that he was able, by a sort of intellectual chemistry, to extract amusement and profit from the very opposite tempers of the two poets.

Thus the life of Horace passed on in an uninterrupted succession of easy and fortunate days. For these, he was indebted to the simplicity of his manners, and the independence of his spirit, which he preserved in the midst of a splendid, but servile, court. In his writings, indeed, he is justly accused of frequent and gross adulation; but this does not appear to have influenced his conversation or his conduct. His intimacy with Mecænas, no doubt, contributed much to his happiness; enjoying, in a high degree, the friendship of the man, and the protection of the minister, he could maintain his footing at court, without debasing his personal character. The friendship which subsisted between them was highly honourable to both, and appears to have been of no common nature, if we may credit the reality of the feelings which dictated the following passage, in an ode,* which he addressed to Mecænas, at a time when his patron was afflicted with an illness which threatened his life.

> ——— Ille dies utramque
> Ducet ruinam; non ego perfidum
> Dixi sacramentum: ibimus, ibimus,
> Utcunque præcedes, supremum
> Carpere iter comites parati.

When Mecænas recovered, he accompanied him on a mission to Antony, between whom and Augustus a cessation of hostilities was then desirable, that they might turn their united arms against the younger Pompey, their common enemy. This journey he has pleasingly described in the fifth Satire of his first book. It is conjectured to have taken place in the consulship of Pollio, who was, at that time, meditating a history of the civil wars. To him the poet addresses the first ode of the second book, in which he represents the many inconveniencies to which such a work would necessarily expose him:

> Periculosæ plenum opus aleæ
> Tractas, et incedis per ignes
> Suppositos cineri doloso—

thus sagaciously hinting to the Consul, that he might displease Augustus, if he revealed the true cause of the war between Cæsar and Pompey, and their motives for beginning it.

The remainder of the life of Horace appears to have been tranquil and happy. He possessed a villa at Tibur, and another in the country of the Tarentines, where he spent the winter, attracted by the mildness of its climate. The indolence of his temper rendered a constant

* See Sat. v. lib. 1.

† Aug. ad Mec.

* Lib. ii. Od. 17.

attendance

attendance at court irksome and unpleasant; and he gladly escaped from the noise and intrigues of Rome, to the obscurity of his beloved retirement. It is highly amusing to read the descriptions he has left us of both his villas, and his enjoyment of a country-life. They are too long for insertion, but may be found in Ep. 16, to Quintius; in another, to Fuscus Aristius; and, in more poetical language, in the 6th Ode of the second book. His temperate manner of living, when age began to moderate his desires, is described in the 6th Sat. lib. 1; and more figuratively in his Ode to Apollo. Contented with the comparatively humble independence he had secured, he says to his friend and patron—

> Satis superque me benignitas tua
> Ditavit ———

Not that he buried his talents, or rendered them useless by want of exertion. His Muse was often employed in poetical epistles to his friends; and he sang the triumphs of Augustus over Pompey and Antony, and the warlike exploits of Tiberius and Drusus. But he chose to avoid the fatigue of composing a work of any length, and determined to enjoy the leisure he had acquired; unwilling to sacrifice his repose to the desire of increasing his reputation, for which he probably thought he had done enough.

> ——— Paupertas impulit audax
> Ut versus facerem; sed, quod non desit, habentem
> Quæ poterunt unquam satis expurgare cicutæ,
> Ni melius dormire putem, quam scribere versus? *Lib.* ii. *Ep.* 2.

This epistle is supposed to have been the last work of Horace, and composed the year before he died, when he had taken his last farewell of the world, and was fixed in his solitude. His latter days were embittered by the loss of his friend and benefactor. Mecænas died in the beginning of November; and, if we may credit Dion, the historian, the grateful and affectionate poet followed him on the 27th of the same month. This was about eight years before the birth of Christ, in the year of Rome 745, when Horace was in his 57th year. Unable to sign a will, from the violence of his distemper, he declared Augustus his sole heir, and ordered his bones to be deposited near those of Mecænas.

In his person, Horace was short and corpulent. This we collect from one of his own epistles,* and from a familiar letter addressed to him by Augustus himself. "Pertulit ad me Dionysius libellum tuum, quem ego, ne accusem brevitatem, quantuluscunque est boni consulo. Vereri autem mihi videris, ne maiores libelli tui sint, quam ipse es. Sed si tibi *statura* deest, *corpusculum* non deest. Itaque licebit in *Sextariolo** scribas, cum circuitas voluminis tui sit ογκωδεςαλες, sicut est ventriculi." The rest will not bear transcribing. The above extract is sufficient to show the easy footing upon which Augustus admitted his favourites, and which Horace, with a discretion not very common among poets, never abused.

In his youth, if we may judge from his writings, he had indulged in all the excesses common in his days. He describes, with the utmost freedom, the hopes and the fears, the success and the failure, of his gallantries. His descriptions, indeed, are sometimes too highly coloured; and he often mentions, with censurable levity, a more odious vice. But the amatory effusions of poets are generally subject to doubt, as to the existence of their objects. Of Lalage, Chloe, Neæra, Lydia, Cinara, Phyllis, and others, whose names at present escape our memory, and who have all been styled his favourite mistresses, some, perhaps, were the creatures of his own fancy, or, like the Sacharissa of Waller, beyond the reach of his addresses.

He at first had imbibed the doctrines of Epicurus, which suited the indolence and levity of his disposition, and to which the poem of Lucretius had given a temporary celebrity. But he retracted, when experience and reflection had given greater solidity to his character.† As one cause of his recantation, he mentions, his having observed, that it thundered and lightened, while the sky was serene and clear. Such a phenomenon he could not explain upon the principles of Epicurus, and he drew from it the strongest argument for the existence of an overruling Providence.

* Epist. 1. 4.

* For an explanation of this word, see a note of Gesner (in Vit. Horat.) p. 89. edit. Zeunii—Lips. 1802.

† Lib. i. Od. 34.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ENCLOSED I send you some directions for preserving Pencil and Chalk Drawings, in answer to the enquiries of your correspondent E. M. from Sydenham.

the

Among the numerous methods recommended for preserving Pencil and Chalk Drawings, I have never yet found any so really efficient, as that I am about to communicate to you.

Most persons run their drawings over with a large camel-hair pencil dipped in milk, (which is an undoubted preservative from rubbing,) but they are generally spoiled in the operation, as very few can avoid smearing the loose particles of lead which remain on the surface of the paper at the time they are running the milk over it: besides this, the milk leaves a disagreeable glutinous appearance upon the paper, which, in a great measure, destroys the effect of the drawing.

To remedy these evils, I adopted another process, which not only preserves the drawing from being rubbed, quite as well as the former, but has the additional advantage of keeping it perfectly clean at the same time. The process is as follows:

1st. Get a *pan*, or *tub*, sufficiently spacious to admit the drawing horizontally; fill it with clean water, and run the drawing through in that direction; then lay it on something flat to dry.* This will take off the loose lead already mentioned.

2dly. Fill the same vessel a second time, with rather more than one-third new milk,† and the remaining part clean water, through which run the drawing again horizontally, and leave it to dry as before.

This, Sir, is the whole secret and process, by which I have preserved some hundreds of pencil and chalk drawings; and that it may prove equally serviceable to those of your late friend, is the ardent wish of, Sir, Your's, &c.

Farnham, Surry, Sept. 12. G. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is asserted in Bewick's History of Quadrupeds (p. 16), that mules have sometimes been known to bring forth young, and that instances are not wanting of their having bred in England and Scotland. This is a very curious and important fact in Natural History, of which I never knew one instance: indeed, I have often heard it very much doubted by men very eminently distinguished for their knowledge of that science. If, therefore, any instances of this kind have fallen under the notice of any of your numerous and widely-dispersed correspondents, by communicating them to the public, through the channel of your interesting Magazine, they will much oblige, Sir,

London, Your's, &c.

Sept. 29, 1809. S. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are many insulated facts in chemistry, with which individuals are well acquainted; but owing to carelessness or indifference, the public remain for years without a knowledge of them. Of such is the following:

Take of common vinegar any quantity; mix a sufficient quantity of powdered chalk, or common whiting, with it, to destroy the acidity. Then let the white matter subside, and pour off the insipid, supernatant liquor; afterwards let the white powder be dried, either in the open air, or by a fire. When it is dry, pour upon it sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol), as long as white acid fumes continue to ascend. Stone vessels are the properest to be used on this occasion, as the acid will not act upon them. This product is the *Acetic Acid*, known in the shops by the name of *Aromatic Vinegar*. The simplicity and cheapness of this process points it out as a very useful and commodious one for purifying prisons, hospital-ships, and houses, where contagion is presumed or suspected, the white acid fumes diffusing themselves quickly around.

If any one were desirous of obtaining the acid in a liquid state, the apparatus of *Nooth* presents a convenience for the purpose. It must of course be collected in water.

Your's, &c.

JAMES JENNINGS.

Huntspill, Sept. 23, 1809.

P.S. In my letter of September, on Sperma Ceti, page 167, please to make the following correction—Instead of "You are to put them in a *bottle*, containing one-third water," read, "You are to put them in a *furnace*, &c."

To

* Do not lay the drawing, while *wet*, on any coloured wood, such as mahogany, &c. which will stain the paper in streaks.

† Should milk be scarce, you may mix a little (in the proportions above-mentioned,) in a tea-cup, and venture to run the drawing *lightly* over with a camel-hair pencil, the water having already taken off the superfluous lead, and, in some degree, fixed the other; but be *particularly light* with the pencil, never touching the drawing twice in the same place.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN looking into your Magazine, Vol. XXVII. May 1, 1809, page 378, I observe, that Dr. William Richardson has called the attention of the public, by mentioning the Fiorin Grass. As the name Fiorin appeared strange to me, and knowing that Linnæus had no such name in his Genera Plantarum, I tried to find it in Lee's Genera rejected, and found it not there; I examined Berkenhout's two volumes on Botany, but found it was not there; I examined Hull's Flora, found no such name there; I went to Lightfoot's Erse names, but no such name there; if you know the English name, or which would be better, the generic and specific name, or both, it might be of some use to the public, unless Dr. Richardson wishes to have the orders sent him for seed or plants of the Fiorin Grass. I cannot conceive what is his reason for writing in an unknown tongue, for I have met none that know it by that name; but if the proper name was known, perhaps Lightfoot may have seen it in his tour through Scotland, which does him much credit; but, indeed, it might escape his notice, as the Cochlearia Armorica did, which he says, in his Appendix, page 1136, is mentioned as a native of Scotland, by Sibbald, but the place not named, nor have we heard it has been found in a wild state since; I found it growing in great plenty above Hutton Bay, parish of Orphir, Orkney, and have heard of no Botanist taking notice of it before. You may, if you think it worth while, communicate to the public, that the Lotus Horniculatus (Bird-foot Trefoil) is an excellent food for cattle, and a hardy plant, growing on both high and low situations, and on almost every soil, and would turn out to good account, if cultivated, and the seed is easily got.

And as Hemp and Flax (Lint) is now very high-priced, if the public would turn their attention to the Urtica Diocia (common nettle), an excellent hemp might be obtained from it, by cutting it just before the seed is ripe, and steeping it in water, as they do hemp or flax, and manufacturing it the same way: the root of the plant is esteemed to be diuretic, and the roots boiled with alum will dye yarn a yellow colour. It is likewise used by making a strong decoction of the young plant, and salt put to it, and bottled up, which will coagulate milk, and make it very agreeable; by which means that plant, which is an obnoxious weed, might be turned to good account.

I somewhere read of yarn and cloth being made from bean-halm, but I never tried it; but the nettles I have. If this is worth the publishing in your useful Magazine, you will much oblige,

Dumbarton, Your's, &c.

Sept. 22, 1809. R. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the* MINERALOGY *of the* SOUTH-WEST PART *of* STAFFORDSHIRE, *Abridged by* JAMES KIER, ESQ. F.R.S.

(Concluded from page 387 *of this volume.)*

Of Rowley Hills.

THESE mountains, twelve in number,* extend from Dudley in a south-east direction, to the parish of Hale's Owen, where they terminate. They consist, as far as can be seen, of a peculiar dark bluish gray stone, called *Rowley Rag*, and of a reddish yellow, and sometimes bluish coarse clay, called *Roach*, without any sensible admixture of sand, lime-stone, or other earth. The stone, or rag, when dug for mending roads, and some time exposed to air and moisture, decomposes into a reddish powder, and in the hills and fields at the bottom of the hills, under the turf and soil, are to be found great quantities of pieces of rag, buried in this coarse roachy clay, which pieces are more or less decomposed, according to their thickness, or the time they have lain; some a quarter of an inch into their substance, and some thin pieces so completely destroyed, that it can be barely seen that they have been rag. It appears to me, that this coarse clay, which abounds in such quantities in the hills and adjoining plains, is nothing but decomposed ragstone. The stone, from its analysis, and external properties, is of the kind called *Basaltes*, or *Trapp*. It is of large masses in the mountains, of a quadrilateral form, with perpendicular and horizontal joints, or cracks, standing on their edges, and generally inclined from south-west to north-east, as I have been informed. This position, and these joints, give the resemblance of a ladder, whence this kind of stone has received the name of

* Their names beginning with those nearest Dudley, are Corney, Tansley, Base, Cooke's Rough, Ash, or Coxe's Rough, Turner's Pearl, Hailstone, Truimins, Rowley, and Whitworth.

Trapp,

Trapp, which, in the Swedish language, signifies a ladder. In these basaltic masses, balls of the same matter, composed of concentric coats, are frequently found.

The rag-stone has been accurately analyzed by Dr. Withering, who found that one thousand parts of it contained four hundred and seventy-five parts of siliceous earth, three hundred and twenty-five argillaceous earth, and two hundred calx of iron. But this iron seems to me to be in a small degree of calcination; from the dark blue colour of the stone, from the rusty colour it assumes on being exposed to a further state of calcination by air and water, and from the magnetic property of the mountains, which, as Dr. Plot observed, turned the needle 6° from its proper direction. This magnetic property has been since observed in several basaltic mountains, particularly in the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland; and very remarkably in a basaltic columnar mountain, called *Compass Hill*, in the island *Cannay*, one of the Hebrides, described by George Dempster, esq. in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, vol. i.

Of the Fractures and Dislocations, called Faults of the Coal, and accompanying Strata; with some Conclusions and Conjectures respecting the Formation of Coal, Lime-stone, and Basaltic-Hills.

I have, in the beginning, represented the coal, and accompanying strata, as rising up to the lime-stone hills, and to Wednesbury, and Netherton-hills, (which I think are probably lime-stone at their foundation,) and in general, towards the extremity of the coal country, where they crop out to day, and are lost. But this is to be understood as a general consideration of the position of the coal and strata through the country, referable to many great and local irregularities, to sudden risings and fallings of the respective strata, which are sometimes of a greater extent, by which the stratum of coal is broken, or its direction altered in various ways. These irregularities occasion much difficulty and disappointment to the working of mines, especially when the fracture is considerable, and the fall of coal, or the stratum, is great, that it cannot be worked upon the level of the engine-pit, and consequently the water cannot be drained by the means prepared for it.

The fractures, or fissures, are of various lengths, from a few yards to one or more miles; and the *Fall*, or *Trapping Down* (as it is sometimes called), of the coal and other contiguous strata, on one side of the fracture, below the corresponding strata on the other side, is from a few inches to sixty, eighty, or one hundred yards. When there is no intervening matter between the two faces of the fracture, it is called a *Slip*, and these faces, which have the same corresponding obliquity of direction, show a smoothness and polish which they seem to have acquired, by the force with which they have been rubbed against each other. To these surfaces, the colliers give the name of *Glass Faces*. But when the fracture and fall are considerable, there is generally an interval, or space between the two corresponding faces; which space is filled up with some argillaceous matter, or more frequently with roach, which is called a *fault*.* This fault has the same oblique direction as the faces of the fracture, and extends through the strata to unknown depths. The coal which has been thus interrupted, and which has fallen to its former level, generally proceeds in the same, or nearly the same, inclination; that is, it continues to rise, or dip nearly to the same point of the compass, as it did on the other side of the fault, though not always with the same rapidity. There are, however, exceptions to this rule. At least, there is one very remarkable instance of a great fault near *Bilstone*, where the inclination or dip of the coal is quite reversed by the fault. The rock which composes the fault of this country, is white, and consists of argillaceous and siliceous earths; but in some other countries, the fissures, not only of coal, but also of other strata, are filled up with basaltes, or whin-stone, and are called *Whin-Dykes* in the northern parts of this island.—See a curious account of the Whin-dykes, which intersect the strata in some parts of Scotland, by Mr. Mills, Phil. Trans. 1790.

Various opinions have been formed respecting the formation of coals. Some

* The word *fault*, in this sense, seems to be derived from *faille*, which has the same signification in the country of Liege, whence, it is probable, we derived the art of working coal-mines, as those of Liege are the most ancient in Europe. *Faille*, evidently comes from *faillir*, to fail, because at these faults, the coal fails, or is interrupted. Hence, probably, the expression, "to be at a fault," when we can proceed no farther with any kind of work.

consider

consider it as an argillaceous schistus, impregnated with bitumen; which indeed, may be the case with some species; which, however, ought rather to be called *bituminous schistus*, than coal; in the best kinds of which, there is too little argillaceous matter, to consider it as an essential part of its composition. The most generally received opinion is, that vegetable matter is converted into coal; but we know no similar fact or experiment, from the analogy of which we can infer the possibility of such conversion. I believe, indeed, that in all or most coals the vestiges of vegetable fibres, like the charcoal of burnt leaves, are to be seen; not however forming the whole substance of the coal, but interspersed as thin laminæ, between the thicker and more shining bituminous layers of the coal. We know also, that in all coal mines, the superincumbent strata of clunch and rock contain abundance of vegetable impressions, chiefly of reeds and broad leaves, like the stems and foliage of aquatic plants. The substance or body of the reed is sometimes rock, and sometimes iron ore; and its surface only is covered with a thin coat of coal, as if the rocky, or ferruginous matter, which filled up the space which had been occupied by the decayed vegetable, had, by the contraction of drying, left an interval, which was afterwards filled up by a bitumen, whether that bitumen came in a liquid form, or in the state of a distilled and condensed vapour, or whether it was the remaining oil and resin of the plant, hardened by age; that is, according to late experiments, by absorption of air. But in the coal mine, we do not find any forms of plants, or any vegetable trace, but those resemblances which I have mentioned to the formation of the fibres of charcoal, which cross each other in all directions; and by their want of gloss, are distinguished from the more bituminous parts of the coal. These fibres are, however, not in quality real charcoal; but true fossil coal. How much then these vegetable matters, which originally formed the bed, which is now the coal, have contributed to the formation of this substance, is a question very difficult to determine; whether, by some operation unknown to our chemistry, they have been compressed into a substance apparently so different from them, or whether they have done little but furnish, by their decay, spaces into which the bitumen might be collected and deposited that might have been raised or distilled from inferior beds of vegetable or animal matter, by subterranean heat; or which might have been ejected from the bowels of the earth, in a fluid state, and insinuated itself into these spaces formed by decayed vegetables; as the same fluid bitumen has been seen by late observers to be thrown out of Vesuvius. Some kinds of coal are entirely free from vegetable vestiges, and are an uniform compact bitumen. Such is that which is to be found in the cavities of calcareous rocks. According then to this opinion, which seems to me to be the most probable, the vegetables have done little more towards the formation of coal, than to furnish a more convenient space for the insinuation of this ejected, or distilled bitumen, than the more solid strata.

But in whatever manner coal may have been formed, an important inference may be drawn from the uniformity of the several beds composing the ten-yard coal, in respect to their qualities, thickness, and relative position, over an extent of many square miles; viz. that the coal has been formed all over the country at the same time, and likewise upon level ground; for, what but the greatest regularity of surface could have given such uniformity to the disposition of the vegetable matter, which either formed the coal, or gave occasion and place for its formation. But a level surface of great extent must be accompanied with a marsh, from the want of defluxion to the waters; and from the great abundance of the impressions of the stems and leaves of aquatic plants, it may be inferred, that such had actually been the state of the surface of the ground, when these beds were formed in which the coal afterwards existed. The formation of coal, must therefore be referred to a very remote period, even in the history of the earth, as it must have preceded the existence of mountains, and of those inequalities of surface, which are essential to the life of all but aquatic animals and vegetables. The shells of marine animals seem to have furnished the substance of those immense beds of lime-stone, which enveloped those strata, which were increased by the gradual accumulation of those animal exuviæ at the surface of the sea.

Another important inference, which perfectly coincides with the former, may be drawn from the abrupt termination, or cropping out, of the coal, along the

lime-stone hills, and from its existence on both sides, (though not on the hills themselves,) of equal thickness, and similar in the disposition and quality of the different beds; namely, that the coal had once been continued across the space now occupied by these hills, and consequently, that the formation of these hills was posterior to the formation of the coal. It appears also, from the rearing of the beds of lime-stone, and their broken and irregular position, that their present form and state could not have been the effect of any gradual operation of nature, but of some sudden and violent effort, or earthquake. Neither could this elevation and rupture of the inferior strata, be effected without the elevation and rupture of the superior strata; among which is the coal, which accordingly does now appear to be still more disturbed, and broken into minuter fragments, in proportion as it is of less solid texture than the stone. That part of the coal more particularly, which immediately lay upon the ridge of the elevated country, that is, where the hills now appear, would be most shattered, and being, by its elevation, most exposed to the action of winds and floods, would, in time, be worn and washed away, and leave nothing but the harder rock, which now remains.

When the elastic vapour and air, that were the immediate cause of the earthquakes, and elevation of the strata, began to lose their force, either by escape at the fractured tops, or by condensation from cold, the weight of the incumbent strata would incline them to subside; and this subsidence being resisted more in some places, and in others less, by the greater or less cohesion and support, would occasion still greater irregularities in the fractures; and to this cause, no less than to the elevation, I am inclined to impute those frequent and extensive fissures, and sudden depressions of the coal, which I have described as being known under the name of *faults*, *falls*, and *slips*.

In consequence of the unequal elevation, and subsidence, of the coal, many irregular vacuities must have been left, which afterwards have been filled up with argillaceous and rocky matters, that have been washed into them, and become more or less consolidated. And accordingly, these matters do now appear in the forms which they received from the vacuities, corresponding with the irregularities of their surface, to the disjointed bottom of the coal, and forming, in some places, rocky ridges, which seem to rise up into the coal, the thickness of which is there diminished; or to spread itself horizontally between the beds of coal, which are accordingly in those places separated to a greater or less distance. The colliers generally express themselves, as if the disposition and thickness of the coal, had been regulated by the rocky bottom; but, in my opinion, the reverse of this notion is the truth.

The most singular and extensive vacuity in the coal of this country, now filled up with clay and argillaceous rock, is that occasioned by the separation of the two upper beds of the main-coal, which I have already mentioned under the name of the *flying-reed*, and which begin to part from the lower beds of the coal at Blomfield colliery, from whence they continue to diverge for several miles, until they crop out at the surface, and are lost at Bilstone. The separation of strata, originally contiguous, and the subsequent interposition of adventitious matter, is a very curious fact in the history of the earth. A remarkable instance of this kind is observed in many parts of the peak of Derbyshire; where extensive beds of toad-stone are inserted between strata of lime-stone, the corresponding fissures, and metallic veins, of which, (not being continued through the interposed toad-stone,) demonstrate the original contiguity of those strata. Mr. Mitchel ascribes the great extent of earthquakes, to the great facility with which the elastic fluid forces its passage between the horizontal strata, which, however, it must break through by degrees, before it can discharge itself.

I have already mentioned, that the coal does not crop out in its approach to the Rowley hills, as it does to the Dudley lime-stone hills; and consequently, that it continues its course, some way at least, under them, on both sides, if it does not pass uninterruptedly, from one side to the other, as the colliers generally believe, but which cannot be ascertained on account of the mass of earth and basaltic-stone, which form these hills. The formation of these basaltic hills is much more difficult to explain than that of the lime-stone hills; for we know that the latter are part of strata, that extend themselves horizontally over a great tract of country; but which, in some particular places, are elevated from their inferior situation, by some violent convulsion, of which we see manifest indication, both in their own dislocated

state, and in that of the superincumbent strata. But, with regard to the stone of which Rowley hills consist, we do not know of any such inferior stratum, by the elevation of which these hills could have been formed. We are certain, that no such stratum does exist between the surface of the ground, and the lime-stone; for we have, by sections of the earth, discovered what these strata are; and besides, if the Rowley-stone were a stratum originally above the lime-stone, and which had been afterwards elevated, as the lime-stone is elevated in the Dudley hills, we should, on the supposition, see all along the lime-stone hills this basalt, or Rowley-rag, as it is called, cropping out, as we now see the coal, which is certainly no where the case. If, on the other hand, the rag were a solid stratum, originally lying below the lime-stone, which had afterwards been by earthquakes broken, and raised into the form of these Rowley hills, we should now see all along the sides of these hills, not only the lime-stone, but also the coal, and other superior strata, cropping out; not the smallest vestige of which appears. It may be imagined, that these basaltic mountains are alluvial, that is formed by deposition of matter, washed down from higher mountains, which have been thus consumed; for certainly no such now appear. But, besides the improbability of these higher mountains being washed away entirely, while the lower ones remain, there is an argument which appears to me satisfactory, that these hills are not alluvial; for, if the matter of which they consist, had been so much exposed to air and water, as they must have been on that supposition, it would now appear in the coloured, decomposed, and discoloured, state, which it so readily acquires on such exposure. If it be pretended that basaltic hills are of the kind that mineralogists have thought proper to call primitive, that is anterior to all other formation, or change, on the surface of the earth, this pretension will be defeated by the consideration, that the coal lies under these, and, in a great number of instances, other basaltic rocks; and consequently, that their formation is posterior to that of coal, which, containing so many vegetable impressions, cannot be considered as primitive. But, if these basaltic hills cannot have been formed by the elevation of the stratum, above or below the lime-stone, nor by alluvion, nor be primitive, I do not believe that they can be supported by any analogy, excepting that by means of making perforations through the bowels of the earth, or through a chasm in its surface, the action of fire or of water caused the smaller particles of earth afterwards to be mixed, and that these have been consolidated, either by cooling, or by gradual evaporation of the moisture, from the basaltic fluid matter, which might exist between the surface of the ground, and the lime-stone. It is evident, that it must have come from under this stratum, which it could not do without producing an elevation, and rupture of the lime-stone; that is to say, unless the elevation and rupture of the lime-stone, which constitutes the range of the Dudley hills, be continued nearly in the same direction, though with less elevation, under the basaltic hills. Impressed with this opinion, of the probability of the continuation of the lime-stone elevation under the Rowley hills, and of the subsequent formation of these hills by ejection of fluid basaltic matter, I made enquiry respecting such facts and appearances, as might furnish indications tending to confirm, or refute, this theory. The result appeared in favour of it.

1. The lime-stone and basaltic mountains are so nearly in the same line, that, as I have already remarked, they might be considered as the same range, if their aspect and quality did not differ. Dudley stands on two ranges, or rather on the slope of the Castle-hill, which is the southernmost extremity of the lime-stone-hills. Between Dudley, and Cawney-hill, which is the nearest of the basaltic ranges, there is a neck, or ridge of land, sloping to the east and west, on both sides of which, but not on the ridge itself, coal has been found. In this respect then, this ridge, although the lime-stone does not break out on the surface, corresponds with the lime-stone range, of which there seems to be a probability that it is a continuation.

2. In digging a subterraneous tunnel on the south-west side of the Rowley hills, to form a part of the Netherton canal, some lime-stone and marine vestiges were found.

3. The coal at Oldbury, which is not far from the foot of the Rowley hills, runs towards those hills, as it generally does towards the lime-stone hills, and not towards Dudley hills; these last being at a much greater distance.

4. Near the southern extremity of the Rowley hills, in a valley between Oldbury and Hales Owen, that is in a line of continuation of the Rowley and Dudley hills,

hills, is a lime-stone quarry, which was opened some years ago, but discontinued, because the lime was not of the best quality; but it was certainly lime-stone, and used as such.

These facts give the strongest indication, that the lime-stone elevation and fracture are continued under the Rowley hills; and that they might give an issue to any fluid matter that might be ejected.

The formation of basaltic rocks, has lately been the subject of a controversy, which has been agitated with great zeal by mineralogists; some of whom consider them as lava thrown out of volcanos; and others, the produce of watery deposition: and the advocates for these two different opinions have been distinguished by the name of *Volcanists*, and *Neptunists*. The celebrated Bergman ascribes the basaltic matter to ejection from volcanos; but he does not consider the matter as a lava, melted by fire, but a mass of earthy particles, softened and diluted with water, which afterwards has become dry and consolidated. This controversy seems to have derived additional importance and interest, from the striking property which this basaltic stone possesses, of assuming sometimes a columnar, and frequently also, an articulated form, which it exhibits to the admiration of mankind, in those magnificent and stupendous structures, the Giant's Causeway in Ireland; the island Staffa; the extinct volcanos of Auvergne; and in many other parts of the earth: and which have been lately traced in Vesuvius, and Ætna. The subject is too large, and the controversy too intricate, for this place. I have elsewhere shown the analogy which subsists between the columnar and spherical basaltic stones, and the artificial crystallizations which I had observed in glass; and thence inferred the possibility of the formation of the former by fusion, and very gradual cooling: but I now confine my attention to the local appearances, and to deductions from them. I must not venture into the extensive field of comparison, and illustration, which the mineralogy of other countries would afford; and which would show, that the same analogy and relation that subsist here between coal, lime-stone, and basaltes, extend very generally, though with considerable variation of circumstances. I will only add one further observation on the basaltes of this country, which is likewise generally applicable, viz. that the spontaneous decomposition, or gradual destruction, of this stone, is no less worthy of attention, than its formation. For basaltes, like lava, and other stones of a similar composition, is remarkably subject to be decomposed by the action of water and air, and to fall into a powder, or coarse clay, called *Roach*, consisting, like stone itself, of argillaceous, siliceous, and ferruginous, particles. These particles, by further exposure and decomposition, and by different mechanical, and chemical action, may have been separated and converted into the various clays, more or less pure, rocks, clunch, and iron-stone, with which this country abounds. When we see the alteration on the surface of this stone, which the exposure of a few weeks produces, we cannot doubt, that the continued effects of many succeeding ages, must have been very great; and that much of the circumjacent ground must have been derived from this source; while the different beds of coal seem to show the successive periods of vegetation, and alluvion.

Such are the conclusions and conjectures which have been suggested, by observing and reflecting on the existing facts, and appearances, of this country. If I should have too much indulged my imagination, I shall only have fallen into the same error which has misled all others, who have before me treated on the theory of the earth; and which it is more difficult to avoid, as the circumstances of the early ages of the world, when the great changes happened, must have been very different from those now exhibited to our observation; which is therefore insufficient to enable us, with strictness of reasoning, to investigate Nature in her primitive and grand operations. Nevertheless, I may apologize for the attempt, in the words of the great Leibnitz, on a similar occasion: *Magnarum rerum etiam tenuis notitia in pretio habetur.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

REPEAL *of 8th* ELIZ. *c.* iv. *by which* PRIVATELY STEALING *from the* PERSON, *was* FELONY, *without benefit of* CLERGY.

THE Act concerning which your correspondent enquires, passed last year. It is so concise, that an abstract can but little abridge it. This is observable also of the two bankrupt acts introduced by the same learned, and truly honourable member.

It is 48th G. III. c. 129. June 30, 1808.

An act to repeal so much of an act, passed in the eighth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, intituled, "An Act to take

take away the Benefit of Clergy from certain Offenders for Felony, as takes away the Benefit of Clergy, from Persons stealing Privily from the Person of another; and for more effectually preventing the Crime of Larceny from the Person."

It recites, that the act of the 8th of Eliz. had provided, that the offence of stealing privily from the person, without their knowledge, should be felony without clergy; and as such, liable to the punishment of death: and that the act has not been found effectual, for prevention of the crimes therein mentioned, and that therefore it is expedient, that so much as is above recited, should be repealed.

And farther relates, that it might tend more effectually to prevent the crime of larceny from the person, not being robbery, if it were more severely punishable than simple larceny.

And it then enacts, that so much of the act of Eliz. as above, be repealed.

And in the second sect. it farther enacts, that stealing from the person, whether privily, or not, without such force as to constitute robbery, shall be punishable in the person actually committing it, and in those present, aiding, and abetting, by transportation for seven years, or for life, at the discretion of the judge, or court, before whom the conviction takes place, or imprisonment in the common goal, house of correction, or penitentiary house, for not more than three years.

I would observe, that, although capital felonies without clergy continue to be still added to our acts of parliament, it is a great satisfaction, this great and very frequent source of capital convictions is removed. And that, as the commencement has been so judiciously and successfully made, a correspondent progress may be reasonably hoped. It is also a satisfaction to observe, that in some late acts, offences which would formerly have been made felonies without clergy, have been made punishable as misdemeanors.

I recollect, however, but four instances, in which, during this reign, offences, before punishable with death, have been made punishable as misdemeanors, or as clergyable felonies. The one is deer-stealing, under certain circumstances that do not come within the black act, so as to be capital by that; the other, the concealment of the birth of an illegitimate child, by the mother; the third, the imputed crime of witchcraft; and the fourth, that of stealing privily from the person.

The preamble of the act which, in 1565, subjected this offence to death, is curious. It recites the frequent commission of it at sermons, and at times of service and common prayers, in churches and chapels, and in the palace and presence of the prince, as well as in courts of justice, and fairs and markets (in which latter places it is not now unfrequent) and at the time of execution for murther, or other criminal charge (at which also it is still, and perhaps, encreasingly frequent), and that they proceed in thus privily and feloniously taking the goods of good and honest subjects from their persons, under the cloak of honesty in their apparel, countenance, and outward behaviour, without regard to time, place, or person, or fear of God, law, or punishment, to the utter undoing and impoverishing of many.

Property is now so differently circumstanced, that this latter consequence, it is needless to observe, very rarely now results from this crime. Beccaria on Crimes and Punishments, is the principal writer on this interesting subject. And since the revolution in America, the Chief Justice Bradford, I think, of New York. It had also drawn the attention of the benevolent Jonas Hanway.

Horse Chesnuts.—Besides the uses mentioned of this most beautiful tree, which, with the elegant tamarisk, we owe to Bishop Grindal, in consequence of his exile in the reign of Mary, and his return in that of Elizabeth, might be added its fitness for making candles, with some addition of oil. And its serviceableness for stakes to trees, and other rough work.

Preservation of Pencil Drawings.—Washing lightly with milk, I have known employed for that purpose; but I doubt whether the richness and delicacy of touch, may not suffer from it.

P.S. There seems to be no doubt, but that the punishment of death might with safety and benefit be abrogated in all cases, except those which the law of nature, and the Mosaic law (I do not mean however applying the latter in some instances peculiar to the Jewish polity) have regarded as of the first atrocity, and the most incompatible with the personal safety of society. And these, I believe, would not amount to six.

Troston, Your's, &c.
Sept. 3, 1809. CAPEL LOFFT.

ERRATA.—In my letter on Reform, page 157,

157, the words, "I do, however, acknowledge, that I think with Major Cartwright, that" appear to have slipt out of their place; they should be at the head of the following paragraph, p. 158, "Person," not "property." And in p. 158, l. 12 from bottom, for "5th plan," read "5th Article."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed in a late number of your interesting miscellany, a letter from Dr. Lettsom, mentioning a method of taking off impressions of leaves, plants, &c. I beg leave to mention to you a way which, though not so expeditious as that mentioned by Dr. L. is, I think, more accurate in taking off the most minute veins and fibres.

The method I allude to is this:—Take half a sheet of fine wove paper, and oil it well with sweet oil: after it has stood a minute or two, to let it soak through, rub off the superfluous oil with a piece of paper, and let it hang in the air to dry: after the oil is pretty well dried in, take a lighted candle, or lamp, and move the paper slowly over it, in a horizontal direction, so as to touch the flame, till it is perfectly black. When you wish to take off impressions of plants, lay your plant carefully on the oiled paper, and lay a piece of clean paper over it, and rub it with your finger, equally in all parts, for about half a minute: then take up your plant, and be careful not to disturb the order of the leaves, and place it on the book, or paper, on which you wish to have the impression: then cover it with a piece of blotting-paper, and rub it with your finger for a short time, and you will have an impression superior to the finest engraving. The same piece of black paper, will serve to take off a great number of impressions; so that when you have once gone through the process of blacking it, you may make an impression in a very short time.

The principal excellence of this method is, that the paper receives the impression of the most minute veins and hairs; so that you may take the general character of most flowers, much superior to any engraving. The impressions may afterwards be colored according to nature.

Your's, &c.

Hull, Sept. 23, 1809. W. H. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE now been employed five years in writing a poem, called the *Deluge*, having taken that grand overthrow of Nature for the basis of a poetical story, which, perhaps, in five years more, will be presented to the public. To give reasons for the boldness of the attempt is not now my intention. Every man thinks himself capable of doing something; the public alone can judge, whether he is able to do any thing as it ought to be done. During the progress of my work, I have occasionally noticed in new publications incidents and ideas, bearing a nearly parallel direction to those I have introduced; and by Mr. Cumberland's sketch of *Armageddon*, I perceive there are, and will be many, coincidences, both of scene and thought, between Mr. Townsend's work and mine. That I may not be charged with drawing succour from more sources than I really have, (as Mr. T.'s work will, in all probability, appear before my own,) I have ventured to send to your publication an outline of the poem, of which not a page is quite finished, though the matter, as far as the sixth book, is formed. I shall just add an extract, in which there appears a great similarity to the one from Mr. Townsend, given in the Review, and observe, that we both seem to have drawn copiously from Milton.

Your's, &c. J. B.

BOOK 1st.

Introduction.—Rising of the last day; local description; Noah's reflections on the finished ark; the Archangel Uriel and another angel descend in a celestial car; Uriel's speech and instruction to the family of Noah—leads them to the ark—directs the other angel, by the sound of a trumpet, to collect from all regions, in pairs and sevens, the inhabitants of air, and the beasts; description thereof; entry into the ark; Uriel shutting the door—puts on it the burning seal of God; the angels ascend, wrapt in intolerable brightness; having gained the middle region, Uriel assembles round him the spirits who have charge over the powers and operations of this globe; their appearance; Uriel describing to them the irreclaimable condition of man; relates the high decree; commands them to resign their different trusts, to loose the elements of earth, to break open the den of the central sea, release the internal fires, &c. then to ascend to their native heaven; hallelujahs; Uriel rises to the second heaven; the others disperse to their several charges.

BOOK 2d.

Description of the gathering storms in all parts of the world; trembling of the earth; terrors of mankind in the different hemispheres; various descriptions of characters, and scenes of horror; Satan, seeing the departure of the celestials, is apprehensive of some great convulsion, and gathers his demons in the

the darkened hemisphere, addressing them with exultation, and a display of his own cunning; they fly off to their pristine hell. The ark, secure in ambient fire, stands unshaken in the clash of elements; invocation of Truth—(Commencement of the episode) Noah, in the third person, begins to explain to his children the reason of God's destroying mankind, commencing with Abel's death, and the expulsion of Cain, who, after founding a colony in the distant country, commits suicide, leaving his sons in a state of idolatry; their arts, inventions, &c.; various views and descriptions of primitive society.

Book 3rd.

Address to the dawn; increase of the flood; its effects upon animate and inanimate nature; mingled storms of fire, hail, and rain; view of the internal changes of the globe, made by the flood, at this day evident in fossils, &c.; retreat of the living to the mountains; the deluge reaches the mountains' tops; death of all flesh; bursting of a volcanic mountain; total subjugation of all things by the victorious waters. (Episode continued)—Noah relates how the children of Seth (called sons of God) continued to adore the true God under Adam; their laws, employments, amusements; Adam's annual sacrifice and festival; letters taught to Enoch; death of Adam; extension of the sons of God; mix with the children of men, of whom are the giants; idolaters threaten the death of Enoch, who is caught up by angels to heaven; temple of Zaham, an allegory.

Book 4th.

Total darkness surrounded the waters, which rolled on the earth forty days; Satan, from the throne of hell, sends a messenger to this creation, to observe the situation and appearance of the world; his journey through hell's territory, and the regions of night; first entrance into the planetary system; passes the constellations; view of the earth; description thereof to Satan on his return; meanwhile, Uriel assembles five angels in the lowest heaven; description of that heaven; after relating the Almighty's will, that earth shall not utterly perish, he sends Urim and Zinghiel down to the internal part of the globe to stop the fountains of the great deep; their voyage through the circumambient flood; Zinghiel's speech; closing of the deep; alteration of the shape of the earth; formation of continents, lakes, &c.; their conversation; travel through the globe; relight all the internal fires; physiological description; Iri stops the firmamental sluices; binds up the snow, hail, &c.; Zetiel commands the winds to their receptacles, and opens upon the earth a hot thirsty blast; the sinking of the waters; the angels ascend to a heavenly festival.

Book 5th.

The sons of men make war upon the sons of God, calling in, as auxiliaries, the giants, whose chief, Gorkan, king of Anak, assembles his forces; the angel of night warns Methuselah, who sends for assistance to the different tribes; their numbers and names; Methuselah's address; their reply; sacrifice; token of fire from heaven; election of Methuselah as chief; his speech, camp, council; army described; arms, horses, approach of the enemy, appearance of the giants, elephants, stores, &c.; order of battle; defeat of the footmen; success of the chariots; actions of Noah (then a young man), and Joktan his friend; general battle; acts of Gorkan; death of Gezoranek the prowess of Tinal and Achor, two giants; Noah's attack on Tinal; Tinal slain by a shower of arrows; in falling, he buries Noah and others beneath his shield; the sons of God pursue the retiring rebel forces; are recalled by Methuselah; the army refreshed, and a watch appointed.

Book 6th.

Night.—Noah and his friend Joktan extricate themselves from under the giant's shield; reconnoitre the enemy's camp; view thereof at night; taken prisoners; grand council of the Anakims; idolatrous rites; Gorkan, Migdol, Gisgah, and others, debate respecting the battle; breaking up of the council; feasts and orgies; their quarrels. Morning.—Both armies prepare for battle; Methuselah's instructions to his leaders; onset; godly are repulsed; acts of Methuselah; they rally; general battle; ambuscade; rout of the giant and elephantine force; collecting the wounded; godly sacrifice; victorious hymn and song of the surviving; lamentation of young Joktan and Noah.

Book 7th.

Ominous appearance; the Anakims superstitiously terrified; withdraw their forces; march described; court of Gorkan; allurements of Mezirima, daughter of Ormal; seduction of Joktan; Noah's fidelity; war with the Azgads; worship and offering to the idol; Noah's imprisonment; his temptations, and condemnation; his vision; released by the angel Raphael; return to his friends; meeting of Noah and Hara; their marriage, &c.

Book 8th.

The subsiding of the waters; description of the formation of the upper strata of the earth; resting of the ark on Mount Ararat; the dove sent out; appearance of the globe; Uriel, in the lowest heaven, assembles the tutelary angels of the earth; informs them of Satan's intention to revisit the globe; instructions thereon; are sent out to cause vegetation, and prepare the earth with food, &c. for man and beast; their operations described.

Book 9th.

Address; (Continuation of the Episode), After a series of years, idolatry having spread amongst the sons of God, the children of men again make war upon them, in another part of their territory; embassy to Methuselah to request assistance, and that he would take the command of the holy tribes. Noah sent with

with an army in his stead; destruction of the altar of the Lord; battle; meeting of Noah and Joktan; death of Joktan; defeat of the holy tribes; the angel Raphael forbids Noah to renew the battle, as the Lord had forsaken them; takes him up above the earth to meet Uriel, who shows him all the nations of the world, and their wickedness; tells him of the Almighty's intention to destroy mankind by a flood of waters; orders him to preach repentance; instructs how to build the ark; (conclusion of the Episode.)

Book 10th, and last.

Satan prepares his legions to renew their attacks upon men; his rejoicing at the number of his victims, and success of his arts; his instructions to the demons, (taking a view of the modes of infernal influence); nature in her new robes; the second dove sent out; preparations for leaving the ark; the angel Uriel descends with ten thousand angelic spirits in his train; removes the Almighty seal from the door of the ark; leads out Noah, &c. and delivers to him the covenant of God.

" Angels and cherubim, companions bright,
Sons of Omnipotence, whose high commands
To saints are ever joyous embassies,
'Tis past the lips supreme, it is gone forth,
That earth ———
Ye that delight in fire, air, earth, or sea,
Hie to your separate powers; loose all the winds;
From chains set free th' outrageous fires; unbar
The portals of the liquid firmament;
Speak to the bellowing, indignant deep,
To burst his ancient adamantine shell,
And strength with strength o'erwhelm, &c."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOT observing in your last any reply to your correspondent, page 178, respecting a method of setting pencil drawings, I can inform him, that a mixture of milk and water, in about equal parts, poured gently (not washed on with a brush, as it would smear) will answer the purpose extremely well.

I know some artists, who throw in many of the principal shades with chalk, or pencil, and colour over it, which has a good effect for some subjects, as the masses of trees, fore-grounds, &c. and is a considerable saving of labour; a solution of any of the gums is then used; those which are the least affected by changes of the atmosphere are best, as isinglass. Care must be taken that it be not too strong, or it will crack, and be liable to retain the dust. Some use the solution of gum for pencil-drawings, instead of the above wash; but unless it be made very weak, it is subject to the latter inconvenience; indeed, milk and water may be used for drawings which are intended to be tinted, but the first wash is apt to work rather greasy.

Chelmsford, Your's, &c.
October 6, 1809. AN AMATEUR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Memoirs of Lord Kames, lately published, among the characters of the celebrated Scotch writers of the last age, a short account is given of the late Lord Hailes (Sir D. Dalrymple), in which the particulars of his literary character, and the merits of his various writings, historical, critical, and theological, are touched with much propriety and discernment, by the very learned author, Lord Wodehouselee. Amidst other particulars, his lordship observes, that "the erudition of Lord Hailes was not of a dry, scholastic nature: he felt the beauties of the composition of the ancients: he entered with taste and discernment into the merits of the Latin poets; and that particular vein of delicate and ingenious thought, which characterizes the Greek epigrammatists; and a few specimens, which he left of his own composition in that style, evince the hand of a master. It would not be easy to produce from the works of any modern Latin poet, a more delicate, tender, and pathetic effusion, or an idyllion of greater classical purity, than the following iambicks, on a domestic calamity of the severest nature:

On the death of his first wife, in childbed of twins.

Vidi gemellos, et superbivi parens,
Fausti decus puerperî;
At mox sub uno flebilis vidi parens
Condi gemellos cespite!
Te, dulcis uxor! ut mihi sol occidit
Radiante dejectus polo!
Obscura vitæ nunc ego per avia,
Heu, solus, ac dubius ferar!"

Now, Sir, although I agree with the very learned biographer of Lord Kames, from whose work I have derived both instruction and pleasure, that these verses are delicate, tender, and pathetic, in a high degree, I have some little doubt of the classical purity of one particular expression. What I mean is, the phrase, *flebilis vidi parens.* The epithet, *flebilis*, appears to me to be here used in a sense, not warranted by any classical authority. The writer evidently meant the word to signify, *disconsolate,* or deeply affected with grief, on account of his losses. But *flebilis* is never, as I believe, used in that sense. It is the quality of *exciting grief,* which is expressed by this verbal adjective, or the quality which renders the thing, or person, the *subject of grief.*

Thus we have in Horace, *Tu semper urges flebilibus modis—Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.*—In Ovid, *Elegia flebilis, Carmen flebile*:—and *Stephanus*, in his *Thesaurus*, explains the word *flebilis*, by *plenum lachrymis, vel dignum quod fleatur*; and cites many examples of its use in that sense, but in no other. It may, no doubt, be alleged, that a person who has suffered such misfortunes as are here alluded to, is *dignus qui fleatur*; but this is plainly not the author's meaning. He intended to express his own deep affliction and sorrow, and not to express that he was the object of affliction and sorrow to others; which last is the only legitimate sense of the word. I would, therefore, with all respect, both for the author of these verses, who is certainly a very elegant poet, and for the judgment of the critic, who justly praises them, suggest an alteration of this epithet, and that the line should run thus:

Et mox sub uno tristis, heu, vidi parens.

If I am wrong in the foregoing criticism, and any of your learned readers shall point out to me a good authority, from an ancient classic, for the use of the word *flebilis*, in the sense in which Lord Hailes has here employed it, I shall be much obliged to them. Your's, &c.

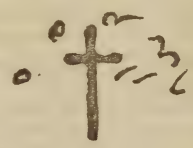
Oxford-street, Nov. 14, 1808. R. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the third volume of Lord Valentia's Travels, lately published, page 420, is an inscription copied from a column in a mosque at Damietta. His lordship informs us, that to him, "*It is quite unintelligible: that it is certainly not entirely in Greek, nor any other characters, but seems Cabalistic.*"

To me it appears to be pure Greek: and the form of the letters to be that which is now commonly used in Greece and Asia Minor, and even in the modern Greek books, printed at Venice and the Ionian islands, as well as in Biblical Greek Manuscripts about the twelfth and succeeding centuries. I have ventured to supply a few letters which appear to me to have been defaced at the end of the first, second, and third lines; though I am not convinced that the final M at the end of the first line, may not have been the initial of the name of the deceased, to whose memory it was erected. Above the inscription is an ornamented cross. I have used the letters employed by our printers.



ΜΝΗΣΘΗΤΙ ΜΟΥ
ΚΕ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑ ΣΟΥ, ΔΙΑ
ΤΟΝ ΣΟΝ ΔΟΥΛΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΑΓΙΟΝ
ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΝ.

i. e. Μνησθητι μου, Κυριε, εν τη βασιλεια σου, δια τον σον δουλον τον Αγιον Γεωργιον.

"Lord! remember me in thy kingdom, for the sake of, (or through the intercession of,) thy servant, St. George."

ΚΕ is a well known abbreviation of ΚΥΡΙΕ, Lord. St. George is the tutelary saint of the Greek Church.

You will readily admit that this epitaph is an application of the speech made by the penitent malefactor, to our Saviour on the Cross.

Μνεησθητι μου Κυριε, οταν ελθης εν τη βασιλεια σου.

"Lord remember me when thou comest in thy kingdom. *Luke* xxiii. 42.

Your's, &c.

Bedford, July 25, 1809. PHILIP HUNT.

T

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE papers have lately very generally stated the great obligations which the country is under to Mr. Spencer Smith, for having shown his patriotism, by introducing the valuable plant which produces the Turkey madder roots: of the importance of this plant, I have long been so well aware, that I must assert my claim to the honour by informing you, that full twenty years ago, I imported seeds, from which numerous plants were produced, and have been circulated in considerable quantities amongst my friends. I still retain plenty of plants for the same purpose, and have in my possession, cotton dyed from roots of my own growing fifteen years ago, of a *much finer colour* than had ever then been produced in Britain. Some later improvements in the process of dying, would probably produce a finer colour *now*, considering the superior quality of the roots. I shall probably take an opportunity of stating at large, the causes which have hitherto retarded its culture with success; they chiefly depend upon the climate, as the roots require to be dried* without fire, which is found to injure the colour, and render it of a similar hue to the Dutch madder, or of a brick-dust tinge, instead of crimson. Your's, &c.

I. L. PHILIPS.

Manchester, Sept. 10, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THROUGH the channel of your well-conducted Magazine, I beg leave to endeavour to bring the scenery of Esthwaite Lake into more general notice than it has hitherto obtained. It will not, I hope, be thought an intrusion by the admirers of the beautiful in nature, as situations of less consequence, are often more minutely described. The most particular place to be mentioned in this description, is Strickland Ease, a very beautiful peninsula, in Esthwaite Lake, a sweet situation, admired by all people of taste, who have seen it, which has long been thought an eligible place for a gentleman's retreat. Though it is usually a peninsula, it frequently forms an island, as the water, when high, overflows the isthmus, and thus totally surrounds it. Indeed it might, at a small expense, be made a complete and perpetual island, by cutting through the isthmus, which is low and narrow. It is situated on the western margin, and about half way up the lake, into which it stretches very far; is of a handsome elliptical form, comprehending upwards of nine and a half acres, and is fringed round with coppice and timber-trees, such as oak, ash, &c. In the middle it rises into a beautiful mount, crowned with cultivation.

The best view of this lovely and interesting spot, may be enjoyed by tourists, on the road from Cantmel to Hawkshead. When at about two miles from the latter place, the lake appears from the road at Easthead Pasture, where they may stop and obtain a good distant view of Strickland Ease, rising majestically from the bosom of the beautiful lake. A very fine near view of it, may be afterwards obtained by passing by it, as it is near the road.

Should the travellers cross Winandermere, at the ferry, and go from thence to Hawkshead, they may also obtain a good view of the peninsula, from the east side of the lake, on the road betwixt Sawrey and Hawkshead, but they ought by no means to omit visiting the stations pointed out before.

The beauties naturally possessed by this lovely spot, may be considerably improved by tasteful buildings, plantations, &c. Prime and pleasant situations for this purpose, are becoming scarce amongst the lakes. This place, on account of the singularity of its beauty, situation, &c. cannot be matched in England. It resembles, more than any other situation in the neighbourhood, Belle Isle, the favourite retreat of J. C. Curwen, esq. for which the sum of thirty thousand pounds has been offered and refused. This peninsula is situated in a very improving neighbourhood, and if built upon, would form an elegant and healthful retirement, being admirably situated for fishing and field sports, as game is plentiful in its vicinity.

The mountain scenery which surrounds this place at a distance, is awfully sublime; but to enjoy it I would recommend a personal survey.

The editor of a periodical work, having published that there are musquitoes in the neighbourhood of this place, the author of this has made enquiries concerning them, and cannot learn any thing certain about them, except that the tenant of this spot, for upwards of seven years past, says, that there are no such

* In the damp month of November.

insects on the farm, of which it forms a part, nor does a person who lives at the farm-house, now know of them about the land. If there are any troublesome species of gnats in the neighbourhood, I should think their numbers might be greatly diminished, or they may be totally eradicated by a better state of drainage and cultivation. I should imagine, that few ladies or gentlemen are so faint-hearted, as to be frightened from visiting this delightful country, on account of such representation.

Your's, &c. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately directed a considerable share of attention to the study of elocution, and duly estimating the value of your Literary Miscellany, I beg permission to adopt it, as the medium of conveying to the students of oratory, a few preliminary observations on the superior branches of the science.

Prior to the system of inflexion, the methods of treating the subject of enunciation, must have been vague and uncertain. The inhabitants of Ireland, the erudite sons of the North, could not readily divest themselves of the repeated succession of circumflexes; nor could the students of the southern part of Great Britain, though justly noticed for the variety of their modulation, make suitable advances in the art, without the advantage of established and invariable rules of inflexion, deduced from some settled principle of nature.

The improvement in the English language, which so rapidly advanced in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, began to decline during the great rebellion, in the year 1642. The prevailing cant of the enthusiasts, at the time of the usurpation, together with the dissolute manners which marked the reign of Charles II. tended much to lessen the value of our language: and when we take into consideration the manifest licentiousness of the writers of this latter period—writers of the first ability, prostituting their splendid talents, to gratify the depraved taste of the people, we shall not feel surprised, that the minds of succeeding ages were contaminated, and the spirit, perhaps, of emulative genius, poisoned in the bud.

The first attempt to model the language to some fixed standard, was made in the latter part of the reign of Queen Anne; but at the death of that illustrious princess, the plan was laid aside.

In this rude, uncultivated state, was the language of Great Britain, when Dr. Johnson began to collect examples and authorities for his Dictionary; in which he defined and determined the proper signification of words, and completely rectified the then prevalent orthography and accentuation. The next step towards the improvement of language, was ably introduced by Mr. Sheridan, in a work entitled, "British Education." To this succeeded a valuable effort, by the same gentleman, to affix a general standard of pronunciation; which, with the uncommon genius and abilities of Dr. Johnson, assisted in paving the way to a more correct knowledge and use of our language. Immediately after this, followed the discovery of inflexion, or that termination, in which all speaking sounds may be resolved. It might be supposed, that a circumstance of such peculiar moment, would have been embraced by the admirers of eloquence with avidity; but for years, it was totally disregarded, and buried, as it were, in oblivion.

As the choice and disposal of words, are the peculiar properties of well-constructed sentences, so an adequate display of sound, to convey their precise meaning to the ear, should occupy a very considerable share of our attention.

Quintilian reports, that the Greek and Latin orators, made no scruple to affirm the efficacy of pronunciation; and, that an oration, of little inherent merit, recommended by the graces of action, carried greater weight, than the best composition, unassisted by its appropriate gesticulation. It is not to be wondered at, then, that directly subsequent to the study of philosophy, elocution, and language, were considered the principal objects of attention, in the education of their youth. But, that the attainment, which genius had acquired, might be imparted to others, it was necessary, that the tones of pronunciation, should be formed on rules, equally investigated by reason and ascertained by observation. This could not possibly be effected without a complete analysis of the human voice; for, as music could not have been reduced to principle, without the precise knowledge of intervals and distances, so elocution may be said to remain destitute of system, without an adequate perception of the union, division, and subdivision, of inflexions. Notwithstanding, however,

however, the apparent ignorance of the ancients, in point of systematical inflexion, Cicero proves the excellence of the auricular organ of the Romans, when he states, that, "in the repetition of a verse, the whole theatre was in an uproar, if there were one syllable too many, or too few, in it. Not that the crowd was at all acquainted with the quantity of poetic feet, nor had any notion of numbers; nor could they tell what it was, which gave them offence; or why, or in what respect, it was a fault". Still no vestige of authority can be traced, from which we may suppose, the ancients had analyzed speaking sounds; indeed, from the indefinite specimen of Cicero on the subject, we may, with propriety, conclude, that the various modifications of the human voice, were entirely unknown to them. The refinements, therefore, which oratory acquired, in those ages, were in consequence of the well-regulated taste which prevailed among the people, and not of information deduced from books and systems.

At a time when variation of tone, as to high and low, in the same period, was supposed to be retrograde to the idea of common maxim, and good taste;—and modulation was placed solely in the diversification of what might be termed a key note, the variety of syllables, or emphasis, whether delivered long or short, swift or slow; little or no advance in enunciation, conversational, or otherwise, as a science, could be expected. Nearly at the close of the last century, the author of a small treatise, dedicated to David Garrick, esq. entitled, "the Art of Delivering written Language," clearly pointed out the absurdity of such a theory, by producing a convincing and philosophical proof of the inflexion of speaking sounds. Although this ingenious writer proceeded no further, the decision was as satisfactory to those concerned in the argumentation, as it has lately been valuable to students in elocution.

The late Mr. Walker, a gentleman, whose assiduity and perseverance cannot be sufficiently admired, not only explained the different modifications of the speaking voice, but also proved, that those modifications were most intimately allied to emphasis; and that in particular instances of pronunciation, the sense was considerably obscured, by adopting contrary modes of inflexion. It has also been ascertained, that certain modifying members of a sentence, require peculiar arrangement of suspension; that the series is necessarily connected with the circumflex; and, that, as in ascending to the tonic, in minor scales of music, a sharp major is requisite to render the key melodious, so, by analogy, in the inverted order, or transpositive construction of language, a suitable choice of inflexion is necessary, that the spirit of the proposition may be echoed to the ear, with just emphasis, and effect.

These positions appear to be so well established, by the examples and authority of the most eminent orators of the day, that illustration, or attempt at proof, is superfluous.

That the most useful, as well as the most polite accomplishment, may be more readily appreciated, and more generally adopted, I shall, in a subsequent essay, submit a concise explanation of the theory of inflexion. For the favor of your insertion, I shall feel obliged.

Kentish Town, Your's, &c.
Nov. 6th, 1809. JAMES WRIGHT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your Magazine, for the present month of November, a paper by Mr. Phillips of Manchester, on the means of preventing the forgery of bank-notes, I could not but feel interested in a subject, which for two years has been the principal object of my attention; and as I presume Mr. Phillips is not biassed in favour of any particular mode, provided the good be effected, I shall, for the satisfaction of that gentleman, as well as such of your readers, as are afraid of being cheated of their money, describe what has been the result of my studies and application, to accomplish a bank-note security.

Mr. Phillips speaks not of an absolute, but partial security, to effect which, he combines the most distinguished abilities in the kingdom, concluding that, with such a phalanx of talent, forgery would be afraid to encounter the danger; and so it might, provided it were necessary to be possessed of the genius and judgment of Heath, Sharpe, Landseer, and Fitler, to imitate the execution of these masters, so as to impose on the public; but it is well known to these artists themselves, that one of very inferior talent, could copy and copy, with what he could not originally execute; and that too, in respect to subjects of much more consequence, than the Britannia on a bank-note.

note. That the public at large, are not competent judges of works of this description, is too obvious to require comment, and the varieties which must unavoidably occur, even by the same artist, copying the same subject, would so puzzle and distract the minute observer, that no judgment could be formed with any degree of certainty. The expense attending such plan, may possibly be below the consideration of the Bank of England, but it would certainly be very much augmented to what it is at present.

That I may not be understood as differing in opinion from the artists, stated by Mr. Phillips, as having given their approbation to the above scheme, I must quote what he advances being their sole object, namely, "to defy the imitation of bunglers in the art of engraving." With such it would most certainly have an effect, and save many a stupid fellow from running his head against the gallows; but there is little reliance to be placed in knavery always chusing such heads for its habitation.

Mr. Phillips has mentioned the ruling machine, as an assistant, in conjunction with the water-mark, to form a basis for the ornament and writing. This conjunction, I should conceive improper; not only because the water-mark has been proved of no real service, but were the face of the note to be covered with ruled lines, the water-mark, at present hardly distinguishable, would then be rendered invisible. But that the ruling machine affords the best means of security, among the inventions of the present day, is an opinion I am decidedly in favour of; and it is on that principle, I founded a plan, which has, for upwards of a twelvemonth, been before the public: a short account of which was inserted in this Magazine, of December, 1808; and in the Scots Magazine of May last, appeared a more detailed paper on the subject, by Alexander Henderson, esq. of Edinburgh. It is not only on account of the handsome manner Mr. Henderson has spoken of the invention, that I wish to refer to his paper, but more particularly his laudable anxiety to promote, what he conceived of commercial utility, is deserving of public notice, as his disinterested and persevering kindness, demands my warmest gratitude, towards a gentleman, to whom I am personally unknown.

I hope, Mr. Editor, I shall be pardoned this little digression; if I have turned aside, it was to acknowledge a debt I am afraid I shall never be able to pay.

That engraved lines, divided with no other assistant than the eye, must, however disguised their defects, be greatly deficient in mathematical truth, will hardly be denied; and that an instrument capable of performing and dividing such lines with mathematical precision, must produce an effect, in point of execution, very much superior, requires, I should imagine, no elucidation. The fact is so universally admitted by artists, that no one will or can undertake to match, by the common process, what has been done by the machine. The only objection to the ruling machine on its original construction, furnishing the means of Bank-note security, was, its principle being so easily comprehended by the work produced, and consequently affording no security against its becoming generally known. This has been verified by the number of these machines now in existence. Various attempts were made to improve the operations of this instrument, which, being confined to a straight line, excluded its application from many parts of engraving, where waved lines were indispensibly necessary. The freedom and variety required in these lines rendered the undertaking extremely difficult, and a stiff mechanical uniformity, resembling what may be seen on waistcoat-pieces, or paper snuff-boxes, was all that was effected, and which, in picturesque engraving, could not be admitted.

It was not till after several years application to the study of this useful object, that I was fortunate enough to discover a mode by which it might be accomplished, and having invented an instrument, so difficult in its construction, and different in its operations, from that generally known, a security for bank paper became my favourite pursuit; and for this purpose, and with much labour and perseverance, I at last effected a conjunction between two lines the most opposite, or rather a combination of opposites, for not two lines on the plate were alike, yet all appearing mathematically just, and to correspond with each other. As a description of the appearance of the note has been given in a former Magazine, I shall here omit it. Having thus superseded the ruling machines, for not one in the country could make any resemblance of my specimen, and the universal acknowledgment of artists, that a work of this description was imitable by the common process of engraving, opinions with which

which I had the best opportunity of being acquainted, rendered this plan of security indisputable. Still one objection remained in my mind; for, however wrapt in mystery the operation, it was possible, at some future period, it might be discovered, and I commenced my studies anew, with the hope of finding a remedy for this imaginary evil, and which I at last accomplished by means of a *check*, exactly corresponding with every line on the note, and which, being cut in any form or at any part, would still be found to match with the lines on the note. By this means the whole was brought to such a nicety, that, provided I should lose my private calculations, it would be impracticable, even for myself, to match my own work with the check, and consequently impossible, even admitting the principle to be discovered, that another instrument could be made, by which to accomplish the numberless varieties to be checked.

These checks, I propose, should the plan ever be acted upon, to be publicly sold. Their application is easy; they supply the want of the knowledge of engraved lines, and would enable a child to determine the truth or untruth of bank-paper, in the tenth part of the time it can at present be done in any bank of the United Kingdom.

From the approbation this plan has received from highly distinguished characters, particularly in Scotland and Ireland, as well as the public testimonies, which have repeatedly been given in its favour, even prior to the invention of the check, by many of the first artists in London, there is every reason to hope it will ultimately find countenance with those immediately concerned, or, at least, be the means of awakening a spirit of enquiry, respecting the best mode of preventing impositions, so frequently and daringly practised on the public.

Weston Place, JAMES ARCHER.
Small-Pox Hospital, Nov. 13, 1809.

P. S. Mr. Phillips mentions "the unparalleled mode of ruling invented by Mr. Landseer, to defy the imitation of the most skilful." I think it necessary to state, that Mr. Landseer, much and deservedly as he is admired as an engraver, has never, to my knowledge, invented a ruling machine; nor is the practice of it necessary to an artist of his merit. The fact is this—I have for years done the ruling part of plates for Mr. Landseer, and a great proportion of the first engravers in London, by a machine invented by myself, but which I, by no means say, is not equally well executed by other machines on similar principles; but the machine for waved ruling, I have no difficulty to assert, has never been imitated, and that it cannot be imitated so as to make a forgery practicable, especially with the intervention of the check.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN a respectable individual anticipates the useful political contemplations of an enlightened legislature, and comes forward at a great expense and risque, to provide an institution for the relief of suffering humanity, I believe your own benevolence will make you anxious to record it in your useful pages.

The place I allude to, is in my own immediate neighbourhood; and after greatly exciting my curiosity, has, on viewing it, as highly satisfied my mind, and astonished me with the novelty and ingenuity of its construction. An able, independant, and feeling mind, an intellect clear and ingenious, a courage enterprizing and firm, were all required to bring to maturity such a plan and establishment as that of Dr. Fox's asylum for lunatics, at Brislington, near Bristol: for there, secure from the possibility of escape, or the means of injuring themselves, or others, the most deranged patients enjoy safety, free action, fine air, enchanting prospect, quiet, the luxury of a bath, the society of their equals in former rank, the illusion of familiar intercourse, freedom, and taste, at every little interval of convalescence; the comfort of religious ordinances, and that hope, which the humbled children of affliction always derive from formal public prayers.

To effect these ends, an enormous expense has been cheerfully incurred; and a sort of little village erected, connected by enclosures with the Doctor's residence, where each separate class of mankind, from the prince to the labourer, may equally enjoy every benefit described, yet without even a knowledge of their vicinity. The buildings alone are said to have cost 25,000l. placed in the centre of a fine farm, every way acceptable to the patients, at proper periods; and although in sight of the high road to Bath, yet unconnected with neighbours in most directions, while the site is a lofty plain, undulating, and on one side bounded by a fine river and woods, in view of magnificent hills, and on a soil that is at once dry, healthy, and fertile.

The

The whole is in the owner's hands, and possesses, besides the line of buildings before-mentioned, an elegant ornamented cottage, near the gate; and a snug retired farm-house, where every accommodation can be procured for a person of fortune, so as to calm the suspicion of a slightly wounded understanding, as to the opinion of the world; which often, we see, disturbs such objects at intervals, otherwise of composure, with the idea that they are considered as madmen, by all who see them under the same roof with lunatics.

The construction of these buildings, is as interesting as the plan is judicious; being all flat-roofed, and covered with a species of *chunam*, of the owner's invention, that hitherto has resisted rain, as well as lead could do: the whole of the joists, beams, and staircase, being composed of cast-iron, and the gutters and pipes, of stone-ware, by which means all fear of conflagration is completely done away; there is indeed scarcely any wood employed in the building, except in flooring; and each fire-place is so secured, that no patient can set himself on fire; yet all enjoy the sight of one.—The bedsteads are also of iron, and screwed in their places, and all articles of furniture so adjusted, that it is impossible to injure themselves, or others, with it, during the night or day; for a principal thing to be guarded against in apartments for the insane, is the frequent desire they all have, at times, to commit suicide: but to proceed with regularity in this picture, let me commence, as I did when first I obtained a view of it, by the principal mansion.

This consists of a very handsome modern house, the lower part of which is destined to the reception of the Doctor's numerous family; and so contrived, that the principal patients, who occupy the upper part, cannot, except by permission, have any communication whatever with the domestic establishment, being separated by two light doors of iron, painted to look like wood, one of which conducts to the females' chambers, the other to the apartments of the male patients.

Beneath is the kitchen, and other offices, fitted up with steam-apparatus for cooking several dinners at one time; a forge, brewhouse, &c. and all inaccessible to any one unconnected with its operations, by means of doors that open by secret springs, only known to the persons whose duty leads them there.

This house has its back court for exercise, walled safely in, with a mound in the centre of it, that just rises high enough to admit of the eyes of the patients viewing the surrounding hills and country, without being themselves seen. There are seven of these roomy enclosures, each accessible to the different classes of patients, in their several separate houses, the outermost of which is allotted to the lowest class of men, mostly parish-paupers, who are taken every care of, on very moderate pensions; and who, as well as the rest, enjoy the freedom of access to the open air, with the constant attendance of a separate keeper, at all hours of night or day, when it is deemed salutary. In these houses, there is a general sitting-room, and common table; and in each the same mount and gravel-walk, and rabbits have the general range of them all by passages, as they are found to afford considerable amusement to the confined, while they themselves encrease in perfect security.

To prevent disorder or neglect, the whole of the left-hand houses are allotted to males, and no keeper can, on any pretence, quit the house in which he is stationed, without ringing a bell for the porter, who has the master-key of all the sections; and can, in case the keepers needs any article, or any assistance, be immediately apprised by touching the outermost door-bell; the spring of which is only known to the guardian of that ward.

To the right-hand, the first small building contains an elegant bathing-room, with a niche, for giving a bath by surprise, from a strong jet d'eau, to such as refuse the dip, and which has conveniencies for both hot, cold, or vapour-bathing; this building has also its apartments for patients, is near the infirmary, and overlooks the lawn, being above the surrounding wall which circumvallates the whole range of buildings. Next to it stands also a separate structure, containing private rooms, and a very capacious laundry, drying yard, &c. These are connected with a kitchen, and extensive fruit-garden, of about four acres, surrounded by a lofty wall, one side of which consists of a very long range of low buildings, that serves as a boundary to the courts of exercise, and is entirely warmed by flues: in this long building, are the cells for maniacs, that are violently disordered; and who, by being thus placed, are kept safe and quiet, while at the same time they are prevented from disturbing others.

Thus the whole is by different arrangements,

ments, and systematical order, kept tranquil to that degree, that no one would conjecture it to be the abode of maniacs; and after visiting every part of it, in company with a gentleman, my neighbour, in which we passed more than two hours, without hearing the slightest outcry, or seeing any symptoms that could induce us to think they suffered any uneasiness, one of the party, at taking leave, paid the Doctor a deserved and handsome compliment, by turning to me and saying, "If, by the decrees of Providence, I should ever be afflicted with the malady, which we have just seen so well accommodated, and gently relieved, I entreat you to instruct my family to place me here."

Nothing indeed seems to be wanting, connected with the comforts of the inhabitants of this extensive building; for a chapel is provided for the convalescents, where service is regularly performed, and a large shaved bowling-green, in view of the front of the building, enclosed by green hedges, is always used as a daily promenade, for such as are orderly and obedient; while others are allowed with their keepers, to extend their walks round the whole estate and farm, which is all in a ring-fence, and divested of every common thoroughfare. Thus I have given you a slight sketch of a plan, that every one must wish to see more general, at a period when it is by all medical men confessed, that insanity is making rapid strides in this Island; but before I conclude, it may be both amusing, interesting, and useful, to state that, besides the ordinary system of alleviation, practised in other respectable houses, the reflecting mind of our humane professor, has adopted one peculiarity, which report states to be very effectual in calming, and very essential often, towards completing a cure. He employs all the lower order of his patients occasionally, in their several acquired occupations, or trades; and I was no less pleased than astonished, to find a lunatic blacksmith working at the forge, and preparing locks and bars, for the purpose of confining others in the same state, during his lucid intervals; while in the grounds, other insane people were making hay; and in the laundry, two more female patients busily employed in ironing linen. The better sort also, as much as possible, seem doubtful if they are confined, as they practice drawing, needle-work, take their airings, and pay and receive visits from each other, and the family; occasionally dining at table with them, under no other seeming restraint, than they might be expected to submit to as invalids, under the advice of a physician; being, I observed, never contradicted, however absurd their remarks; and only controlled in their attempts to infringe the rules of the institution. One result of the giving the free access to the courts at all times, had I found been, that they were far less clamorous than usual; and the day being fine, when I was there, I observed that the generality were lying on the bank of the mounts, musing, or viewing the hills from their summits.

To superficial observers, it may seem that madness would level all feelings, and that thus separating them into gradations of rank, might be unnecessary, but it is not so; on the contrary, etiquette is more than useful, it is absolutely necessary to be observed; and no punishment, I am informed, so speedily reclaims them from disobedience, as a threatened short exile to the ward of a lower class. Since this establishment has been completed, or about the same time, it seems to have been a generally received opinion, that mansions on a large scale of this kind, were wanted in every county; and the legislature has accordingly passed an act, for the purpose of enabling the magistrates to erect them; as yet, I believe only one has been established; but as many will, doubtless, originate from this act, I think this sketch of a building, planned and executed by a gentleman, who has long made the cure of this dreadful malady his peculiar study, may be generally useful, by pointing out what seems to me, to be an almost perfect model for imitation.

Your's, &c.

G. CUMBERLAND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE have for two or three centuries been amused, and imposed upon by anecdotes of the origin of the art of Printing; and as many cities have claimed the honour of this useful invention, as claimed the nativity of Homer.

A very slight consideration will prove, however, that these claims and pretensions are founded in ignorance or error, the art of printing being, when first used, only a *new* application of a very *ancient* invention.

All your readers, who have seen an impression of a broad seal on the ancient

Charters and Grants of the 11th and 12th centuries, will discover in them the origin of block-printing, (that which was first practised,) and will be sensible, that the pretended novelty of the discovery of this art at Haerlem, Mentz, &c. consisted in nothing more than making the impression on Paper, instead of Wax!

The origin of seals may be referred back to the rudest ages, anterior, doubtless, to the earliest records, and must have arrived at considerable perfection, before the same principle was applied to the art of coining, which we know to be at least three thousand years old.

Those who have, mistakenly, had attached to them the honour of the whole discovery, it is well known, made use only of wooden blocks; but the greatest improvement in the art of printing was, doubtless, that of moveable types, made at a subsequent period. Our modern steryotype printers would, however, carry us back again to solid pages, blocks, or seals!

Let us then hear no more of the wonderful anecdotes about Laurentius, Faustus, and others, to whom the invention of this art has been ascribed; but let us expunge them from our books, and bury them with the national vanity which first gave them currency.

London, Your's, &c.
Nov. 4, 1809. COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

GIVE me leave to interpose a word or two in vindication of "honest John Bailey," the dictionary-maker, who has not had fair play in your Magazine. In one place he is charged with having defined the word "Gregorian," as a *wig* so called; and, in another, it is stated, that, in the edition of 1783, the absurd definition of thunder, as "a noise known by persons not deaf; a bright flame;" is continued. Now, in the second edition, printed in 1736, the above articles stand as follows:—"Gregorian [of one Gregory, a barber in the Strand,] a cap of hair." This is not only a just definition, but, at the same time, a curious article. It is immediately followed by another, and a very proper one, relating to the *Gregorian Calendar*, and totally unconnected with the other.*

In the same edition, *thunder* is defined "a noise in the lowest region of the air, excited by a sudden kindling of sulphureous exhalations; a rattling noise, which seems as if it passed through arches." When this was first altered remains to be ascertained; but I cannot suppose, that Bailey himself would have exchanged sense for nonsense.

Your's, &c.
Nov. 7, 1809. E.

* See Magazine for November; p. 377.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UPON looking over the different columns usually to be found in the calendars of our almanacs, such as sun's rising, moon's age, time of high water, &c. it occurs to me, that in addition to these, the mean temperature (in degrees of Fahrenheit) might be stated, not only of each month, but of every day of the month, taken from the observation of several years, as applying to any particular place; and on this subject I beg leave to offer a few remarks.

For the sake of illustration, I annex the mean temperature of each month, as calculated from the observation of several years, in this city (Edinburgh), with the degrees of progression, from heat to cold, and from cold to heat.

	1	- - -	January		36
February	- - 37	- - -	1½		
	3	- - -	December		37½
March	- - - - 40	- - -	3½		
	4½	- - -	November		41
April	- - - - 44½	- - -	7½		
	7	- - -	October		48½
May	- - - - 51½	- - -	6½		
	5½	- - -	September		55
June	- - - 57	- - -	5		
	4½	- - -	August		60
July	- - - 61½	- - -	1½		

Annual Mean $47\frac{5}{12}$

From this table it appears, in the first place, as is pretty well known, that July is the warmest, and January the coldest, months in the year, and that there is a progression in temperature, from the one to the other, but that this progression is far from being regular or uniform.

From the winter solstice to the vernal equinox, and from the summer solstice to the autumnal equinox, the advance from a cold to a milder, and from a warm to a colder, temperature, is so slow, as to require the mean of several years to ascertain its existence; for if we take some particular years, we find this rule reversed. Thus, in 1807, February was colder than January, and March than February.

February. From the vernal equinox to the summer solstice, and from the autumnal equinox to the winter solstice, the progression of temperature is more than as rapid again; the progression of the spring and autumn months exceeding that of the summer and winter months in the proportion of above five to two, and gradually increasing till we come to the middle point between the equinoxes and solstices, then decreasing gradually after. Thus, for instance, the progression of that from January to March is 4; from March to May $11\frac{1}{2}$; that of cold, from July to September, is $6\frac{1}{2}$; from September to November 14.

It is to be observed also, that the heat of two months only in June or August may, in some particular years, exceed that of July; while the cold of four other months, namely, November, December, February, and March, may occasionally exceed that of January, so that the range of our coldest weather in winter greatly exceeds that of our warmest in summer.

If careful observations were made throughout different climates, similar to the above, for the purpose of ascertaining the mean and progressive temperatures, in as great a variety of situations as possible, a good deal of important information might be added to the general stock, particularly when comparisons might be made, and inferences drawn, as to the influence, for example, of continental or insular situations, and their fitness or unfitness for promoting vegetation, and of course agricultural pursuits, &c. And for still farther elucidating this subject, an estimate of the quantity of rain falling *each month by itself*, taken from a mean of several years' observations, would be also highly necessary.

These hints are submitted to your readers, with the view of pointing out some uses to which the keeping of correct meteorological journals may be applied. Other advantages to be derived from such studies may, no doubt, suggest themselves to others.

Edinburgh, Your's, &c.
Oct. 13, 1809. G. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DR. ADAM CLARKE, *and the* IMPERIAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

I BEG leave, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, the enemy of delusion, and the exposure of imposture of every kind, to call the attention of the public to what I apprehend is a very shabby trick of some of "the eclectic sect." On the wrapper of the November number of your entertaining miscellany, there is an advertisement of a new Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, under the title of the "Imperial Encyclopædia," by William Moore Johnson, A.M. and Thomas Exley, and sanctioned by the recommendation of "Adam Clarke, L.L.D." Many of your readers well know, that Dr. Adam Clarke is a man of considerable erudition, as a general scholar, and of much-famed talents as a pulpit orator; that he is, nearly, if not quite, at the head of the numerous sect of Wesleyan Methodists; by whom he is, of course, considered as an oracle in every thing that relates to literature, science, and religion. But it is not so well known, that Dr. Clarke is a near relative, I believe the brother in-law, of one of the conductors of this new Dictionary, namely, the Rev. W. M. Johnson. Such, however, is the rumour in our remote corner of the country: and if it be not true, it is quite proper that it should be stated publicly, that Dr. Clarke, or his *protegés*, may contradict the statement as publicly. I apprehend, however, they will not be able to do this. Now, Sir, I have no aversion to either methodists, or methodism; but I have a great hatred to deception, and every thing that stands at a distance from plain-dealing. Of course, I do not like to see a recommendation sent into the world, and especially into the methodistic part of the world, with all the authority of an "*Imprimatur*," printed upon the cover of the thirty thousands of the Methodist Magazine, to be received as the disinterested opinion of their most-celebrated preacher, by the hundred thousand well-meaning readers of that Magazine; when, in fact, no recommendation can be conceived to emanate from a more interested source. A gentleman, whose character is known, recommends to the public a work, partly compiled by a near relative, whose character is not known; and that public, who know nothing of that relationship, attach to the recommendation a thousand times its real value, on account of their ignorance of the motives that might operate, and doubtless had some weight, in having a character thus "accurately produced," to use Dr. Clarke's own language. I shall not here dwell upon the vagueness of the recommendation; the cautious introduction of "as far as I have

have had leisure to examine it, (which may, for aught we know to the contrary, be just as far from the first page to the second.) and of the value of the work, in so small a compass," as "four handsome volumes in quarto," (double the size of Gregory's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, by the way:) but I must say, that if this mode of puffing off a brother-in-law's performances be consistent with the present genius of methodism, it must be sadly lowered in temperature since the time of its establisher; for, whatever I may think of John Wesley, of his excellencies, or of his defects, he had not in his composition a particle of what was found in that of Ignatius Loyola. Your's, &c.

Rochdale, Lancashire, ANTI-MENDAX.
November 7, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT the House of Commons is not what it was when first constituted, and that corrupt and improper influence is exercised over it, no person is bold enough to deny. That, like an old mansion, it is very much out of repair, is a truth that every person is obliged, however unwillingly, to acknowledge, although every observer stands in silent dread of the consequences. I have not observed a plan brought forward likely to remedy the evil; therefore, notwithstanding I feel myself very unequal to the task, as no other person comes forward with a plan, I think it my duty, from the love I have to my country, and a dread of the convulsion we seem evidently upon the brink of experiencing, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, to propose the under-mentioned regulations to the serious consideration of the public, not as a plan, but as a mere sketch, that may happily turn the attention of some persons far better qualified to do justice to the subject. I must confess, I see great danger, and very little good, likely to arise from universal suffrage. I think every voter should esteem the privilege, and think it a high honour to be in possession of a vote. In the common concerns of life, we seldom find that which is the business and duty of a whole parish, for instance, is so well attended to, as if it concerned only one or two individuals; that body of men, who, through habits of sober industry, are least likely to be influenced by corrupt and improper motives, I think, are as a body, more likely to be met with in the middling classes of society. Persons who are continually experiencing the pressure of want, or are aspiring after grandeur of appearance, far beyond their income, I think very likely to sell their vote to the best purchasers. On the other hand, the middling class of society, by having their time and attention fully occupied in arranging and conducting their various trades and occupations, are not so likely, on every trivial occasion, to put forth that energy that ought to be reserved for cases of real national importance; the greatest evil of a popular government, is the ease with which a popular cry and ferment can be produced by those persons, who seek to hide their base designs amidst the general confusion; by which means the people get bewildered, and no real essential good is done: the cry of no popery, fully evinces what I allude to. I think non-resident freemen, and little forty shilling freeholders, have been productive of a great deal of evil; as elections are often turned about by people, who are not even known or thought of, at any other time. I am no politician, and delight in the shades of privacy; therefore, I shall thank you, if you think my observations deserve a place in your valuable Magazine, not to annex my name to them, by doing which you will oblige, Your's, &c.

Woodbridge,
October 25, 1809.

An Outline of a Plan for a Reform in the House of Commons.

1. As it is very desirable, as much as possible, to conform to ancient customs, those boroughs, that at present return members to Parliament, to continue so to do under the following regulations; but the *exclusive* right of burgage tenures to be done away.

2. That all owners of copyhold estates, of the value of ten pounds per anuum, to be entitled to vote for members of Parliament for the borough or county.

3. That all owners of freehold estates, of the value of five pounds per annum, be entitled to a vote for the borough or county.

4. That the renter of a farm, on lease, or after two years' occupation, of the value of forty pounds per annum, be entitled to a vote for the district, or county.

5. That the renter of a messuage, of the value of twenty pounds per annum, held on lease, or after two years' occupation, be entitled to a vote for the borough, or district.

6. That no freeman of any corporation should be entitled to a vote, unless he is the owner of, or occupies, a house, or estate, within the county, or within twenty miles of the borough, of the annual value of three pounds;

pounds; and of which he had been tenant one year.

7. That all boroughs, that at present send members, continue so to do, provided, after the above regulations, there are 500 electors; if less than that number, and more than 200, either to send one member, or to add one or two surrounding, or adjoining hundreds, to form a district, as local circumstances may direct, or the 200 electors may request.

8 That populous towns, that do not at present send members, in future do so, in the proportion of one member for every 400 electors; the number of members and electors to be regulated every five years.

If any public-spirited member could be induced, from a principle of duty, to bring forward the above, or any more suitable propositions, and then move, that all representatives of boroughs, where, for the two last general Elections, a less number than 100 electors had possessed, or then possessed, the right, the proof to rest with the members, and to be made within fourteen days, that their vote as interested persons be set aside, as the law in no other case allows a man to be a judge in his own cause, therefore the House requires them to withdraw before a division. I think it would prove their cause to be a very bad one, if they durst not trust it with the rest of the House.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BE pleased to acquaint your correspondent, Capel Lofft, in answer to his question in the Monthly Magazine, that I have in my possession a square piano-forte, made by Zumpe, in 1768, and which, for a small one, is a very good one; the keys act in the common manner, and strike two wires; it has the mark xviii. upon it, which I have always understood to be the number he had then made.

Your's, &c.

London, R. K. D.

September 21, 1809.

CORONATION OF NAPOLEON, IN THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME, AT PARIS, DECEMBER 2, 1804.

THE total interruption of communication between England and France, for several years past, has prevented our receiving, till lately, an accurate representation of one of the most extraordinary events of modern times. We have, however, at length received the annexed engraving, which is not less interesting, as a representation of this coronation, than as containing portraits of six personages, whose names will always continue to be famous in the History of Europe.

The drawing was made at the moment when Napoleon placed the crown on his head. The Empress is kneeling to receive the crown, which stands on the Altar, from his hands; and the Pope, seated at the Altar, is pronouncing the holy benediction.

The brothers of Napoleon, LOUIS, *since King of Holland; and* JOSEPH, *since King of Naples and Spain, are prominent figures in the ceremony.* MURAT, *now King of Naples, and then Commandant of Paris, stands to the right of Napoleon; and behind, are Cardinal* FESCH, *since Coadjutor to the Prince Primate of the Confederation of the Rhine; and Cardinal* CAPRARA, *the Pope's Legate: all of them are striking likenesses.*

The grand throne on which the Emperor, Empress, and Pope, afterwards took their seats, is represented in the back ground. The body of the church, filled with all the authorities and dignitaries of France, is more to the left.

Further particulars of this ceremony, were given in the Monthly Magazine, published January 1, 1805. *At that time, considering the dreadful sacrifices which France had made to establish a government of liberty, we could not treat this ceremony other, than as a scene in the drama of the Revolution, destined to glitter for an hour, and be forgotten. The genius of Buonaparte has, however, given it a degree of solidity and consequence, which renders it, in an historical and political sense, the greatest event of these eventful times. Since that time, France has extended its dominion to the shores of the Baltic, to the Adriatic, the Tagus, and the Pillars of Hercules; she has conquered and overturned all the ancient monarchies of the European Continent; and whatever may be the justice of her cause, or the final destiny of Napoleon, and the Buonaparte family, these events will live in the page of history, and never cease to possess considerable interest with mankind.*

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF JAMES ELPHINSTON, Esq.

A LIFE spent actively in the cause of religion, of virtue, and of learning, extending to within twelve years of a century, and that century the eighteenth, cannot fail to be replete with instruction and interest. Could the life of the man whose name stands at the head of this memoir be traced in detail; could his actions, his sentiments, his motives, his studies, and avocations, be investigated through the various stages of his earthly existence, the result would probably afford the volumes of biography one of their greatest ornaments, as it would present a complete career of utility, wisdom, and innocence; of piety mingling with cheerfulness; of glowing temporal affections subsiding into resignation by the influence of eternal hopes; of native simplicity in union with greatness of mind. Much as such a memoir is to be wished, the author of the present tribute to his memory not only feels himself unequal to the task, but has not the means of accomplishing it; yet, from a long personal knowledge of him, and from materials supported by concurrent testimonies, he will attempt to collect such facts, and to record such opinions and sentiments, as may afford a striking resemblance of the venerated friend whose memory he wished to have seen preserved by an abler hand.*

James Elphinston was born at Edinburgh, on the 6th day of December, 1721. He was the son of the Rev. William Elphinston; his mother's maiden-name was Honeyman; she was daughter of the minister of Kincf, and the niece of Dr. Honeyman, Bishop of Orkney. By the marriage of his sister with the late William Strahan, esq. the King's printer, he was uncle to the Rev. Dr. George Strahan, vicar of Islington, and of Cranham, and prebendary of Rochester; to the present Andrew Strahan, esq. M. P. who succeeded his father as his Majesty's printer; to the late Mrs. Spottiswoode, the wife of John Spottiswoode, esq. of Spottiswoode, in Scotland; and to the late Mrs. Johnston, the wife of the late Andrew Johnston, esq. father of the present General Johnston, and of the Lady of Sir Alexander Monro, bart.

Mr. Elphinston received his education at the high school of Edinburgh, which, for many generations, has been among the most celebrated of the British empire for learning, and the eminent scholars it has produced. When he was there, Mr. Alexander Findlater was the master of it, to whom he paid a tribute, which deserves to be here recorded, not only for the beauty and grateful spirit it displays, but for the extraordinary resemblance it bears to the writer of it, who, at the time he wrote it, was himself the master of a school, and may be said to have drawn his own picture, while he thought he was only painting that of his tutor. It is addressed in a letter to one of his school-fellows, and is as follows:—

"Nor reflects it common honour on our early education, that, at the distance of seven and thirty years, one half of so

* The Rev. William Hawtayne, rector of Elstree, in Hertfordshire, one of his most esteemed friends, and who had been his pupil, whose permission, had he not left England, I have not a doubt I should have received, to throw into a note the following extract of his answer to a letter requesting him to compose a memoir of Mr. Elphinston:—

"It would certainly afford me a sincere pleasure to manifest the regard I had for our departed friend, as well as to pay every attention in my power to his estimable and exemplary widow. But I feel that neither my talents nor habits would enable me to do him justice in the way you mention. A sketch of Mr. Elphinston's life might embrace many topics, and might make a reference to his works absolutely necessary; at least, very desirable. That alone would be a bar to my undertaking the office in my present state of exile. Perhaps the most striking feature in his character was his piety, his integrity, and his ardent attachment to the religion and the laws of his country. He was the lover of his king, and the friend of mankind. And whatever might have been his foibles, they were lost in the counterbalance of his virtues. Such indeed was my constant opinion of him, and I always felt myself highly gratified, when I thought I had obtained his approbation. It is, perhaps, true that I had seen more of him than you, but I do not know that that would give me any advantage; for those who had known him for a time might have known him always, so simple were his manners, and so undeviating his rectitude. Though much might be said on this score, I think it would be impossible to pass over a mention of his literary merits, and those genuine traits of character which he has himself given in his correspondence. I am entirely without assistance of this kind."

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numerous a class of school-fellows should be still in full health and activity; and that two and forty years, which have connected its members, have never been able to disunite any two, or to fix a stain upon any one of them.

"But while we thus demonstrate a virtuous education, the source of lasting health and happiness, as well as of endless friendship, can we withhold a tear due to the living and the dead? Above all, to the memory of such a master as I am persuaded none of us has elsewhere found? His success evinced at once his ability and care. His ruling passion was indeed the success of his scholars; of which he gave a signal instance in the year 1731 or 1732, when, in the name of ten of them, he published, after some provocation, a literary challenge, which the crowded, and thence glaring school of Dalkeith, was much too wise to accept.

"But when I think of his kindness and impartiality, his steadiness and modesty, his prudence, and his piety; when memory proves unable to retrace one defect or one excess in his conduct; one ungoverned passion, or one unguarded word, during the happy course of a tuition to which I owe my little all, I cannot but look back with grateful veneration, and gazing at a star of such magnitude, hide my diminished head."

From the high school, it is presumed, Mr. Elphinston went to the College of Edinburgh, as he mentions in one of his letters a recollection from college, where, or soon after he left it, he became the tutor of Lord Blantyre. He took a pleasure in boasting of being a tutor when he was scarcely seventeen years old.

About the time he came of age, he was introduced to the celebrated historian Carte, whom he accompanied in a tour through Holland and Brabant, and to Paris, where he remained some time an inmate in the house of his fellow-traveller and friend, received great civilities, and perfected his knowledge and practice of the French language, in which he not only conversed, but wrote, both in prose and verse, with the facility and elegance of the most accomplished natives. On the death of Mr. Carte, ten years after, Mr. Elphinston mentioned him in the following manner in a letter to a friend:

"You will, I am sure, condole with me on the loss of my valuable friend Mr. Carte. He was in London some weeks ago, preparing for the publication of his fourth volume. He was most cordial good company; but he breathed no less benefit to the public than to his friends. He told me, that after finishing his history, when he could play with his time, as he phrased it, he meant to animadvert upon Lord Bolingbroke. Though this last must fall by his own inconsistence, what has England not lost in her historian? and how light to me, in comparison, was a group of deaths, that crowded upon us in one morning, which separately might each have claimed a tear, but which were all swallowed up in Mr. Carte's."

On Mr. Elphinston's leaving France, he immediately repaired to his native country. His worldly circumstances, fortunately for many, were such as rendered it necessary for him to employ his talents and attainments, with a view to his support, and soon after his return to Scotland, he became an inmate in the family of James Moray, esq. of Abercairny, in Perthshire, to whose eldest son he was tutor, and who, it appears from a letter of his mother's, had become hispatron at that early period of his life. The manner in which she mentions it gives a pleasing idea of patronage. "I heartily bless God for your safety and welfare, and that you enjoy the good company of your patron, which I know you so much wished and longed for." The patronage that excites such longing is truly delightful and noble; it at once stamps a character of worth on the protected, and of good sense and amiable feelings on the protector. How long Mr. Elphinston remained at Abercairny is uncertain; but in the year 1750 he appears taking an active part at Edinburgh in the circulation of Dr. Johnson's Ramblers, the numbers of which, with the author's concurrence, he re-published in Scotland, with a translation of many of the mottoes by himself. As the advertisement by which he announced the publication on the 1st of June, 1750, cannot but be considered at this day as a curious document, and as it presents no inconsiderable trait of the character of the editor, the insertion of it here will not be deemed irrelevant. It was found in print among his papers: and opposite to the word EDINBURGH, the date of June 1, 1750, is written in his own hand.

"Just published, on a fine writing-paper, and in a small octavo size, fit for binding in pocket volumes, THE RAMBLER. To be continued on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. *Nullius addictus, &c.* EDINBURGH: printed for the author; sold

old by William Gordon and C. Wright, at their shops in the Parliament Close, price one penny each number, and regularly delivered to subscribers in town, or sent to the country by post.

"THIS Paper, which lately began its course at London, seems very happily calculated after the manner of the SPECTATOR, in a variety of *moral* and *critical* essays, equally solid and agreeable, to improve taste while it entertains it; to expose vice, with all the force of ridicule, as well as of argument; and to set forth virtue in all her charms. This being the sole design of the RAMBLER, he never ranges in the regions of politics, and conveys neither news nor advertisements. The reception he has met with in his native country, and which he must indeed meet with, wherever learning and knowledge, digested by genius and virtue, wherever delicacy of sentiment or beauty of style, is admired, flatters his Scottish editor, that he introduces to his countrymen no unacceptable acquaintance, by having prevailed with this new writer, 'blessed (as the Remembrancer justly paints him) with a vigorous imagination, under the restraint of a classical judgment, and master of all the charms and graces of expression,' to renew in *Scotland* his *Rambles* at half the *London* price."

Johnson was highly gratified with the successful zeal of his friend, and transcribed himself the mottoes for the numbers of the English edition, when published in volumes, affixing the name of the translator, which has been continued in every subsequent edition.

In the year 1750, Mr. Elphinston, while residing in Edinburgh, lost his mother, of whose death he gave a very affecting account, in a letter to his sister, Mrs. Strahan, then living in London. This being shown to Johnson, brought tears to his eyes, and produced from his pen one of the most beautiful letters of condolence ever written. It was published among his other works. This debt Mr. Elphinston had a melancholy opportunity of repaying about two years after, when Johnson lost his wife; and again, in 1759, on the death of his mother; nor was it paid in coin less sterling.*

In 1751, he married Miss Gordon, the daughter of a brother of General Gordon, of Auchintoul, and granddaughter of Lord Auchintoul, one of the senators of the college of Justice, before the revolution of 1688. About two years after his marriage, Mr. Elphinston left Scotland, and fixed his abode near the metropolis of England; first at Brompton, and afterwards at Kensington; where, for many years, he kept a school in a large and elegant house, opposite to the king's gardens, and which, at that time stood the first on entering Kensington. This noble mansion has since, not only been hid by new houses, some of which stand upon the old playground, but defaced by the blocking up of the handsome bow-windows belonging to the once elegant ball-room, at the top of the eastern division of the house.

On that site of learning, Mr. Elphinston not only infused knowledge, taste, and virtue, into the minds and hearts of his pupils, but seized every opportunity of sacrificing to the Muses himself, and of extending instruction and service to the larger circle of the world. In the year 1753, he made a poetical version of the younger Racine's celebrated poem of Religion, which at the suggestion of Richardson, the amiable author of Clarissa, &c. he sent to the author of the Night Thoughts, whose applause it received; both for the utility of the work, and the spirit of the translation. Finding no English grammar, of which he could approve, he, about this time, composed one himself for the use of his pupils, which he afterwards published in two duodecimo volumes. In 1763, he published his Poem, entitled, "Education." It is a complete plan of reason, detailed in spirited verse, and evinces not only the just ideas he had conceived of the province he had adopted, but his powers to execute it:

"Of all the arts that honour human kind,
The first must be the culture of the mind;
And of the objects that our care employ,
The most momentous is the rising boy;
How then to form the infant head and heart,
To mould the outward, with the inward part;
To trace young genius from its latent springs,
T' explore what each denies, and what it brings;
T' improve the powers, as nature bids them play,
To make the passions own bland reason's sway;
To rear the child to youth, the youth to man,
Be my advent'rous theme."

The purity of his plan, and at the same time the independence of his mind in

* Those of these letters which are original, will be given in our next Number.

in the execution of it, may be contemplated with pleasure in the two following extracts from his correspondence; the first is an answer to a gentleman, requesting his opinion respecting the education and choice of a profession for his grandson; the second is to a baronet, whose grandson was under his tuition, and who required very frequent accounts of his progress.

"If you mean to make him a scholar, and to fit him for any profession or state of life, that requires the qualification of a gentleman, he must, I think, Sir, apply himself for some years to the four languages, English, French, Latin, and Greek; and the fundamental knowledge they convey: more years, however, or fewer, according to the two above-hinted requisites, and to the method, as well as situation, in which that four-fold study is pursued. Then, and not till then, seems the time for philosophy and mathematics; for drawing, fencing, and other accomplishments, at once of the body and the mind. Dancing may, or may not, accompany the languages. History, with her hand-maids, geography and chronology, never must be parted from them. Nor should the manual part of writing be neglected, while thought and style are gradually formed from translation to composition; and while a regular course of arithmetic prepares for the mathematics.

"Numberless indeed, and nameless are the attentions due to the formation, internal and external, of a young gentleman; not only for the immediate conveyance of knowledge and good habit, but for rendering them effectual in future life. To this end, nature must be candidly consulted for the manner in which she may be best modelled towards that profession or pursuit, which she alone can safely direct.

"Every considerate person must allow, Sir, with you, the native as much the most important tongue, as others, however excellent, are chiefly to be studied for her sake; and no living language is acquirable, in such easy purity, as in that part of the native country where it is most politely and purely spoken. You must not wonder, if among the various languages, ancient and modern, I deal in, I bestow my first and constant care on our own; or, if I deem my situation, as in all else, so peculiarly in this, adapted to the education of my young countrymen."

The other passage referred to is as follows:

"On your return to town, I make no doubt of affording so candid a judge all manner of satisfaction; as I have always been ambitious of the scrutiny of the knowing, because, though they have the most extensive ideas of perfection, and thence the most ardent desire towards its attainment, yet they too best see what steps have been taken, and how far weak humanity, in her best exertions, can go.

"To promise weekly letters, Sir, you know is impossible; but you will ever find me more ready to perform, than to promise. If my pupils cannot satisfy, without weekly interruption, it is certain they never will satisfy; for neither they, nor I, can do many things at once. As for the mama's contriving avocations, that in visits the young gentleman may, by stolen letters, too careless, or too something, perhaps, to be called his own, expose either himself or his master, what can be the tendency? if not, that the child should learn to distrust, or to impose upon him, in whom, (if deserving the name of a master,) his confidence should be fixed, as in a parent, and thence naturally to distrust and impose on the rest of mankind; while such very tendency tells him, that he cannot confide in himself.

"Nor need I now, Sir, repeat my fond opinion of your most amiable, and most hopeful grandchild; who, if he have but common justice done him, will make the figure, nay, attain the happiness, (temporal and eternal) that you wish. If I continue to enjoy the honour of his tuition, I must have it in my own way, which I am proud to know, in every important part, entirely coincident with your's. And indeed, Sir, he who has any eyes, must see for himself; and he who has no eyes, must not surely be honoured with the highest human trust, which I think you have laid, however undeservedly, on your, &c."

What can be more admirable than this readiness to show he understood his duty, combined with a firmness that was not to be shaken by interested motives into servile compliances? That no man was ever more faithful, competent, or indefatigable, in the trust he had undertaken, and the disinterested spirit with which he performed it, was but too clearly manifested, by his having amassed no fortune when he relinquished it; though his

his habits had always been those of economy and temperance.

It was impossible for a man like Mr. Elphinston to live at Kensington, without adding to the number of his friends, the great character who was then rector of the parish, Dr. Jortin. It has been always a boast of the writer of this memoir, that from his situation as a pupil of Mr. Elphinston's, he had the honour of being presented to Dr. Jortin, Dr. Franklin, and Dr. Johnson, a triumvirate not easily matched. The death of Jortin, in 1770, was severely felt by Mr. Elphinston.

Mr. Elphinston was always a ready champion in the cause of innocence. Among other occasions, one that happened, while he resided at Kensington, was of an extraordinary nature. During the mayoralty of the famous John Wilks, one William Gibbs, a parishioner of Kensington, being accused by a worthless fellow of having robbed him on the highway, was tried at the Old Bailey, and found guilty. In spite of this, upon enquiry made by the inhabitants of the parish, the man was clearly found to be innocent, and to have been elsewhere at the time of the pretended robbery. In consequence of this, a petition was drawn up for him, and signed by the inhabitants; but Mr. Elphinston, not satisfied with being among the subscribers of the petition, wrote a letter to Wilks, in which he stated the grounds that manifested the man's innocence with convincing perspicuity. The letter is extant, and reflects the highest honour on the writer. It was successful; but the man had lost his health in prison, and died soon after his liberation.

In March, 1776, Mr. Elphinston gave up his school, but continued to reside in the same house in Kensington for some time longer, employing himself in a translation of Martial, the proposals for publishing which, he now began to circulate. He removed from Kensington in 1778, and in the same year lost his wife. His grief on that event was deep. "Such a loss," as Dr. Johnson wrote to him on the occasion, "lacerates the mind, and breaks the whole system of purposes and hopes. It leaves a dismal vacuity in life, that affords nothing on which the affections can fix, or to which endeavour may be directed." It is remarkable, how ingenious grief is in starting accusations of deficiency towards a beloved object torn away from all future attentions. In a letter to his nephew, he says, "though I flattered myself that I was neither inattentive, nor insensible to what I enjoyed, various and poignant are the regrets I now feel, when I reflect how imperfectly I promoted the happiness of her I certainly held dearest on earth, and how often, I rather intended, than administered, the numberless assiduities indispensable to the comfort of one who composed every comfort to me." The consolation and affection he received from his friends, and the flowing in of subscriptions to his translation of Martial, conspired to draw him from despondence; and, being advised to visit Scotland, he gave up his residence in London, disposed of his furniture, and in a short time set out upon his journey. In Scotland, he received numberless civilities, and there was a talk among his friends of the necessity of establishing a professorship of the English language at the University of Edinburgh, with a wish that he should fill the chair. The idea had been suggested by Mr. (soon after Sir John) Sinclair, of Ulbster. The Lord Chief Baron Mongomery, Dr. Robertson the Historiographer of Scotland, the Earl of Dalhousie, who had been Mr. Elphinston's pupil, Lord Elphinston, and others, consulted on the subject; but it fell to the ground: and in the autumn of 1779, he returned to London, having previously given a course of Lectures on the English language; first at Edinburgh, and then in the public hall of the University of Glasgow.

He now published his system of orthography, under the title of "*Propriety Ascertained in her Picture*," and determined to support his theory by practice; to make an effort to change the whole system of etymology for that of analogy; to set derivation at defiance, and to create a revolution in favour of pronunciation; or, in his own words, to make *Orthography the Mirror of Orthöepy*. From this time, for the rest of his life, whatever he published or wrote, was committed to paper in his new mode of spelling. Though a bold, romantic, perhaps impossible scheme, it is the less to be wondered at, when it is considered that the early and great object of his philological pursuits, was to establish, on a settled basis, the orthöepy of the English language; an attempt, that could give but little hope of success, while the form, in which the sounds of words were printed, remained in its unsettled state, depending neither entirely on etymology, nor analogy; but founded, as it certainly is, on

on heterogeneous, and arbitrary custom, without principle, and without rule. The recorder of this plan, is far from defending it; not, however, because he thinks it irrational, but because he believes it impossible; and he therefore regrets that it was attempted by one whose competent knowledge of the English tongue might have been turned to such great advantage in other branches of philological disquisition. Nor is it to be denied, that, while Dr. Franklin was his great, if not his only supporter, in his new system, Dr. Johnson, and other friends, who respected and loved him, saw with pain that he not only lost his time, but injured his purse. But Mr. Elphinston was a Quixotte in whatever he judged right: in religion, in virtue, in benevolent interferences, the force of custom, or a host of foes, made no impression upon him; the only question with him was, should it be or should it not be? Such a man might be foiled in an attempt, but was not likely to be diverted from one in which he thought right was to be supported against wrong. The worst that can be said of his perseverance in so hopeless a pursuit is, that it was a foible by which he injured no one but himself.

Painful, indeed, is it to think that a man of such merit and virtue, should, by a well meant undertaking, contract means of comfort already but too narrow: but, in Mr. Elphinston's case, this pain is compensated to the observer, by contemplating the rectitude of soul, and perseverance in frugality, that preserved his mind untainted and unbroken. He lived upon the square with the world, and, supported by conscience and temperance, health and spirits never forsook him to the last day of his life. In his sister and brother-in-law he had real friends; but the sincerity of Mr. Strahan, in his opinion of Mr. Elphinston's scheme, and the spirit of the latter, who defended his own judgment, created a difference, which, at one time, wore the appearance without having the reality of alienation, as was fully proved. Mr. Strahan died in the year 1785, and bequeathed a hundred pounds a-year, a hundred pounds in ready money, and twenty guineas for mourning, to Mr. Elphinston, who expressed himself, "deeply sensible of a generosity, though not then first demonstrated, never before fully known." His sister survived her husband about a month, and by her will left her brother two hundred a-year more. Noble spirits! Ye have now received him in the mansions of bliss, where your generosity is unceasingly repaid with a glorious and eternal interest. If the voice of a mortal can accompany an angel through the everlasting gates, receive with his heavenly, the earthly tribute, of one who now wafts it as his pen passes along the paper that records your worth!

Mr. Elphinston was no solitary being; a more social or affectionate heart was never bestowed on man. Being now easy in his circumstances, he espoused a lady, who, though many years younger than himself, had the discernment to appreciate the merits both of his head and heart. On the 6th of October, 1785, Miss Falconar, the daughter of the Rev. James Falconar, and the niece of Bishop Falconar, bestowed her hand upon him; and a happier marriage, as proved by an experience of four and twenty years, has seldom been celebrated.

Soon after their marriage, the brother of Mrs. Elphinston, on a voyage to India, wrote a letter to his sister, which was to have been sent by a vessel met at sea, but he finished it too late, the vessel being under weigh; upon this, he consigned the letter to an empty bottle, which he corked, and threw overboard. It was picked up nine months after the date of it by some fishermen, on the coast of Normandy, near Bayeux. This circumstance, apparently trivial, proved of great importance in the life of Mr. Elphinston, as it was the cause of a friendship with M. De Dellevilie, the judge of the Admiralty at Bayeux, from which he received much gratification. Besides this, it appears to have afforded the celebrated St. Pierre some arguments in favour of his visionary system respecting the tides.

In the year 1787, Mr. Elphinston once more visited Scotland, where he was again received with affection and respect; and after a short stay returned to England, and fixed his residence at Islington, where he continued for some years, cultivating friendship by social intercourse and epistolary correspondence; and where, having preserved a large collecion of letters, during the space of forty years, he amused himself in his leisure, with arranging and publishing a selection of them.

In the spring of 1792, drawn by friendship, he removed from Islington to Elstree, in Hertfordshire, where his time was devoted to the same rational enjoyments, friendship, conversation, and letters;

ters; where old age gradually and not uneasily, advanced upon him; and where, reposing on the affection, and supported by the increasing assiduity, of an amiable and exemplary wife, he lingered cheerfully on the verge of eternity, prepared, if ever man was, to obey, with equal cheerfulness, the summons to pass it.

About three years ago, the convenience of being near town, induced him to take a house at Hammersmith, where he continued till his death, which took place on the 8th of October, 1809, in the 88th year of his age. Though he may be said to have possessed uninterrupted health, yet a few weeks previous to his dissolution, one of his legs swelled, and put on an appearance that excited apprehension; but this was totally removed, and he continued well and happy during his remaining days, on the very last of which no unusual symptoms were observed to create alarm. He went to bed rather earlier than usual; but woke in the night, and endeavouring to sit up found himself too feeble, on which Mrs. Elphinston called in her sister, and shortly after, he breathed his last, without a struggle or a pang. He was buried at Kensington. The same unwearied and never-failing attention which Mrs. Elphinston had bestowed upon him for nearly a quarter of a century, continued after life. He had many years ago rather hinted, than expressed, a wish to her, that his remains might be deposited there; the recollection was followed by a ready compliance, and he was attended thither by a number of friends, who loved and revered him.

Mr. Elphinston's works were numerous: a critical investigation of them would lead to great length; most of them possess sterling merit, which, however, has been veiled by the orthographical clothing he perseveringly gave to all he wrote. He was a great scholar, and an excellent critic. As a poet, his versification was sometimes flowing and smooth; at others, unharmonious, and sacrificed not only to sense, but too often to rhyme, in which he allowed no licence. As a prose writer, he had early habituated his pen to an inverted arrangement, which he carried into almost every subject he touched upon; but he was seldom obscure, and at times wrote with a simplicity, which showed that he had the choice of style, as is apparent in the extracts inserted above, as well as throughout his correspondence, which is, unfortunately, published in his own analogical orthography.

But, after all, it is as a man and a Christian that he excelled; as a son, a brother, a husband, a father to many, though he never had children of his own; as a friend, an enlightened patriot, and a loyal subject. His "manners were simple, his rectitude undeviating." In religion he embraced the state establishment to its full extent: his piety, though exemplary, was devoid of show; the sincerity of it was self-evident: but, though unobtrusive, it became impatient on the least attempt at profaneness; and an oath he could not endure. On such occasions, he never failed boldly to correct the vice, whencesoever it proceeded.

Mr. Elphinston was middle-sized, and slender in his person; he had a peculiar countenance, which, perhaps, would have been considered an ordinary one, but for the spirit and intellectual emanation which it possessed. He had singularities, some of which were undoubtedly foibles. He never complied with fashion in the alteration of his clothes. In a letter to a friend, in 1782, he says—"Time has no more changed my heart than my dress:" and he might have said it again on the 8th of October, 1809. The colour of his *suit* of clothes was invariably, except when in mourning, what is called a drab; his coat was made in the fashion that reigned when he returned from France in the beginning of the last century, with flaps and buttons to the pockets and sleeves, and without a cape; he always wore a powdered bag-wig with a high toupee, and walked with a cocked hat, and an amber-headed cane; his shoe-buckles had seldom been changed, and were always of the same size; and he never wore boots. It must be observed, however, that he lately, more than once, offered to make any change Mrs. Elphinston might deem proper; but in her eyes his virtues and worth had so sanctified his appearance, that she would have thought the alteration a sacrilege. Mr. Elphinston's principal foibles originated, some in virtue itself, and others in the system he had early laid down for preserving the purity of the English tongue. As an instance of the former, when any ladies were in company, whose sleeves were at a distance from their elbows, or whose bosoms were at all exposed, he would fidget from place to place, look askance with a slight convulsion of his left eye, and never rest

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till he approached some of them, and, pointing to their arms, say, "Oh, yes, indeed! it is very pretty, but it betrays more fashion than modesty;" or some similar phrase: after which he became good humoured. In respect to the foible from the other source, it consisted in taking the liberty of correcting others in the mispronunciation of their words; but, far from meaning to hurt or offend, it was evident that his intention was to oblige; and, if it was not always received with deference, it ought at least, always to have been attributed to the simplicity of his character, never to impoliteness, still less to churlishness.

How were these foibles obliterated by the genuine kindness of his heart, and the benevolence of his soul! It were endless to relate the instances of them: one shall suffice, and conclude this tribute to his memory, which might easily be swelled to double its bulk, by detailing his virtues, sentiments, and opinions.

He had a friend, who lost a virtuous, amiable, and most beloved daughter. The grief that such a loss inflicts is not to be soothed by the condoling of language. The wretched man fled from the spot where his happiness had received the blow; he fled also from society. Mr. Elphinston, who understood nature, assured him, that under his roof he should find a room, where he might grieve undisturbed. This real friendship was accepted. In his house he remained for weeks, left entirely to the impulses of his own feelings. After awhile, the conversation, that was not forced, was courted, and a degree of relief insinuated, which could never have been bestowed by active condolence. My child has opened her arms to receive him: she has paid her father's debt in heaven, which he could never have acquitted on earth!

R. C. Dallas.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE

CAPTAIN JOHN EVANS,

OF THE 24TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

THE subject of this narrative was born about the year 1777, at, or near, Bandon, in the county of Cork; in which neighbourhood his father possessed a living of considerable value. John Evans, a younger son, was destined for one of the learned professions, and accordingly received an excellent education at Dublin College, where he imbibed a taste for classical literature, which he happily continued to cultivate through life; he did not, however, remain long enough to take a degree; but, influenced by the charms of a red coat, the fickleness of youth, or, perhaps, more probably, by the circumstance of having a near relation (the late Lord Clarina) high in the army, he quitted the academic shades for the more busy scenes of a military career, and became an ensign in the 24th regiment early in the year 1796. This regiment he joined at Montreal, in Canada, during the same summer, and soon acquired considerable estimation amongst the officers of the corps, as well as the inhabitants of the place. In 1797, he obtained his lieutenancy, and accompanied the regiment to Quebec; where he was soon, though unwillingly, involved in an affair, which, in some measure, cast a gloom over his future existence. This was a quarrel (if such it could be called) with a Lieutenant Ogelby, of the 26th regiment; the particulars of which, it may not be useless to relate, as they exhibit, in a strong point of view, the folly of pertinacity, and the danger of altercation, even though the subject of dispute be uninteresting and insignificant.

At this period, the barracks at Quebec being more than full, Lieut. Ogelby was accommodated with a room (as a guest) in a block-house occupied by Lieut. Evans. One night, after Mr. Evans had retired to rest, Mr. Ogelby came in, and a conversation ensued, which turned upon the good things which the messes of the 24th and 26th regiments respectively produced; this proceeded with the most perfect good humour till they came to the article of spruce beer, which Mr. E. said he did not think could possibly be better at the latter than at the former table: the other instantly, and with unaccountable warmth, insisted that it was. Evans, expressing surprise at such unnecessary heat, Mr. Ogelby repeated the assertion with unhandsome violence; when Lieut. Evans said, "If you talk in that way, you must mean to insinuate that I lie!" to which the other replied, "I do, and you are a damned lying rascal!" On this, Lieutenant Evans desired a friend, who was present, to shut the door, and the conversation closed. In the morning, Mr. Evans desired the same mutual acquaintance to expostulate with Mr. Ogelby upon the impropriety of the language he had used, and to point out to him, that, as no fourth person was acquainted with the affair, a quiet apology might be made, and the offence forgotten; instead, however, of acceding to this moderate and proper proposal, Mr. Ogelby

by repeated his insulting language, and declared, "*That, if Mr. Evans did not notice it as a gentleman ought to do, he would spit in his face to make him do so!!!*" To another officer also employed by Mr. Evans to negociate an accommodation, he not only used the same language, but, showing some pistols and flints, expressed his confidence of neither missing his fire nor aim. Thus repeatedly insulted and provoked, a duel was no longer to be avoided: they met; and after an exchange of shots, an accommodation was again proposed on the part of Mr. Evans, and indignantly rejected by the other; another case of pistols was fired, the same accommodation again proposed, and again rejected; this was no longer to be borne—Mr. Evans took aim, and his opponent perished. The Court of King's Bench was about to sit, and in three or four days Lieutenant Evans surrendered to, and was instantly tried by, the laws of his country; when, after a most impartial investigation and able charge from Lord Chief Justice Osgood, the jury, without hesitation, gave a verdict of acquittal.*

This unfortunate affair, however unavoidable, cast, as I have before said, an occasional gloom over the future days of Lieutenant Evans, for, never was a duel named, but his countenance fell, and his spirits instantaneously fled.

Mr. Evans afterwards accompanied his regiment to Halifax, in Nova Scotia; and, in 1799, returning from that place to England, was taken prisoner by a French privateer. After being plundered and kept on board for many weeks (though not otherwise ill-treated) he was landed on the Spanish coast, and in the neighbourhood of Corunna, from whence he proceeded on foot to Oporto, where he was fortunate enough to meet with Captain Donolly, then of the Narcissus frigate; that officer took him, and others similarly situated, on board, treated them like brothers, and, in the month of May, 1800, landed them safe upon English ground. At the time Lieutenant Evans arrived, the regiment was about to embark for Egypt; being, however, unequipped, and having private affairs of importance to arrange, he did not accompany it upon that expedition, but rejoined it at Liverpool in the following year. Towards the close of 1804, he obtained letters of service to raise men for a company in the 23d regiment; but early in 1805, having little prospect of success, and the 24th regiment being again embarked, he rejoined that corps, and served in it at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope; when, being senior lieutenant, he succeeded to a company, vacant by the death of the ever-to-be-lamented Captain Foster, who was killed at the taking of that colony. This promotion brought him to England in the following year, in order to join the second battalion of the regiment. With this battalion he proceeded to Guernsey, and from thence, in April of the present year, to Lisbon; he advanced with it into Spain, and was mortally wounded in the neck, whilst exhibiting every proof of gallantry and skill at the recent battle of Talavera; he almost instantly lost all sensation in his arms and legs, and in this helpless state the first assistance he received was from a private soldier, named Weaving, of the light infantry company, 3d foot guards: this man had conveyed him to a place of security, given him water to drink, and administered every comfort which his limited means enabled him to procure.

Towards this man Captain Evans repeatedly expressed the warmest gratitude, and desired the writer of this article to prove it by more than words; some pecuniary reward has accordingly been given: his captain has been furnished with a written testimony of his conduct; and his name is now published to the world by a grateful friend. That friend had not time to see the deceased till many hours after he was wounded, when he found him lying in the place to which the friendly guardsman had conveyed him. When addressed, he said to me, "This is just the way your poor friend Foster* died."—I endeavoured to bid him hope; but he shook his head, seemed aware of his approaching dissolution, and emphatically pronounced the resigned, but glorious words, "The will of God be done:" these words he frequently repeated during the two days that he lin-

* Lest I should be suspected of partiality in the foregoing narrative, I think it right to add, that the Minutes of the Trial, taken verbatim, are in my possession; and, that Mr. Osgood, the Judge, Captain Ware, of the 90th regiment, and Captain Sinclair, of the royal artillery, the principal witnesses, are still in existence.

* It is somewhat singular, that the ball which slew him, struck in precisely the same vital part as that which occasioned his promotion, by destroying his predecessor, Captain Foster.

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gered in the hospital at Talavera, and then expired, with, I trust, "a sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection."

The deceased was a man of strong passions, but of a sound judgment, an enlightened mind, and a most excellent heart. He was a general favourite with both sexes, and with all ranks. To the fair, his society was always acceptable; by the men it was eagerly sought. Many in perplexity have benefited by his advice; many in difficulty by his purse. From the soldiers he exacted discipline and subordination; but to their wants he was scrupulously attentive, and to their failings humanely considerate. In his person he was greatly indebted to nature, being in height about five feet nine, remarkably well made, capable of enduring excessive fatigue, and extremely active.

Such was Captain Evans; and the early death of such a man may surely be looked upon as a national loss. By a very extensive acquaintance, both military and civil, he will be long regretted. I need not, and cannot say, what is and will be felt by his more immediate associates and friends.

T. C.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS, AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of scarce and curious Books.

"*A Voyage to England, containing many things relating to the state of Learning, Religion, and other Curiosities of that Kingdom. By Monsieur Sorbiere. As also, Observations on the same Voyage, by Dr. Thomas Sprat, Fellow of the Royal Society, and now Lord Bishop of Rochester. With a Letter of Monsieur Sorbiere's, concerning the War between England and Holland. in* 1652. *To all which is prefixed his Life, written by M. Graverol. Done into English, from the French Original.*" *Lond.* 1709. 8*vo.*

SAMUEL Sorbiere, it appears, from the Life prefixed to the work, was born of Protestant parents, and an honest family, in the town of St. Ambroix, September 17th, 1615. In 1639, he went to Paris to study physic; and, in 1642, travelled into Holland.

"Sorbiere, during his stay in Holland, helped to translate Cambden's Britannia, which was to be put into one of the tomes of the great Atlas, and which one Salabert, a priest, who had begun it, was not able to go through with, because of his being obliged to return into France. It was not long after, that he also translated Sir Thomas More's 'Utopia' into French, at the request of the Rhinegrave, who was then Governour of Sluice; and could not otherwise read it in that language, save in an old translation, of above an hundred years standing, by Bartholomew Aneau, author of 'Alector,' who made so much noise in the world in his time, and by the Lord of Branville, in a Gaulish stile, which the Rhinegrave could hardly understand."

In 1645, Sorbiere returned to France; but again visiting Holland the next year, he married at the Hague; and afterwards went to Leyden to practice. Here he printed a sceptical "Discourse, on the Passage of the Chyle; and the Motion of the Heart," a translation of; Hobbes's Politicks; and, to oblige his father-in-law, who had some interest in the East-India Company, a Merchant's Letter from Brasil, to another of his Friends at Amsterdam.

The inclination he had to rove from one province to another, brought him back again into France. In 1650, he became principal of the College of Orange; where, in compliance with the wishes of the governor of the city, he printed a "Discourse on the true Cause of the Troubles in England, with a Letter from a French Gentleman to one of his Friends at Amsterdam, concerning Cromwell's Designs."

About the end of 1653, he went to Vaison, and turned papist, publishing at Paris, the next year, in pursuance to the custom of the times, a Discourse concerning his Conversion.

At Rome, he became known to Pope Alexander VII. by a strong invective against

against the protestants, having previously taking the clerical habit.

Of his Journey into England, in Company with a few Friends, more will be said presently. His works of minor interest were numerous, and more various in their subjects than might be at first supposed.

He died, April 9th, 1670, leaving several manuscripts ready for the press behind him. Sorberiana, a Medley of Jests, Historical Facts and Remarks, (in imitation of several pieces which had before appeared under the names of Scaliger, Cardinal Perron, and Thuanus,) were published by his son after his death.

The Journey to England, is given in the form of a letter. M. Sorbiere, having left Paris, "in the company of some very good humoured gentlemen of the Polish nation, who spoke Latin very well, and explained themselves indifferently well in French," arrived at Calais, just in time to accompany Madame de Fienne, in her passage to Dover; for whom the Duke of York, afterwards (James II.) had sent a vessel. Having reached Gravesend, by the way of Canterbury, and Rochester, he took the boat, (he says,) and the opportunity of the tide, for the greater expedition to go to London.

"The houses in London, (says M. Sorbiere, p. 13,) are not so high as those in Paris, nor so full of people, being not so commodious for letting lodgings: there is scarce above one family in a house, unless it be about the New Exchange, and the Court, where there are a great many lodgers, and rooms furnished, and lett at reasonable rates, and a crown a week will serve very well. I had one at that price, one pair of stairs, near Salisbury-house, for I was very desirous to be frequently with Mr. Hobbs, who lived with the Earl of Devonshire, his patron, of whose admirable qualifications I have many things to say to you."

At page 35, we have a long and interesting account of the early meetings of the Royal Society, after it had been established under the protection of King Charles II. at Gresham College.

Speaking of a model of a floor, made by Dr. Wallis, the celebrated mathematician, he observes to his friend, "I will shew you a cut of it, and you cannot but admire the invention: and indeed, I made Mr. Hobbs himself even admire it, though he is at no good terms with Dr. Wallis, and has no reason to love him. For I must tell you, by the by, that the Doctor has not used him well; seeing after he had, pursuant to the way of learned men, who make themselves ridiculous to courtiers, by their controversies and malignity, endeavoured to refute Mr. Hobbs's Mathematicks, he fell upon his scheme of politicks, and pushed the matter so far, as to make him a bad subject; which very much provoked the good old man, who, in the beginning of the civil war, had suffered for the Royal cause, and never wrote any thing, either upon that occasion, or concerning any public affairs, but what might bear a favourable interpretation. And indeed, the king was so far from laying any stress upon Dr. Wallis's arguments, that to solace the old gentleman, he gave him a yearly pension of a hundred jacobus's. His Majesty shewed me a copper cut of his picture, in his closet of natural, and mechanical curiosities; and asked me, If I knew the face? and what opinion I had of him? I told him what I thought best and most proper; and it is agreed on all hands, that if Mr. Hobbs were not so very dogmatical, he would be very useful and necessary to the Royal Society; for there are few people that can see farther into things than he, or have applied themselves so long to the study of Natural Philosophy: he is upon the matter, the very remains of Bacon, to whom he was amanuensis in his youth; and by what I could hear of him, or observe by his stile, he hath retained very much of him; he has studied his manner of turning things, and readily runs his discourse into allegory; but he has naturally much of his good humour, and agreeable mien.

"I know not how it comes to pass, the clergy are afraid of him, and so are the Oxford mathematicians, and their adherents; wherefore his Majesty was pleased to make a very good comparison, when he told me he was like a bear, whom they baited with dogs to try him. He has in his grounds of politics, undoubtedly, very much obliged crowned heads; and if he had fallen upon points of religion, or contented himself to write against the presbyterians, and the pretended bishops of his country, I should have no room to find any fault with him. But his philosophy having had its birth and education in Heresie, he is a stranger to just principles, in this respect and has not as right an idea, as he ought to have of the Hierarchy. He has no knowledge of the catholick church, but what he had learnt from protestant books of controversie, which

entertained him with a horrible representation of it: and though he travelled to Rome in his younger years, he had first read the mystery of Iniquity in France: *Let us, if possible, pardon the misfortune of his birth, and bad education*, upon the account of his excellent accomplishments otherways, and let us pray God, to be merciful to him: for if the reasons given in his Leviathan, against the Academicians, and Ecclesiasticks, could but extirpate those of his own sect, and gnaw off the gangreen of the church, they might serve for a sovereign remedy, to a civil society, in the northern parts of the Christian world. But let us return to his adversary: the Doctor has less in him of the gallant man, than Mr. Hobbs; and if you should see him with his University cap on his head, as if he had a portfeuille on, covered with black cloth, and sowed to his calot, you would be as much inclined to laugh at this diverting sight, as you would be ready to entertain the excellency and civility of my friend, with esteem and affection. What I have said concerning Dr. Wallis, is not intended in the least to derogate from the praises due to one of the greatest mathematicians in the world; and who being yet no more than forty years of age, may advance his studies much farther, and become polite, if purified by the air of the court at London. For I must tell you, Sir, that that of the University stands in need of it; and that those who are not purified otherways, have naturally strong breaths that are noxious in conversation. This I plainly discerned, by having an opportunity to compare this subtle and learned Professor, with Mr. Lockey, the Oxford librarian, who had learnt at court, and in France, to put on an obliging air, and courteous behaviour. He had the goodness, not only to conduct me to the library, but all the colleges, and to introduce me to all the professors I visited."

In other paragraphs, we have the author's reflections on the court, and nobility of England; on the difference between the Earl of Bristol, and Lord Chancellor Clarendon; on the origin of the power of the House of Commons; on the nature of the people; the Restoration; and Cromwell's government. But on every one of these subjects, we find his views narrow, his reasonings partial, and his mind altogether hostile to England.

The Earl of Devonshire's civilities at Hatfield, however, appear to have extorted from M. Sorbiere, an extraordinary portion of praise. He represents the very fishes in the ponds to have leaped out of the water in the air, to behold, and to delight themselves, with the beauties of the place.

He returns from it to the metropolis: as he says, to view two or three things over again, which he thought he had not so well considered before; but, in fact, only to pass a censure on the English stage.

The play-house, he tells us, is diverting and commodious: "the best places are in the pit, where men and women promiscuously sit; every body with their company; the stage is very handsome, being covered with green-cloth, and the scenes often change, and you are regaled with new perspectives. The musick with which you are entertained, diverts your time till the play begins, and people chuse to go in betimes to hear it. The actors and actresses perform their parts to admiration, as I have been informed; and so far as I myself could judge of them, by their gestures and speech. But the players here, would be of little esteem in France; *so far short the English come of the French in this way.* The poets laugh at the uniformity of the place, and the rules of times. Their plays contain the actions of five and twenty years; and after that, in the first act, they represent the marriage of a prince; they bring in his son fighting in the second, and having travelled over many countries. But above all things, they set up for characterizing the passions, virtues, and vices of mankind, admirably well; and indeed do not fall much short in the performance. In representing a miser, they make him guilty of all the basest actions that have been practised in several ages upon occasions, and in different professions. They do not matter, though it be a hodtch-potch, for they say, they mind only the parts as they come on, one after another, and have no regard to the whole composition."

The English language itself is next attacked. But on a sudden, we find the author at Dover, preparing to re-pass the seas. He finishes his journey at Rheims, where he found leisure to revise his Journal, and send a relation of it to a friend.

After the specimens which have been quoted, it surely need not excite surprise, that Louis XIV. who was then in good understanding with the English court,

court, should banish the author to Nantes; particularly when complaints were urged from another quarter, for the freedom which he took in speaking of the Count of Ulefeld.

Dr. Sprat's Observations, which accompany the Voyage, are addressed in a Letter to Dr. Wren, Professor of Astronomy at Oxford; forming a spirited Defence of his Country, from the unfounded assertions of M. Sorbiere; who not only reflects upon the English in general for rudeness, because he received ill language from some boys at Dover; but has left it problematical, whether he believed what, he says, some have had the hardihood to assert, "that the English have skimm'd the vices of other countries, and despise their virtues."

" *The Forme of Cury, a Roll of Ancient English Cookery, compiled about* 1390, *by the Master-Cooks of King Richard II. presented afterwards to Queen Elizabeth, by Edward Lord Stafford, and now in the Possession of Gustavus Brander, Esq. illustrated with Notes, and a copious Index, or Glossary. A Manuscript of the Editor, of the same Age and Subject, is subjoined. By an Antiquary."—ingeniosa gula est.—London,* 8*vo.* 1780.

In the "Preface to the curious Antiquarian Reader," Dr. Pegge, the editor of the work, descants largely on the progress of the culinary art, from early times.

"The Aborigines of Britain, (he says,) could have no great expertness in cookery, as they had no oil, and we hear nothing of their butter. They used only sheep and oxen, eating neither hares, though so greatly esteemed at Rome, nor hens, nor geese, from a notion of superstition. Nor did they eat fish. There was little corn in the interior part of the island, but they lived on milk and flesh;* though it is expressly asserted by Strabo, that they had no cheese.† The later Britons, however, well knew how to make the best use of the cow, since, as appears from the laws of Hoel Dha, A.D. 943, this animal was a creature so essential, so common, and useful in Wales, as to be the standard in rating fines, &c.‡

"Hengist, leader of the Saxons, made grand entertainments for King Vortigern,* but no particulars have come down to us; and certainly little exquisite can be expected from a people then so extremely barbarous, as not to be able either to read or write. '*Barbari homines a septentrione*, (they are the words of Dr. Lister,) *caseo et ferina subcruda victitantes, omnia condimenta adjectiva respuerunt.*'†

"Some have fancied, that as the Danes imported the custom of hard and deep drinking, so they likewise introduced the practice of gormandizing; and that this word itself is derived from *Gormund*, the name of that Danish king whom Ælfred the Great persuaded to be christened, and called Æthelstane.‡ Now it is certain, that Hardicnut stands on record as an egregious glutton,§ but he is not particularly famous for being a *curious Viander;* it is true again, that the Danes in general indulged excessively in feasts and entertainments,‖ but we have no reason to imagine any elegance of cookery to have flourished amongst them. And though Guthrum, the Danish prince, is in some authors named Gormundus;¶ yet this is not the right etymology of our English word, *Gormandize*, since it is rather the French *Gourmand*, of the British *Gormod.*** So that we have little to say as to the Danes.

"I shall take the later English and the Normans together, on account of the intermixture of the two nations after the conquest, since, as Lord Lyttleton observes, the English accommodated themselves to the Norman manners, except in point of temperance in eating and drinking, and communicated to them their own habits of drunkenness and immoderate feasting.†† Erasmus also remarks, that the English, in his time, were attached to *plentiful and splendid tables;* and the same is observed by Harrison.‡‡ As to the Normans, both William I. and Rufus, made grand enter-

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* Cæsar de B. G. v. §. 10.

† Strabo, lib. iv. 200. Pegge's Essay on Coins of Cunob. p. 95.

‡ Archæologia, iv. p. 61. Godwin, de Præsul. p. 506, seq.

* Malmsb. p. 9. Gales. Mon. VI. 12.

† Lister, ad Apic. p. xi. where, see more to the same purpose.

‡ Spelm. Life of Ælfred, p. 66; Drake, Ebor. Append. p. civ.

§ Speed's History.

‖ Mons. Mallet. cap. 12.

¶ Wilkins, Concil. I. p. 204. Drake, Ebor. p. 316. Append. p. civ. cv.

** Menage, Orig. v. Gourmand.

†† Lord Lyttleton, Hist. of H. II. vol. iii. p. 49.

‡‡ Harrison, Descript. of Britain, p. 165, 166.

tainments;

tainments;* the former was remarkable for an immense paunch, and withal was so exact, so nice and curious in his repasts,† that when his prime favourite, William Fitz-Osborne, who, as steward of the household, had the charge of the cury, served him with the flesh of a crane, scarcely half-roasted; he was so highly exasperated, that he lifted up his fist, and would have strucken him, had not Endo appointed *Dapifer*, immediately after warded off the blow.‡

"*Dapifer*, by which is usually understood steward of the King's household,‖ was a high officer amongst the Normans; and *Lardenarius* was another; clergymen, then often occupying this post, and sometimes made bishops from it.§ He was under the Dapifer, as was likewise the *Cocus Dominicæ Coquinæ*, concerning whom, his assistants and allowances, the *Liber Niger*, may be consulted.¶ It appears further from Fleta, that the chief cooks were often providers, as well as dressers, of victuals.** But *Magister Coquinæ*, who was an esquire by office, seems to have had the care of purveyance, A. D. 1340,†† and to have nearly corresponded with our *clerk of the kitchen*, having authority over the cooks.‡‡ However, the *Magnus Coquus*, *Coquorum Præpositus*, *Coquus Regius*, and *Grans Queux*, were officers of considerable dignity in the palaces of princes; and the officers under them, according to Du Fresne, were in the French court, A. D. 1385, much about the time that our roll was made, 'Queus, Aideurs, Asteurs, Paiges, Souffleurs, Enfans, Saussiers de Commun, Saussiers devers le Roy, Sommiers, Poulliers, Huissiers.'*

"In regard to religious houses, the Cooks of the greater foundations were officers of consequence, though under the Cellarer;† and if he were not a monk, he, nevertheless, was to enjoy the portion of a monk.‡ But it appears from Somner, that at Christ Church, Canterbury, the *Lardyrer* was the first or chief cook;‖ and this officer, as we have seen, was often an ecclesiastic. However the great houses had cooks of different ranks;§ and manors and churches¶ were often given *ad cibum* and *ad victum monachorum*. A fishing at Lambeth was allotted to that purpose.** But whether the cooks were monks or not, the *Magistri Coquinæ*, kitcheners of the monasteries, we may depend upon it, were always monks; and I think they were mostly ecclesiastics elsewhere: thus when Cardinal Otto, the Pope's legate, was at Oxford, A. 1238, and that memorable fray happened between his retinue and the students, the *Magister Coquorum* was the legate's brother, and was there killed.†† The reason given in the author, why a person so nearly allied to the Great Man was assigned to the office, is this, 'Ne procuraretur aliquid venenorum, quod nimis [*i. e.* valde] timebat legatus;' and it is certain, that poisoning was but too much in vogue in these times, both amongst the Italians and the good people of this island;‡‡ so that this was a post of signal trust and confidence. And indeed afterwards, a person was employed to *taste* or *take the assaie*, as it was called,‖‖ both of the messes and the water in the ewer,§§ at

* Stow. p. 102, 128.

† Lord Lyttleton observes that the Normans were delicate in their food, but without excess. Life of Hen. II. vol. iii. p. 47.

‡ Dugd. Bar. I. p. 109. Henry II. served to his son. Lord Lyttleton, iv. p. 298.

‖ Godwin de Præsul, p. 695, renders carver by *Dapifer*, but this I cannot approve. See Thoroton, p. 23, 28. Dugd. Bar. I. p. 441, 620, 109, Lib. Nig. p. 342 Kennet, Par. Amt. p. 119. And, to name no more, Spelm. in voce. The *Carver* was an officer inferior to the *Dapifer*, or *Steward*, and even under his control. Vide Lel. Collect. vi. p. 2. And yet I find Sir Walter Manny when young, was carver to Philippa Queen of King Edward III. Barnes Hist. of E. III. The *Steward* had the name of *D. pifer*, I apprehend, from serving up the first dish. *v. supra.*

§ Sim. Dunelm. col. 227. Hoveden, p. 469. Malms. de Pont. p. 286.

¶ Lib. Nig. Scaccarii, p. 347.

** Fleta, II. cap. 75.

†† Du Fresne *v.* Magister.

‡‡ Du Fresne, *ibid.*

* Du Fresne, *v.* Coquus. The curious may compare this list with Lib. Nig. p. 347.

† In Somner, Ant. Cant. Append. p. 36, they are under the *Magister Coquinæ*, whose office it was to purvey; and there again the chief cooks are proveditors; different usages might prevail at different times and places.

‡ Du Fresne *v.* Coquus.

‖ Somner Append. p. 36.

§ Somner Ant. Cant. Append. 36.

¶ Somner, p. 41.

** Somner, l. e.

†† M. Paris. p. 4, 69.

‡‡ Dugd. Bar. I. p. 45. Stow, p. 184. M. Paris. p. 377. 517. M. Westm. p. 364.

‖‖ Lel. Collectan. vi. p. 7, seq.

§§ Ibid. p. 9, 15.

great tables; but it may be doubted, whether a particular person was appointed to this service, or it was a branch of the *Sewer's* and cup-bearer's duty, for I observe, the *Sewer* is sometimes called *Prægustator*,* and the cup-bearer tastes the water elsewhere.† The religious houses, and their presidents, the abbots and priors, had their days of *Gala*, as likewise their halls for strangers, whom, when persons of rank, they often entertained with splendour and magnificence. And as for the secular clergy, archbishops, and bishops, their feasts, of which we have some upon record,‡ were so superb, that they might vie with the regal entertainments, or the pontifical suppers of ancient Rome, (which became even proverbial,§) and certainly could not be dressed, and set out, without a large number of cooks.‖ In short, the satirists of the times before, and about the time of the Reformation, are continually inveighing against the high-living of the bishops and clergy; indeed luxury was then carried to such an extravagant pitch amongst them, that archbishop Cranmer, A. 1541, found it necessary to bring the secular clergy under some reasonable regulation, in regard to the furnishing of their tables, not excepting even his own."¶

After this historical deduction of the *Ars Coquinaria*, Dr. Pegge furnishes the reader with a minute account of the manuscript itself. This vellum roll, he says, contains 196 *formulæ*, or recipes, and belonged once to the Earl of Oxford. Mr. West bought it at the Earl's sale, and Mr. Brander at Mr. West's. It is presumed to be one of the most ancient remains of the kind now in being, rising as high as the reign of King Richard II. and has an additional value stamped upon it, by having been presented to Queen Elizabeth, in the 28th year of her reign, by Lord Stafford's heir.

The general observations which Dr. Pegge makes upon it are these: That many articles were in vogue in the fourteenth century, which are now in a manner obsolete, as cranes, curlews, herons, seals, porpoises, &c. and on the contrary, that we feed on sundry fowls which are not named, either in the Roll, or the Editor's manuscripts, as quails, rails, teal, woodcocks, snipes, &c. Our cooks, he observes, had great regard to the eye, as well as the taste, in their compositions; *flourishing* and *stewing* are not only common, but even leaves of trees gilded, or silvered, are used for ornamenting messes. As to colours, which perhaps would chiefly take place in suttleties, blood boiled and fried, was used for dying black; saffron for yellow, and sanders for red. Alkenet is also used for colouring, and mulberries; amydon makes white, and turnesole *pownas* there, but what this colour is, the editor professes not to know, unless it be intended for another kind of yellow, and he should read *jownas*, for *jaulnas*, orange tawney.

The messes both in the Roll, and in Dr. Pegge's manuscript, are chiefly soups, pottages, ragouts, hashes, and the like hotch-potches, entire joints of meat being never *served;* and animals, whether fish or fowl, seldom brought to table whole, but hacked and hewed, and cut in pieces or gobbets; the mortar also was in great request, some messes being actually denominated from it, as *Mortrews*, or *Morterelys*, as in the Editor's manuscript. Now in this state of things, the general mode of eating, he observes, must either have been with the spoon or the fingers; and this perhaps may have been the reason that spoons became an usual present from gossips to their god-children, at christenings, and that the bason and ewer, for washing before and after dinner, was introduced. Table, or case-knives, would be of little use at this time, and the art of carving so perfectly useless as to be almost unknown.

Forks, it should appear, were not introduced till the time of James I. In short, it is plain, that in the days of Richard the Second, our ancestors lived much after the French fashion. The more bulky and magnificent

* Compare Leland, p. 3, with Godwin de Præsul. p. 695, and so Junius in Etymol. v. Sewer.

† Leland, p. 8, 9. There are now *two yeomen of the mouth* in the king's household.

‡ That of George Neville, archbishop of York, 6 Edw. iv. and that of William Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, A. D 1504. These were both of them inthronization-feasts. Leland, Collectan. vi. p. 2, and 16 of Appendix. They were wont *minnere sanguinem* after these superb entertainments, p. 32.

§ Sixty-two were employed by archbishop Neville; and the hire of cooks at archbishop Warham's feast, came to 23l. 6s. 8d.

‖ Hor. II. Od. xiv. 28. where see Mons. Dacier.

¶ Strype's Life of Cranmer, p. 451, or Lel. Coll. ut supra, p. 38. Sumptuary laws in regard to eating were not unknown in ancient Rome. Erasm. Colloq. p. 81; ed Schrev. nor here formerly, see Lel. Coll. vi. p. 36, for 5 Ed. II.

magnificent dishes, says Dr. Pegge, (even the *Roast Beef of Old England,*) must have been the product of later reigns; perhaps of Queen Elizabeth's time.

In several subsequent pages, Dr. Pegge travels through the most material and most used ingredients of the different recipes; incidentally illustrating the introduction of many articles of luxury.

The abbreviations used in the manuscript, are expressed in the text of the printed copy, by the types which were projected for Domesday Book.

Throughout the work a great variety of passages are explained by Dr. Pegge, in the margin, after the manner exhibited in the latter of the two following recipes. And at the end of all is a copious glossary.

The two recipes here given, are perhaps sufficient to explain the general style of cookery intended through the Roll.

Connyng, in Grauey.

"Take connyngs, smyte hem to pecys, perboile hem and drawe hem with a gode broth with almands blanched and brayed, do this inne sug' and powder gynger, and boyle it and the flessh th'with, flour it with sugar and with powder gynger, and serve forth."

Gele of Fyssh.*

"Take tenchs, pykes, eelys, turbut, and plays,† kerve hem to pecys, scalde hem and waische hem clene, drye hem with a cloth, do hem in a pane do therto half vnegar and halfe wyne and seeth it wel, and take the fysshe and pike it clene, cole the broth thurgh a cloth into an erthen panne, do th'to powder of peper and safron ynowh, lat it seeth and skym it wel whan it is ysode, dof‡ the grees clene, cowche fisshe on chargeors and cole the sewe thorow a cloth onoward and serve it forth."

* Gele, Jelly.
† Plaise.
‡ Dof, i. e. do of.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

CICERONI.

THOSE who have travelled through Italy, well know the meaning of the word *Cicerone;* but many persons who have not visited that ancient seat of letters and the fine arts, may not, perhaps, have a precise idea of it, the Continent, and particularly Rome, where this appellation probably originated, being hermetically sealed against the visits of an Englishman.

In the principal cities of Italy there are persons, who, as soon as a foreigner arrives, offer themselves to conduct him to see what is most curious, and explain it to him; and, on account of their speeches on the curiosities, &c. the name of the great Latin orator was given them in jest.

The greater part of these *Cicerone* are poor ecclesiastics, who often, to conceal their ignorance, give imaginary answers, and are never at a loss for something to say. Lately, however, some well-informed artists have taken this office upon themselves; and we have been informed, by a person worthy of credit, that it is now become much the fashion in Italy to employ such intelligent persons, who, by directing the eye, and enlightening the mind, of a young traveller, are more likely to contribute to form his taste, especially in painting, than if he be conducted about by an ignorant Abbé, a *Valet de Place,* or by a Gondolier; in which case the blind lead the blind.

FEUDAL CLAIMS.

The following is a specimen of as curious a claim as has been set up since the days of Æolus, of doubtful fame. It has the advantage of being a faithful record from the annals of history:

In the end of the fourteenth century, the celebrated, but long since destroyed, monastery of Augustinians, at Winshieur, in the province of Overyssel, were desirous of erecting a windmill, not far from Zwolle; but a neighbouring lord was desirous to prevent them, by declaring that the *wind* in that district belonged to him. The monks, unwilling to give up the point, had recourse to the Bishop of Utrecht, under whose jurisdiction the province had continued since the tenth century. The bishop, highly incensed against the pretender, who wished to usurp his authority, affirmed that the *wind of the whole province belonged to him,* and gave the province express permission to erect a windmill wherever they thought proper.

CONSERVATORIO OF S. ONUFRIO, AT NAPLES.

Burney, in his Musical Tour, gives the following ridiculous account of a school for instruction in music, of all instruments in one spot.

It being holiday-time, many were absent,

sent, who usually studied and practised in this room. The jumbling them altogether may be convenient for the house, and may teach boys to attend to their own parts with firmness, whatever else may be going forward at the same time; it may likewise give them force, by obliging them to play loud, in order to hear themselves; but in the midst of such jargon, and continual dissonance, it is wholly impossible to give any kind of polish or finishing to their performance; thence the slovenly coarseness so remarkable in their public exhibitions, and the total want of taste, neatness, and expression, in all these young musicians, till they have acquired them elsewhere. The beds, which are in the same room, serve for seats to the harpsichords, and other instruments; but of thirty or forty boys, who were practising, I could discover but two who were playing the same piece: some of those who were practising upon the violin, seem to have had a great deal of hand. The violoncellos practising in another room; and the flutes, hautboys, and other wind instruments, in a third, except the trumpets and the horns, which are obliged to fag, either on the stairs, or on the top of the house.

There are in this college sixteen young *castrati*, and these lie up stairs by themselves, in warmer apartments than the other boys, for fear of colds, which might not only render their delicate voices unfit for exercise at present, but hazard the entire loss of them for ever.

ARABS.

One of these wandering Arabs, (says Neibuhr,) having obtained for his share a bag of pearls, thought them rice, which he had heard to be good food, and gave them to his wife to boil, who, when she found that boiling softened them, threw them away as useless.—P. 163, v. iii.

TURKISH SCIENCE.

A Turkish merchant observing me direct my instrument towards the city, had the curiosity to look into the glass, and was surprised to see a tower turned upside down. He immediately spread a report that I was come to overturn the city (Alexandria). It was mentioned to the governor; and my Janissary would no longer walk with me, when I proposed carrying my instruments with me. Near a village of the Delta, an honest peasant paid great attention to my operations, as I was taking different angles. To show him something curious, I made him look through the same glass. He was greatly alarmed to see the village to which he belonged, turned upside down. My servant told him, that government were offended with that village, and had sent me to destroy it. He instantly inteated me to wait but a few moments, that he might have time to save his wife, and his cow. He then ran in great haste towards his house, and I went again on board my boat.—*Neibuhr.*

TURKISH OPINIONS OF MUSICAL SCIENCE.

We played some solemn tunes, which are more to the taste of the orientals, than our gayer music. He seemed to be pleased, and offered each of us an half-a-crown at parting. The Arabs refuse no presents, however small; and he was not a little surprised, when we declined accepting his money; especially, as he could never conceive what inducement any person could have to learn music, if not to gain by it.—*Neibuhr.*

GERMAN OBSTINACY.

A nobleman here (whose authority over his vassals was so great, that he may make any one of them at his pleasure a soldier,) wished to introduce some changes in the agricultural arrangements of his estate. Among other things, he directed that the ploughman should go out with his oxen at five, instead of eight o'clock in the morning. The fellow gravely replied, that the order could not be obeyed; for, by the received custom of the country, no *lords* could commence work before eight. As my friend did not quite understand this kind of logic, and was unwilling, that the privileges of his rank should deprive him of the labour of his cattle, he insisted that his injunctions should be attended to. The ploughman was inexorable. He was dismissed; and another appointed in his stead. The second was as obstinate as the first. My friend changed again, and again; and no less than twenty different servants succeeded each other in the same situation, before he found one who would comply with his orders. At last, on condition of receiving double wages, the twenty-first agreed to take out the oxen at the plebeian hour of five; but after doing so for three days, he came to his master, and requested to be relieved from his engagement, or instantly dismissed; "for," added he, "I am made miserable; I cannot endure the life I lead: I am avoided by all my friends in the village; nobody will speak to me, for having violated the customs

of

of the country." In short, Count ——— found it useless to persevere, and was obliged to give up all the plans he had formed for the improvement of his estate. The same gentleman assured me, that even in his own castle in the country, he is the slave of several usages, which it is out of his power to alter. On every private estate there are officers, corresponding with those of the empire; he has therefore his chancellor, his counsellors, his almoner, &c. some of these have a right to dine with the lord; others belong to the second table; others to the third, &c. In short, he is obliged to keep several tables; on each there is a regulated number of dishes, the quality of which is also established, and the alteration of any one would be considered as a violation of positive right.—*Lemaistre.*

ARABIAN SUPERSTITION.

The latter politely directed us to an Arab, who could sell us a place where we might inter our deceased friend. The bargain which we struck with this man did not take effect; for the place being near the canal for the watering of meadows, the possessors had threatened our Arab with an action at law, if the water should fail on account of the Christian's body.—*Neibuhr.*

SPANISH NATIONAL VANITY.

There is not a Spaniard who does not think his country the first in the world. The people have a proverb, which says, *Donde esta Madrid callé et mundo*, Where Madrid is, let the world be silent. One of their authors has written a book, which has for its title, *Solo Madrid es corte*, There is no other court than Madrid. A preacher, in a sermon on the temptation of Christ, told his audience, that the devil, according to holy writ, took the Saviour to the top of a high mountain, whence all the kingdoms of the earth were discovered. He showed him (added he) France, England, and Italy; but, happily for the Son of God, Spain was hidden from his sight by the Pyrenees.—*Bourgoanne.*

SACERDOTAL SINGING BIRDS.

In the first church I entered at Antequera, I heard from every part of it the singing of birds. I endeavoured to discover the habitations they had been able to provide themselves in this holy, and frequented place, when I perceived several cages suspended in the different chapels, in which larks and canary birds sing praises to the Lord.—*Burgoanne.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A TRUE, AND PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF,

The deuce of a trick,
That was play'd by Old Nick,
On a grave an i learned Professor:
Who was always precise,
In exclaiming 'gainst vice;
And was therefore, no doubt, the aggressor.

A RETORT ON COWPER, BY ONE OF GILPIN'S FAMILY.

Will Cowper was a clergyman,
A learned wight was he.
The mathematicks could he scan;
And cunning chemistry.

In Oxford, famous town, he dwelt,
Professor was he there:
And many a curious lecture dealt
With credit, from the chair.

No wonder, for, when but a boy,
And first his breeches thrust in,
He threw away each childish toy,
And snivel'd over Justin.

Nay more, when he could hardly go,
So learnedly he'd squall
His *a, b, c,* that uncle Joe,*
Him Solomon did call.

He bore resemblance much, they say,
To famous Gilpin John;
Who made such rapid speed one day
Through wond'ring Edmonton.

But John's adventure cannot cope
With that of learned Will;
Nor be compar'd, good folks, I hope,
In horsemanship their skill.

Once on a day, a milk-white steed
He mounted, all so grave,
To preach at ****, where was need
Some precious souls to save.

He gently pac'd along the stones,
To leave the bustling town;
For pavement hard may break the bones,
If one, perchance, fall down.

* The famous Dr. Joseph Cowper, of Hull.

But

But soon as he had gain'd the road,
And saw the way was clear;
He smil'd, and sat erect, which show'd
He had dismiss'd all fear.

To holy men, it sure is true,
The devil owes a grudge;
For now his steed, 'gan fret, and stew,
And scorn the quiet trudge.

For like a gad fly, in the air,
Old Satan, who'd suspect him!
Stung the poor nag, now here, now there;
Then popt into his rectum.

On which the much-alarmed steed,
Bounc'd forwards, with a crack;
And then set off, with frightful speed;
The deuce was in the hack.

With body bent, and tugging hand,
To check his speed he strives;
In vain he scours along the land;
"Needs must, the devil drives."

Swift as he flew, he saw each tree
A prank in optics play;
And whisk along as fast as he;
But just the other way.

And now the turnpike's in his van,
He bilks it with such clatter;
Amaz'd; exclaims the turnpike man,
"Preserve us! What's the matter?

"That is a robber, wife," cries he,
"For none so fast would fly,
"Unless in fearful jeopardy,
"Pursu'd, with hue and cry.

"Thick head," quoth she, "'tis no such thing,
"'Tis for Moll Jones, our neighbour,
"He mother Midnight flies to bring,
"For now she groans in labour."

Meanwhile the hero of our tale,
Prefers a pious vow;
For now he spies, with visage pale,
Before his nose—a cow.

Full 'gainst her rump, with furious bound,
He ran, despising stop;
Th' astonish'd cow, spun round, and round,
As thof she were a top.

Charybdis past; now Scylla's rocks
Obstruction dire, display;
In likeness of a monstrous ox,
Slow limping in his way,

Rouz'd to exert his utmost force,
Which now began to flag;
He pulls, by jerks, th' affrighted horse;
In zig, and then in zag.

In vain he tugs the head-strong steed,
His course will not resign;
But still maintains, with spite and speed,
The rectilinear line.

Heedless of risk, of contact dire,
He joins the ling'ring beast;
Head over heels, they reach the mire,
To Nick, delightful feast.

The learn'd professor first arose,
And chuckled, when he found,
Except the mischief to his cloathes,
That all was safe, and sound.

"Surely," quoth he, "a desp'rate fall!"
Then bolt upright he stood,
Like Yorick's famous Slop, in all
'The majesty of mud.'

Th' astounded steed, arose also,
And shook his plaster'd ears,
And look'd so sad, and full of woe,
That Will dismiss'd his fears.

"Ah! ah!" cries he, "your looks demure
"Denote your spirit's gone;
"Aye, aye, your tam'd enough, I'm sure,
"So now, we'll gently on."

The saddle then, again he press'd,
And now the church he views;
But Nick, who ne'er was known to rest,
Again the chace renews.

For all at once, he smartly stung
The spot, where snug he lay;
Loud snorts the nag, and Will now clung,
And clinging, flew away.

Off went his hat, he drops his twig
In sore, and wild surprise;
And doubtless, had he worn a wig
It would have gone likewise.

What terror seiz'd the parish then,
When first the furious beast
Came rushing on, within their ken;
Bestridden by their priest.

"I vow," quoth Hodge, with eager stare,
"It is no trifling matter
"Our parson brings, with head all bare,
"To church in such a clatter."

"If I," cries Dick, "have any skill,
"He's riding of a race;
"Or else he comes against his will;
"So desp'rate is his pace."

Meanwhile, poor Will, with eye askance,
Beheld them bowing low;
But pass'd them, with as quick a glance,
As arrow shot from bow.

"You Dick," cries Tummas, "Dick I say,
"How comes it that our pastor,
"Instead of stopping here to pray,
"Rides faster on, and faster?"

"For sartin sure, he's t'aen a glass,
"For none, with sober pate,
"This day the parish church would pass
"At such unseemly rate."

But lo! when Nicky now perceives
The church; he 'gan despair,
At once his snug retreat he leaves,
And bolts into the air.

Loud was the crack, 'twas hardly less
Than thunder from on high;
Or signal gun, of sore distress,
By found'ring ship let fly.

Thus

Thus off went Nick, with panting sides,
The steed obeys the hand;
And now within a circle rides,
Acknowledging command.

Yet, still momentum did exist,
And yet exert its sway;
Till Will gave one convulsive twist,
And turn'd him t'other way.

And now he gains the sacred door
In sad, and woeful plight;
The parish all, both rich and poor,
Now hail him, with delight.

All run to help him, in his need
Extend supporting hands;
And now, upon the funeral mead
They place him; and he stands

A most forlorn, and piteous sight,
His learned head all bare;
Enough it surely was—Oh quite;
To make a parson swear.

God bless the King—the Queen also,
The Commons, great, and small;
And keep our arch, and deadly foe,
The devil—from us all.

IRISH CASTLES.

IN an age of foul libels and squibs,
Let us rhyme upon themes of more note;
Let us trumpet the charms of Miss Nibbs,
And record how Lord Bottom could doat.

Miss Angelica Nibbs, tall, and slim,
And Lord Bottom, gigantic, and stout,
Seem'd, selected by fate in a whim,
Just to prove how extremes come about.

With a castle in Ireland so fine,
With a paddock and carriage to boot;
And with giants and Neales in his line,
Did Lord Bottom deliver his suit.

'Twould have melted a bosom of rock,
To hear of his lordship's domain;
All the rabbits, the bogs, and live stock,
'Twixt Cavan, and sweet Castleshane.

With the wealth of an heiress, yet weak,
And as tender and fond as a dove,
Did Miss Nibbs hear his lordship first speak
Of the pangs that he suffer'd from love.

Tho' her face bore the high-noon of life,
Yet it brighten'd with youth, as he spoke;
In her fancy she dream'd herself wife,
Oh! the pity she ever awoke.

Such professions, such prospects, and sighs,
Ne'er beleaguer'd the heart of a maid;
And she thought for so splendid a prize
Fifty thousand might safely be paid.

To be blest with a husband so gay,
With a title that envy ne'er 'scapes;
Had Angelica rashly said nay,
'Twould be punishment slight to lead apes.

With a smile she consented to prove
All that conjugal sweets can supply;
But e'en Peers, like Plebeians, can love,
And e'en Peers, like Plebeians, can lie!

To the church then impatient away
Flew the lord, and his juvenile fair;
But alas! they might both curse the day,
That could hurry their frail bodies there.

Near the altar, so meekly dispos'd,
Such a tumult was heard at the door;
That the page hymeneal was clos'd;
So unhallow'd a din to explore.

But who may describe the surprise,
Or the bitter invectives repeat;
When a female with tears in her eyes,
Call'd vengeance on Bottom's deceit.

Lord Bottom no more! for his wife,
That from Ireland had follow'd his track,
Still exclaimed—"Oh thou curse of my life;
Captain Bottom, to Cavan come back!"

E.

INSCRIPTION.

LEFT IN THE PAVILION ON THE TOP OF THE PRECIPICE, IN THE PLEASURE GROUNDS OF ——— HAVELOCKE, ESQ. AT ENGRESS, KENT, JULY 28, 1800.

WOODLAND wanderers, here delighting,
Spirit of the grove, I dwell;
Here, with sacred peace, inviting
Echo from her airy cell.

Here, these shady haunts defending,
Dryads constant vigils keep;
And, with zephyrs wavy wending,
Rock the woods, and murmur sleep.

Here, from storm and tempest ruder,
Gales of odour fill the air;
And the throstle, sweet obtruder!
Soothes the tremblings of despair.

You, perchance, from some proud city,
Come to catch the laughing health;
Or, retiring here with pity,
Spurn the splendid glare of wealth.

Seize the moments now presenting;
Nature's gifts are ever good;—
Nature here, with art conventing,
Weaves the shade and decks the wood.

See the cypress green, aspiring
On the cliffs romantic marge;
See the woodbine's gay attiring,
And the rose beneath enlarge.

See Laburnum's pendent tresses
Wanton o'er the Rosmarine;—
See the mandrake wildly dresses
Many a shrub with liv'lier green.

See the lily paly blooming,
Laughs beneath the lilac's shade;—
See the sycamore engrooming,
Flings her arms across the glade.

See old Thames, in bold meandering,
Urges on his breezy way;—
List, the lark, in ether wandering,
Nature charms the live-long day.

I, the *Spirit*, here presiding,
Ever guard the good from harm;
Here have they a safe abiding:
Wander then without alarm!

But to you, ye sons of riot!
Roving here to murder peace;
Robbers rude of Sylvan quiet,
From your harsh intrusion cease.

Hence, in haste, lest fate attend you;
Hence, from holy ground depart;
Hence, nor near my temple bend you,
Till you're purified of heart.

Woodland Wanderers! here delighting,
Spirit of the grove, I dwell;
Here, with sacred peace, inviting
Echo from her airy cell.

JAMES JENNINGS.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

Report on the Progress of the Sciences from the Epoch of the French Revolution (1789) *to the Year* 1808, *made by a Commission of the Institute of France, by order of the Emperor Napoleon.*

(Concluded from page 406.*)*

THE astonishing expedition to Egypt, holds the first rank for natural history, as well as for all kinds of knowledge. After it, the voyage to the South Seas, ordered by your Majesty, has been one of the most fruitful, and the museum of natural history is become, under the same auspices, one of the most complete in the world. It is, in some measure, only now, that we begin to form an idea of the wealth of the nation. The works of M. Lacepede, so worthy a complement to the magnificent edifice, commenced by Buffon; those of M. M. Geoffrin, Fabricius, Lamarck, Olivier, Latreille, Bosc, Brongniart, and Shaw, for the history of animals; those of M. M. Lamarck, Desfontaines, Ventenat, Labillardiere, Decandolle, Palissot Beauvois, Wildenow, Wahl, Cavanilles, Smith, Swarts, and a great number of other botanists, for that of plants, augment to nearly a hundred thousand the number of living beings recorded in the grand register of the works of nature.

But the methods now followed in the distribution of these beings, are of still more essential service to the science, than all the additions made to their list. It is only within our period, that sure methods have been discovered of arranging them all, in an order so graduated and subordinate, that the expression of their distinctive characters should also be that of their real relations; and that the method should contain nothing more, than the science itself reduced to its most simple terms. The work which has contributed the most to the general adoption of this method of proceeding, is the *Genera Plantarum* of M. Jussieu, which appeared in 1789, and which forms, in the sciences of observation, an epoch, perhaps as important as the chemistry of Lavoisier, in the sciences of experiment.

The absolute comparison of vegetables, could alone serve as a guide in their distribution, because the functions of their organs are too imperfectly known; those of animals, on the contrary, have had the advantage of being supported by rational foundations, established in some measure, *a priori*, and it is comparative anatomy, that has furnished them with these foundations.

The general study of this science will be the last character, which we shall assign to the present period; for some years past, naturalists every where devote themselves to it; it is already the support, and the regulator of zoology; general physiology is indebted to it for a great part of its discoveries, or at least, for the complement of its proofs; it throws light even on the history of the globe, by restoring species which the revolutions experienced by our planet seem to have destroyed. Will your Majesty pardon in the man who addresses you, the temerity of having named himself after his masters?

Here is, Sire, all that the time which you are pleased to assign, permits us rapidly to state, respecting the discoveries which open, in the theoretical part of the natural sciences, the age of Napoleon.

The view which we have drawn of it, and which we shall have the honor of laying before you, is not exaggerated; we have been ourselves astonished, while preparing it, at the abundance and fecundity of the works, which have presented themselves to our memory, and to our pen; respectable titles, which the learned men of our days have acquired to the gratitude of posterity.

The spirit which directs them is still more satisfactory than the discoveries themselves,

themselves, from the assurance which it gives of future discoveries. All these hypotheses, all the more or less ingenious suppositions, which were so much in vogue during the first two-thirds of the preceding century, are now rejected by all men of real knowledge, and only procure for their authors a transitory reputation. Experience alone, precise experiments, made with weight, measure, and comparison, of all the substances employed, and of all those obtained, now constitute the only legitimate mode of reasoning and demonstration.

Thus, although the natural sciences are not yet reducible to calculation, they may still be submitted to a mathematical spirit; and by the circumspection with which they advance, they are no longer liable to have the same ground to go over again; all their propositions are established with certainty, and become so many solid foundations for the remaining superstructure. Neither is it by a partiality, which might perhaps be excused, that your Imperial Majesty will find the names of learned Frenchmen, in the first ranks of almost every branch of the natural sciences; the voice of Europe assigns them this rank, as well as we; and even in those parts, where it did not please chance, that our countrymen should make the principal discoveries, the manner in which they have received and followed them, in all their consequences, places them very near the first inventors.

We may, we ought to declare it at this solemn moment, whilst we are their organs with the august chief of the state, that during these twenty years, while unexampled prodigies of devotedness, of valor, and of genius, spread through every country of the universe, the names of the heroes of France; those who cultivate the sciences in this happy country, did not remain unworthy of having also a share in the glory of the nation.

The progress of the practical sciences, so intimately connected with the natural sciences, is included with them in our report; and it is accordingly by an abridged history of medicine, of agriculture, of the arts and trades, that we terminate it. But we had not the means of rendering this history so complete, as that of the theoretic sciences.

Medicine and agriculture are not entirely confined to books; even the first, though generally more learned than the other, differs with each practitioner: all its doctrines, all its processes, would be nothing without the genius, and the talents, of the individuals.

Agriculture has on its side this peculiar difficulty, that it is interwoven with the political situation, with the system of taxes, the customs, and the temporary state of commercial relations: thus the most certain processes, are often yet very far from affording the public all the advantages which may be derived from them.

The present period has, however, produced in each of these sciences, discoveries the most important and the best attested.

Were the vaccine inoculation the only discovery which the medical art had to produce, it would be sufficient to reflect everlasting honour on our times, in the history of the sciences; as well as to immortalize the name of Jenner, by assigning to him an eminent rank amongst the benefactors of mankind.

The acid fumigations proposed by M. Morveau, by destroying the germs of contagion, still more frequent than those which vaccination attacks, render services as useful perhaps, though less apparent, and justify the honorable recompence which your Imperial Majesty has decreed to their author.

Your Majesty will find in our report, an abstract of the other works of medical men, of the different maladies, of the new treatments which have been introduced, of the new means which the sciences have furnished to the arts; you will also see, in the chapter on agriculture, and in those on botany and zoology, the new species, or varieties of animals, or of useful plants, with the new processes put in practice, for the management of them.

The fear of encroaching on the moments which your Majesty is pleased to grant us, prevents us from referring particularly here to the labours of our respectable Vice-president, M. Tenon, on hospitals; the classic works of M. Corvisart, on the organic diseases of the heart; of M. Hallé, on Hygiene; of M. Sabathier, on operations; of M. Pinel, on insanity, and the distribution of maladies; of M. Portal, on phthysis, rickets, and pathological anatomy; of M. Dessessarts, on the diseases of children; lastly, to the new discipline introduced into military surgery, by men impelled by a courage similar to that of the warriors whom they relieve. From the same motive we omit, though with reluctance, entering into the details of the po-

pular works and instructions, collected by M. M. Parmentier, Huzard, Tessier, Thouin, and Bosc, who have made known to cultivators so many important agricultural discoveries.

The chapter on technology, or the knowledge of the arts and trades, the last of our labours, will present improvements the most numerous, and the most various: from the most simple operations of rural and domestic economy, to the most complicated and delicate manufactures, there is no process which has not experienced the beneficent influence of the sciences.

The warming of apartments, the heating of kitchens, and of work-shops, the lighting of houses, and of streets, are performed with considerable saving; a new mode of bleaching, a variety of processes and compositions, have improved the art of painting cloths; dying in enamel, painting in oil, are indebted to chemistry, for new colours; hides and skins of all sorts are prepared in a third part of the time formerly required; the common earthenwares are infinitely more lasting, and more salubrious; the poorest dwellings are provided with white and solid glasses; the most indifferent soils can improve their wines; the charcoal filtres every where assure the salubrity of the waters; all kinds of salts are manufactured, as well in France as in foreign countries; even the mineral waters, so necessary in medicine, have been imitated artificially; lastly, the art of stereotype printing, brings to the poorest cottage the compositions of genius; and it is to the natural sciences, to the general taste which they have inspired, to the light which they have shed, even upon work-shops, that the public is indebted for all these advantages.

If we had to address an ordinary prince, we should have dwelt chiefly on these immediate advantages; governments for the most part fancy that they have a right to encourage the sciences, only in their immediate application to the wants of society; and undoubtedly, the greatest part of the extensive view which we have sketched, may appear to them, as to the vulgar, only as a series of speculations, more curious than useful.

But your Majesty, nursed as it were in the most sublime sciences, is perfectly aware that all these practical operations, the sources of the conveniencies of life, are only very simple applications of the general theories; and that no proposition is discovered in the sciences, which may not be the seed or source of a thousand useful inventions.

We may inform your Majesty, that no physical truth is indifferent to the comforts of society, as no moral truth can be indifferent to the order by which society is regulated; the former are not even foreign to the basis on which the state of the people and the political relations of nations rest.

Feudal anarchy would perhaps still exist, if gunpowder had not changed the art of war; the two worlds would still be separated without the magnet; and no one can foresee what would become of their present relations, if the want of colonial productions were to be supplied by indigenous plants.

There is moreover another light, of an infinitely superior nature, in which a prince, like your Majesty, and a body such as that now admitted to the honour of addressing you, may, and perhaps ought, to consider the sciences.

To lead the human mind to its noble destination—the knowledge of truth; to diffuse sound ideas amongst the lowest classes of the people; to withdraw men from the empire of prejudice and passions; to constitute reason as the sovereign arbiter and guide of public opinion; such is their essential object: thus it is that they concur most powerfully in the advancement of civilization; this is what ought to secure to them the protection of governments, who wish to render their power immoveable, by founding it on the common welfare.

Our wish is to have worthily described the great mass of the efforts and successes of the learned men of our age; to have represented to the supreme authority, in their true light, these respectable men, constantly occupied in enlightening their fellow-men, and in multiplying for them those general truths, which form the patrimony of our species, and from which so many useful applications flow.

This hope alone has supported us through the long and laborious career, in which we have been engaged by the orders of your Majesty, and the confidence of the class which has chosen us to be its organs.

Your Imperial Majesty has ordered this class to propose to you, the most effectual means of keeping up, in those who cultivate the sciences, that emulation which animates them, of constantly directing their labours to the most useful ends, and of assuring to them successors worthy of themselves.

Without

Without wishing to anticipate the measures which the wisdom of your Majesty is preparing for the public education, we have taken the liberty of submitting to you some ideas for regulating the first instruction in the natural sciences; and for diffusing more widely through the country, technological, and agricultural knowledge. We have also proposed to you to order the arrangement of a new system of the natural beings; the science requires this labour; our country is that, in which it may be executed with the greatest facility; and it would be grand to see the name of Napoleon, already placed at the head of so many great monuments, of so many wise laws, of so many useful institutions, decorating likewise the frontispiece of a fundamental work. Of all the establishments, of all the labours ordered by Alexander, the history of animals, by Aristotle, is the only one subsisting, as an eternal testimony of the love of this great prince for the natural sciences. A word from your Majesty, may create a work, which would surpass, in extent, that of Aristotle, as much as your actions surpass, in splendor, those of the Macedonian conqueror.

But of all the excitements to emulation, the principal will always be, Sire, the honourable benevolence which you condescend to manifest in favour of our exertions; and the hope, that some of our labours may be quoted in the history of your reign, amongst the number of prodigies with which your genius has surrounded you. Such is for the future the only wish that can be formed by those who have the happiness of being your contemporaries. The establishments which you have either founded or restored, insure to them an honourable subsistence; your munificence removes from them every solicitude respecting their old age; it offers to them, on all sides, means for labour and experiments; what inducement could be wanting to them under a prince, who deigns to interest himself in their researches; to call them around him, and to recompense their success with his personal approbation?

The Emperor's Answer.

Gentlemen, presidents, secretaries, and deputies of the first class of the Institute.

I desired to hear your report on the progress of the human mind during these last years, in order that what you might have to state, may be heard by all nations, and reduce to silence the detractors of our age, who, endeavouring to cause the human mind to retrograde, seem to have for their end the extinction of it.

I wished to know what remained for me to do, in order to encourage your labours, and to console myself, for not having it in my power any longer to contribute otherwise to their success. The good of my people, and the glory of my throne, are equally interested in the prosperity of the sciences.

My minister of the home department, will report to me on your demands: you may rely constantly on the effects of my protection.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

AGRICULTURE.

FACTS and Observations relative to Sheep and Wool, Ploughs, Oxen, and other Subjects of Husbandry. By the Right Hon. Lord Somerville, 8s.

The Farmer's Accompt Book for 1810, 1l. 1s.

ARTS, FINE.

Studies from Nature; containing Seventy-eight Outline Engravings of Scenery, selected from the Mountains of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, from Drawings taken on the spot, and engraved by William Green, folio, 5l. 5s.

The Speculum; an Essay on the Art of Drawing in Water Colours. By J. Hassell, 1s. 6d.

The Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, Vol. VI. 15s.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Gentleman's Mathematical Companion for 1810, 2s.

The Imperial Encyclopædia By William Moore Johnson, A.M. and Thomas Exley. Part

Part I. 4to. 8s.; or No. I. (to be continued weekly,) 8d.

A Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. By Robert Woodhouse, A. M. F.R.S. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

BOTANY.

Fuci; or Coloured Figures and Descriptions of the Plants referred by Botanists to the Genus Fucus. By Dawson Turner, Vol. II. royal 4to. 4l. 13s.

The Philosophy of Botany. By Dr. Thornton, Parts XVIII and XIX. 10s. 6d. each.

DRAMA.

The Patriotic Entertainment called the Jubilee, performing by the Drury-lane Company, Lyceum. Written by Joseph Kemp, Mus. Doc. 1s.

The Theatric Count, a Tragi-comedy, in five acts, 2s. 6d.

Remarks on Theatres. 7s.

Considerations on the past and present State of the Stage, with Reference to the Contest at Covent Garden. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

The Elements of Astronomy, according to the Newtonian Principles. By George Reynolds. 5s.

Tales for Youth, being a series of Prose and Poetical Pieces. By S. H. Piercy. 1s. 6d.

Logic made Easy, or a Short View of the Aristotelic Method of Reasoning. By Henry Kett, B.D. 3s 6d.

The New Geographical Grammar. By the Rev. John Evans, A. M. No. I. (to be continued weekly,) 8vo. 8d.

A Set of Monosyllabic Lessons, printed with a large type, upon cartridge paper, for Schools conducted on the Rev. Dr. Bell's Plan.

HISTORY.

The Imperial History of England, from the Landing of Julius Cæsar, to the Commencement of the Reign of George III. No. I. folio, (to be continued weekly,) 6d.

History, Anecdotes, and Secret Memoirs, of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland By Sir Jonah Barrington, Part I. imperial 4to. 1l. 1s. fine paper, 2l. 2s.

LAW.

Bibliotheca Nova Legum Angliæ; or a Complete Catalogue of Law Books, arranged on a plan entirely new, and corrected to the present Time. By William Reed, 12mo. 7s.

Reports of Cases in the High Court of Chancery. By F. Vesey, esq. Vol. XV. Part II. 6s.

The Laws of Gaming, Wagers, Horse-racing, and Gaming-houses. By John Disney, esq. 8vo. 5s.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Common Pleas, and other Courts, in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, 48th Geo. III. 1807 and 8. By William Pyle Taunton, esq. Vol. I. Part I. royal 8vo. 7s.

A Digest of the Bankrupt Laws, with a Collection of the Statutes, and of the Cases argued and determined in the Courts of Law and Equity on that Subject. By Basil Montagu, esq. 3 vols. 3l. 3s.

Reports of Cases, argued and adjudged before the Lords Commissioners of Appeals in Prize Causes in May, June, and July, 1809. By Thomas Harman Acton, esq. Vol. I. Part I. royal 8vo. 6s.

A Treatise on Wills and Codicils. By William Roberts, esq. royal 8vo. 19s.

A Treatise on Pleading on the Equity Side of the High Court of Chancery. By George Cooper, esq. royal 8vo. 13s.

Proceedings in the Vice-admiralty Court at Malta, in the Case of the King George Privateer, November 14, 1807; before the Right Worshipful J. Sewell, L.L.D. 1s.

MAPS.

A Map of Portugal, drawn from the various provincial Surveys, corrected by the nautical Observations of Dr. Vincente Tofino, and the Topography of Don Thomas Lopez. 4s. 6d.

Pinkerton's New Modern Atlas, No. II. containing Switzerland, Scandinavia, and Southern Italy. 1l. 1s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, ANATOMY.

A Treatise on the Operation of Lithotomy, in which are demonstrated the Dangers of the present Method of operating with the Gorget, and the Superiority of the more simple Operation with the Knife and Staff. By Robert Allan, Surgeon, folio, 1l. 11s. 6d.

A Selection of the most interesting Cases that have occurred in the Practice of eminent Practitioners in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery. To which are added, an Account of New Medical Works, the late Improvements in Chemistry, Pharmacy, &c. &c. 10s. 6d.

MILITARY.

A Pictural Plan, taken by an Officer, of the exact Situation of our Grand Expedition in the Scheldt: shewing the Difficulty of Approach to Antwerp. 5s.

A Narrative of the interesting Particulars attending the Second Siege of Zaragoza. Translated from the Spanish, by William Buy, esq. 2s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Self Defence, or Pawnbrokers Defended; in Answer to a Pamphlet entitled "Pawnbrokers Detected and Dissected." 1s.

The Pleasures of Anarchy, a Dramatic Sermon, to which is prefixed a Map illustrative of the work. 3s. 6d.

A Letter addressed to Samuel Whitbread, esq. M.P. with Suggestions for forming an Asylum for Friendless young Ladies. To be had gratis of Miller, Albemarle-street.

A Letter addressed to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, on the subject of General Medical Relief to the Diseased Poor of the City of London. By James Amos, jun. esq. Secretary to the City Dispensary. 2s. 6d.

A Chinese Prayer, translated for the Mental Improvement of Fanatics of every Denomination, 8vo. 1s.

Mrs.

Mrs. Galindo's Letter to Mrs. Siddons; a Narrative of Circumstantial Facts, including Anecdotes, &c. of Mrs. Siddons's Life for the last Seven Years, with several of her Letters. 5s.

Correspondance de Madame la Marquise du Deffand, 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

A Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution, methodically arranged, with an Alphabetical Index of Authors. By William Harris, Keeper of the Library. 15s.

The Leisure Hour Improved, or Moral Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, original and selected, foolscap. 4s.

An Analytical View of the Medical Department of the British Army. By Charles Maclean, M.D. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Evening Amusements; or the Beauty of the Heavens displayed; in which several striking appearances to be observed on various evenings in the Heavens, during the year 1810, are described. By William Frend, esq. M.A.

NOVELS, ROMANCES, TALES.

Old Times Revived; a Romantic Story of the Ninth Age. By Eyestas, 4 vols. 12mo. 1l.

The Adventures of Gil Blas of Santillane, translated from the French of Le Sage. By Benjamin Heath Malkin, esq. M. A. F.S.A. 4 vols. 4to. 10l. 10s. 8vo. 6l. 6s.

Celia Suited, or the Rival Heiresses, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

The Mysteries of Ferney Castle; a Romance. By George Lambe, esq. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 2s.

Rosa in London, by the Author of the Young Mother, 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 2s.

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POLITICS.

A Cursory Review of the late Administration; with a few Remarks on the Strictures of the Quarterly Review on Mr. Moore's Publication. 1s. 6d.

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POETRY.

The Poetical Register and Repository of Fugitive Poetry for the Years 1806-7, crown 8vo.

Poetry for Children, by the Author of Mrs. Leicester's School, 2 vols. 18mo. 3s.

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Reflections on the Tendency of a Publication, entitled, Hints to the Public and the Legislature on the nature and effect of Evangelical Preaching. By the Rev. John Hume Spry, M.A. 2s. 6d.

The Year of Jubilee, considered in a Discourse, delivered at the Unitarian Chapel, in Essex street. By Thomas Belsham. 1s. 6d.

Five Essays on the Proof of Man's Future Existence. To which are prefixed Seventeen Sermons on Important Subjects. By Pendlebury Houghton, 8vo. 7s.

The Jubilee, rendered a Source of Religious Improvement. A Sermon delivered at Worship street, Finsbury-square, October 25, 1809. By John Evans, A.M. 1s.

Six Sermons, on some of the most Important Points of Christianity; as also Five Sermons on Occasional Subjects. By the Rev. A. Freston, A.M. Rector of Edgworth, Glocester. 10s. 6d. to Subscribers, 12s. 6d. to Non-subscribers.

Greatness no Pledge of Happiness, a Sermon preached at the parish church of Simonburn, on 25th October, 1809. By James Scott, D.D. 1s. 6d.

Letters to the Rev. Daniel Veysie, B.D. occasioned by his Preservative against Unitarianism. By Lant Carpenter, L.L.D. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

An Attempt to shew the Folly and Danger of Methodism. By the Editor of the Examiner Weekly Newspaper. 2s. 6d.

Sermons on several Subjects, from the Old Testament. By John Hampson, M. A. 8vo. 9s.

The Jubilee, or Motives for Thanksgiving derived from the Character and Conduct of our most gracious Sovereign; preached at the Foundling Hospital. By the Rev. J. Hewlett, B. D. 1s. 6d.

Two Sermons on the Jubilee. By James Churchill, Henley. 1s. 6d.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Voyages and Travels to Pekin, Manilla, and the Isle of France, between 1784 and 1801. By M. de Guignes, French Resident in China, 4to.

Continental Excursions, or Tours into France, Switzerland, and Germany, in 1782, 1787, and 1789. By the Rev. Thomas Penpington, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 15s.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

**** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A REPUBLICATION is announced of the works of THOMAS HEARNE, which fetch at present enormous prices. The works will be published in the order of the following list. Robert of Gloucester and Peter Langtoft's Chronicles, each forming two volumes, are in great forwardness, and will speedily be submitted as a specimen of the style in which the entire set will be executed. The price will be 15s. per volume on demy paper, and 1l. 11s. 6d. on royal paper, for Robert of Gloucester and Peter Langtoft's Chronicles; but to those who subscribe for the entire set, a considerable reduction will be made.

List.—Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle.—Peter Langtoft's Chronicle, as illustrated and improved by Robert of Brunne.—Chronicon sive Annales Prioratus de Dunstaple.—The History and Antiquities of Glastonbury.—Joannis Confratris et Monachi Glastoniensis Chronica sive Historia de Rebus Glastoniensibus.—Thomæ de Elmham Vita et Gesta Henrici Quinti, Anglorum Regis.—Adami de Domerham Historia de Rebus gestis Glastoniensibus.—Walteri Hemingford, Canonici de Gisseburne, Historia Rebus gestis Edwardi I. Edw. II. et Edw. III.—Roberti Avesbury Historia de mirabilis gestis Edwardi III.—Benedictus Abbas Petroburgensis de Vita et Gestis Henrici II. and Richardi I.—Duo Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores veteres, viz. Thomas Otterbourne et Johannis Wethamstede, aborigine gentis Brittannicæ usque ad Edwardum IV.—Historia Vitæ et Regni Richardi II.—Gulielmi Camdeni Annales Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum regnante Elizabetha.—Gulielmi Neubrigensis Historia sive Chronica rerum Anglicarum.—Joannis Rossi Antiquarii Warwicensis Historia Regum Angliæ.—Thomæ Sprotti Chronica.—Textus Roffensis.—Thomæ Caii Vindiciæ Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxoniensis, contra Joannem Caium Cantabrigiensem.—The Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary.—Joannes Lelandi Antiquarii de rebus Britannicis Collectanea.—A Collection of curious Discourses, written by eminent Antiquaries on several eras in our English Antiquities.—Joannis de Fordun Scotichronicum genuinum una cum ejusdem Supplemento ac Continuatione.—Liber Niger Scaccarii.—Aluredi Beverlacensis Annales, sive Historia de gestis Rerum Britanniæ.—*A new Life of Hearne, by the Editor.*—Titi Livii Foro-Juliensis Vita Henrici Dodwelli de Parma Equestri Woodwardiana Dissertatio.—Reliquiæ Bodleianæ: or some genuine Remains of Sir Thomas Bodley.—The Life of Ælfred the Great, by Sir John Spelman, Kt. from the original MS. in the Bodleian Library.—Johannis de Trokelowe Annales Edwardii II. Angliæ Regis, &c.—Guil. Roperi vita D. Thomæ Mori Equitis Aurati, lingua Anglicana contexta.

MAJOR MOORE, of Bombay, has completed his Hindu Pantheon, and it will be published in a few days, in one volume, royal quarto, with upwards of one hundred Plates of subjects connected with the Mythology of the East Indies. Taken from images, pictures, coins, excavations, and similar original sources.

An Authentic Narrative of Four Years' Residence at Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands in the South Seas, by a Gentleman who went thither in the Duff, under Captain WILSON, in the year 1796, faithfully composed from his own relation, by a Clergyman, is in the press, and will be published in a few weeks.

A work on the Origin and Constitution of the Parliamentary Boroughs of England, has just been put to press. The intention of the writer is to show, that all the privileges and immunities enjoyed at present, by the cities and boroughs of this part of the united kingdom, are derived from the bounty of our ancient Kings. The contents of this work are founded on documents of the highest authority, Domesday Book, the charters of our early Kings, Public Records, and the Rolls of Parliament.

Dr. SMYTHE is printing a translation of LE ROY's instructions for Gouty and Rheumatic Persons.

SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS announces the completion of a series of new elementary books, for the use of schools, upon which he has expended upwards of a hundred thousand pounds, within the last eight years. Their number is about one hundred, besides books of recreation, and they include the clearest introductions to the most useful branches of knowledge, by able and approved authors. As the books in schools, have in no degree kept pace with the general improvements in science, these new works may be expected to meet with extensive encouragement.

A Catalogue of Books, published in London, between the first of June, 1808, and the first of January, 1810, will be published some time in the course of the latter

latter month. This Catalogue will be digested in alphabetical order, according to the names of the authors, and the subjects treated of in their works respectively. It will also contain a reference to the different papers comprised in the transactions of Learned Societies, published in the period above-mentioned. It is proposed to continue this Catalogue annually.

Mr. James Savage, editor of the publication; called "the Librarian," proposes publishing in the ensuing month, an Essay on the Varieties observable in the Structure of Parish Churches, from their Erection in the First Ages of Christianity in this Island, to the End of the Fifteenth Century; by which a common observer will be able to distinguish the age of nearly every ecclesiastical building of the above description now standing.

Mr. Savage will publish, in the course of the present month, a Circumstantial account of the last Illness and Death of the late Professor Porson. This little work is embellished with two engravings, in fac-simile of the Professor's writing, in English and in Greek.

Mr. John Penwarne has obtained his Majesty's letters patent, for his valuable invention of the Terra Marmorosa, by which plaster-casts are made to resemble, both in hardness and colour, the most beautiful statuary marble; a discovery highly interesting to the lovers of the fine arts.

Some experiments have been tried in the course of the present month, in the presence of a considerable number of London Surveyors, on a new Fire and Water Proof Terras, for roofs and ceilings, and it has been found to answer the most sanguine expectations.

The Rev. Mr. Chirol, one of his Majesty's Chaplains at the French Chapel Royal, St. James's, has just completed a work on a question of the highest importance, which has never before been discussed: Whether a boarding-school, or domestic education, is best calculated for females. This work, at once didactic, philosophical, moral, and religious, will appear in the course of December, in one handsome octavo volume.

Dr. Forbes, of Edinburgh, has issued Proposals for publishing by subscription, the first volume of his Translation of Pliny's Natural History, with Notes and Illustrations, by the translator. This volume, in large quarto, will contain a Life of the Author; a Preliminary Dissertation on the Rise and Progress of Natural History, from its Infancy to its present State of Comparative Maturity; a Translation of the First Four Books of Pliny's History, and a large Appendix; comprehending Biographical Notices of all the Authors, both Greek and Roman, quoted by Pliny, in his First Book, and to whose works he professes himself indebted for all the materials for his History; with which he was not supplied by his own personal observation and experience. These notices are arranged in alphabetical order. The First Book of the Natural History, includes the Prefatory Address to the elder Vespasian, and a very curious and comprehensive Table, drawn up by the author himself, of the contents of his whole work, arranged in books and chapters, with references to those writers from whose works he extracted his information, and of whom an account is given in the Appendix. The Second Book contains the History of the Heavens, and of the Terraqueous Globe; and may be regarded as a compend of all the knowledge, whether real or imaginary, possessed by the ancients, of the sciences of Physical Astronomy, Meteorology, Physiology, and Geology. The Third and Fourth Books, comprehend the Geography of the Ancient Continent of Europe, and of the Islands connected with it. The mass of curious and interesting information, contained in that portion of Pliny's extraordinary work, which is here offered to the public, will be found highly deserving of the attention of every reader; and more especially of those, who cannot have recourse to it in the original. In the critical and scientific notes which accompany the volume, the translator has endeavoured to correct those erroneous theories and reasonings of the author, which necessarily resulted from the imperfect state of physics among the ancients; and to illustrate the subject treated of, by all the light derived from the most recent discoveries; insomuch that these commentaries and illustrations, may be regarded as an epitome of all the knowledge, which we at present possess, concerning the multifarious subjects of our author's enquiries. This first volume will go to press, as soon as a competent number of subscribers shall have been obtained; and the translator, if encouraged, will persevere in his task, and exert such diligence and dispatch in the execution of it, as the extent and difficulty of the undertaking may enable him

to

to command. In the second volume, he expects to bring down the translation to the end of the Twelfth Book. That volume will, of course, include the Geography of Africa and of Asia; the History of Human Inventions; a field of investigation, which was peculiarly congenial to the author's bold and indefatigable spirit of research; and in which he has laboured with eminent success; the Natural History of Quadrupeds; of Aquatic Animals; of Birds; of Insects; and Botanical Disquisitions concerning the genera and properties of those plants, on which Pliny has bestowed the designation of *Odorant*.

An Institution is established at Leith, on a scale of considerable extent, attempting to combine the diffusion of literature, opportunities for mercantile information, and convenience for commercial pursuits, with the pleasures attending the intercourse of polished society. Hence the building will comprise an exchange, coffee, and reading-rooms; the formation of a library, with assembly and tea-rooms. The foundation-stone was laid about three weeks ago.

Mr. SMART, teacher of Elocution, is printing a work on English pronunciation, on a new plan; by which it is presumed, that foreigners and provincialists, on plain and recognised principles, will be enabled to overcome difficulties frequently thought insurmountable.

Dr. BINNS, of Lancaster, formerly head master of Ackworth school, has just finished a new English Grammar, upon which he has been engaged at intervals during many years.

Dr. STANCLIFFE, well known as a popular lecturer, is about to publish a volume of Chemical Experiments, for the use of students, consisting of nearly one thousand, in the various branches of that science. This work, Blair's Grammar of Chemistry, and Nicholson's Dictionary, will form a complete course for students.

Mr. JACKSON intends, during the winter, to deliver the following courses of Lectures in the city of London:

A Course of Philosophical and Experimental Chemistry, in sixteen Lectures.

A Course of Mineralogy, and the Chemistry of the Arts, in twelve Lectures.

A Course of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and the Mechanic Arts, in twenty-five Lectures.

Mr. Jackson's Lectures in the Surrey Institution this season, will consist of twenty-five on Natural Philosophy, and twelve on the Chemical Operations of Nature.

Mr. CHARLES BELL, will shortly publish Letters concerning the Diseases of the Urethra, in an octavo volume, with Plates.

Dr. STOKES has in considerable forwardness, a Botanical Materia Medica, consisting of the generic and specific characters of the plants used in medicine and diet, with synonyms and references to medical authors.

There will speedily be published, the ENCHEIRIDION MEDIUM, or a young Practitioner's Pocket Companion, being a Conspectus of the new Pharmacopœias of the Colleges of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, with a collection of Formulæ arranged in classes, a copious index, and tables of synonimes annexed; by WILLIAM HAMILTON, M.B. of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

The author of the Refuge, has in the press, a piece on the sufferings of Christ.

Mr. MORTIMER's new Dictionary of Commerce, Trade, and Manufactures, will appear in a few days.

Mr. ADAMS, Geographer to the King, has just produced a new and elegant pair of nine-inch Globes, to accompany the improved System of Geography of Dr. SMITH.

Professor WHITE will shortly publish, under the title of "Synopsis Criseos Griesbachianæ," an explanation, in words at length, of the marks and abbreviations used by GRIESBACH, in his edition of the New Testament.

Mr. GEORGE ENSOR, has nearly ready for publication, the first part of a Treatise on National Government.

Mr. RICHARD WALKER has published, in the Medical Journal, some observations which demonstrate the extraordinary effects of carrots, in the cure of sores and ulcers, whether venereal, cancerous, or scrophulous, by correcting their morbid disposition. The method of preparing the roots is as follows: The carrots having been previously cleaned, by scraping and washing, are cut into thin transverse slices, and boiled till quite tender; after which they are taken out of the water, and beaten in a mortar, to the consistence of a soft pulp. This may either be applied in portions with the hand, and kept on with a cloth and roller, or it may be spread upon a cloth, and laid on like a common poultice. It is best when fresh prepared, and should be changed twice a day. This simple application, corrects the fœtor

fœtor of ill-conditioned sores, reduces them to a perfectly healthy, or good-conditioned state, and thickens and diminishes the discharge.

Mr. W. J. Hooker, F.L.S. of Norwich, is lately returned from Iceland, where he spent the summer, in investigating the natural history of that country. He travelled with a retinue of Icelanders, as far up the country as the perennial snow would permit; pitching his tent wherever interesting objects, such as the Geyser springs, invited. He made a large collection of specimens of quadrupeds, birds, insects, plants, and minerals. He likewise purchased, in different places, Icelandic books, weapons, dresses, &c. at high prices. It is to be regretted, however, that nearly the whole of his labours were lost, by the vessel in which he embarked for London taking fire, and being burned to the water's-edge. The crew and passengers were saved by another vessel, which fortunately happened to heave in sight. Mr. Hooker, after whom the president of the Linnæan Society named his new genus of mosses, is already well known to the lovers of Natural History, as the discoverer of *Buxbaumia aphylla*, as well as by his scientific drawings for the valuable work on Fuci, by his friend Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth; and his descriptions of several mosses, gathered by Dr. Buchanan, during his journey to Nepal, published in the last volume of the Linnæan Transactions.

The Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, have published a report on the important subject of wool, in which they say,

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that they are able to state, what has clearly appeared to a large majority of their members, who have duly investigated the subject, that wool grown in Great Britain, is equally fit for all the purposes of the manufacture, with the best which can be exported from Spain, or other countries. More especially they have, for two or more successive years, found that wool from a cross between the original Merino Ram and Ryeland Ewes, and from their posterity, variously intermixed, for several generations without any further recurrence to the pure breed, has, in every instance in which the trial has been made, produced cloth and casimir, finer than those manufactured from the most noted Spanish piles, for the express purpose of composition. As, however, doubts still remain widely extended amongst persons most immediately interested in the decision, the Bath and West of England Society, in order to put this question to a trial, from which there can be no appeal, offer a premium of eight guineas to the grower, and ten guineas to the manufacturer, of the finest piece of navy blue broad cloth, dyed in the wool, not less than twenty three yards in length, which shall be exhibited on Monday, December 18, 1809, made from any clothing wool from the sheep tribe, grown in any country; and also premiums of six and four guineas to the grower and manufacturer of a piece of uniform white casimir, not less than twenty five yards in length. In order to qualify a competitor for this premium, the name of the manufacturer, and pile, or species of wool, and of the grower, (if British,) to be contained in a sealed paper, having on the outside a mark, indicating the piece of wool to which it refers, and which it must accompany. Such paper will not be opened till the examining committee shall have made their report on the merits of the respective cloths; which report will be pronounced from the chair, on the day of the annual meeting."

FRANCE.

M. G. B. Sage has ascertained the existence of alumine in meteoric stones; a circumstance not noticed by Klaproth, Fourcroy, or Vauquelin, who have given analyses of those substances. This he ascribes to their having employed fusion through the medium of alkalis, which is known to alter the nature of some earths. Having vitriolized some of the meteoric stones of Aigle and Salles, near Villefranche, in the Lionese, M. Sage obtained alum from both, but in unequal proportions, the former yielding one-fourth, but the latter not more than one-eighth. As the fracture of stones of this description shows, very imperfectly, the arrangement and brilliancy of the native iron which they contain, the same chemist, in order to examine it on a large surface, has had a vase turned from an aerolite of Salles. It exhibits parcels of iron of irregular configurations, which have a silvery lustre, intermingled with very small spots of a greenish yellow, disseminated in a quartzose gangue of ashen grey.

M. Rampasse has discovered in an old quarry, upon a hill, near Bastia, in Corsica, a calcareous earth, embedded in a stratum of calcareous stone, and containing, among other substances, various kinds of bones. Several specimens of these he has transmitted to Paris for the inspection of M. Curvier, who states, that among them is a head well characterized, which must have belonged to the

genus lagomys, of which there are at present but three species known, all of them discovered in Siberia, by Pallas.

From several experiments, on the influence which the shape of the still has on the quality of the product of distillation, M. Curaudau deduces the following conclusions:—1. That shallow alembics, though very fit for the distillation of certain fermented liquors, may sometimes alter the quality of the products.—2. That the inconveniences arising from the employment of shallow alembics in distilling wines, arise from the facility with which evaporation takes place in them.—3. That a high temperature is always necessary to carry over the peculiar aroma of the wine, and, perhaps, that too arising from the action of heat on the principles of the wine.—4. That deep alembics ought to be preferred to shallow ones for the distillation of wine.—5. That the best dimensions for an alembic, with regard to its figure, must be such, that the surface of the liquor heated shall be constantly greater than that from which the evaporation takes place, in the proportion of four to one.

The imperial conservatory of music at Paris have made a very favourable report on the new musical instrument, denominated the Clavi-cylinder, invented by M. Chladni, which we recently noticed. This report describes it as resembling the flute and clarionet in the high notes, and the bassoon in the lower keys; it admits, however, that the instrument is not so well adapted for lively strains as to solemn music; but its effects in the crescendo and diminuendo are highly praised. M. Chladni himself gives the following account of his invention:—The clavi-cylinder contains a set of keys, and behind this a glass cylinder, seven centimetres in diameter, which is turned by means of a pedal and a loaded wheel. This cylinder is not the sounding body, but it produces the sound by friction on the interior mechanism. The sounds may be prolonged at pleasure, with all the shades of crescendo and diminuendo, in proportion as the pressure on the keys is increased or diminished. This instrument is never out of tune. It contains four octaves and a half from *ut*, the lowest on the harpsichord, up to *fa*.

We have frequently had occasion to notice the progress made on the Continent, in extracting sugar from the beet-root; and it now appears, that the yellow beet, when sliced and kiln-dried, furnishes an excellent substitute for coffee, particularly if ground with a small quantity of Turkey, or West India coffee. It requires much less sugar than the foreign coffee, and is said to be much stronger. M. Vennen, of Coblentz, claims the merit of having discovered this new application of beet-root. He cautions those by whom it is cultivated, against stripping the plant of its leaves for feeding cattle, as is generally practised, as it not only injures the growth of the plant, but materially alters the qualities of the juice.

Great exertions are making in every department of France to produce substitutes for sugar, and prizes are daily offered by the various economical societies of the continent, for the discovery of the most proper material for that purpose. The saccharine matter of the grape has been the chief subject of the recent experiments of the French chemists.

A literary society, entitled the *Ionic*, has been founded at Corfu, the principal of the so-called Seven Islands recently ceded by Russia to France. It has already proposed a prize of 600 francs, for the best treatise on the Statistics of these islands. The president of the senate of those islands has also offered a prize of the like value, for the best answer to the following question:—"Why do the inhabitants of the Ionian islands, though not deficient in talents, occupy themselves only with frivolous and unimportant objects? and by what means may their genius and attention be drawn to things of higher consequence?

GERMANY.

A German chemist has made known the following process for making a beautiful lake:—Take any quantity of cochineal, on which pour twice its weight of alcohol, and as much distilled water. Infuse for some days near a gentle fire, and then filter. To the filtred liquor add a few drops of the solution of tin, and a fine red precipitate will be formed. Continue to add a little solution of tin every two hours, till the whole of the colouring matter is precipitated. Lastly, edulcorate the precipitate by washing it in a large quantity of distilled water, and then dry it.

From the analysis of the fresh leaves of blue wolfs-bane, *aconitum napellus*, cultivated in a garden near Paris, M. Steinacher

Steinacher has found, that this vegetable contains green fecula, an odorant gaseous substance, which he suspects to be virulent; muriate of ammonia, carbonate of lime, and phosphate of lime.

The Jablonowski Society, at Leipzig, has proposed the following prize-questions, for the year 1810:—In history, the origin of cities, and civil economy in Poland: in mathematics, to analyze the various theories, on which, according to Leibnitz, Newton, d'Alembert, la Grange, l'Huilier, and others, the infinitesimal calculus depends; and to determine which of them deserves the preference: in natural philosophy, a comparative consideration of the grounds, for and against admission of peculiar substances in light, heat, electricity, and magnetism.

M. Abramson, of Berlin, has executed a medal, allusive both to the return of their Prussian Majesties from St. Petersburg, and also to their expected arrival in their own capital. The idea was furnished by the privy counsellor Wolf. It has received the approbation of the royal pair, on account of the admirable execution, and the resemblance of the portraits. On one side, the heads of the king and queen are represented in the same manner as those upon ancient coins. On the reverse, is seen the altar of the country, upon which a sacrifice is offered to *Fortuna reduv*, who holds the helm in her right hand, and a cornucopia in her left. The design of the medal is explained by the inscriptions, which are as follow: *Fortunæ reduci desideratissimorum Friderici Gulielmi III. et Loviscæ.* On the exergue are the words, *Vota soluta* clolocccviii.

Dr. Michael Friedlander, of Paris, has presented to the Gymnasium of Berlin, a cabinet of minerals, containing upwards of 200 specimens.

Several German artists have of late turned their attention to the art of painting on glass. Professor Frick, of Berlin, has made great improvements in the burning of pictures in glass, and has recently finished a beautiful painted window for the catholic church in that city. M. Buhler, of Urach, in Wirtemberg, also burns colours in glass so exquisitely, that his works are not to be distinguished from the best of the ancients.

The Prince of Colloredo Mansfeld, has caused the collection of paintings, by the most eminent Italian masters, left him by his father, to be arranged in his palace at Prague; and directed that, besides the gallery, a convenient apartment should be prepared for such artists as wish to copy any of the pictures or prints.

The new edition of Winckelmann's works, commenced by the late Professor Fernow, of Weimar, will be continued by Professor Meyer, of the same place. All the smaller pieces, originally written in German, together with M. Fernow's observations and additions, occupy the two first volumes, which terminate with the Essay on Allegory. The succeeding volumes will consequently comprehend Winckelmann's grand work, the History of the Arts, and a translation of the *Discorso preliminare* to the *Monumenti antichi inediti*.

M. Geisler, the engraver, of Leipzig, is engaged upon a new botanical work, by the celebrated Pallas. It contains descriptions and delineations of 127 beautiful, and, for the most part, new vegetables, of Russia and Siberia, on one hundred folio plates, and forms an indispensible supplement, or third volume, to the Flora Rossica. The drawings were executed under Pallas's direction, by M. Geisler, the faithful companion of his travels, and the descriptions are from the masterly pen of the former.

RUSSIA.

The Rev. Mr. Beresford, the translator of several collections of German poetry into English, who went some years since from Berlin to Dorpat, as professor, has lately been appointed preacher at Moscow.

AMERICA.

By letters recently received from Mr. Mawe, from Rio de Janeiro, we are informed, that he has received permission from the Prince Regent, to travel and make observations in the mining district of the Brazils. He has already passed some months in the government of St. Paul, where he discovered a variety of fine clays, fit for making porcelain, and other purposes; and is lately returned from the mines of Canto Gallo. The gold mine of Santo Rita is situated between two rocks of sparry lime-stone, a circumstance not before known to exist in that country. These districts, of a country so rich in valuable productions, until now unexplored by any mineralogist, cannot fail to prove highly interesting to the lovers of natural history.

The following extract of a letter, discovers the progress made in the civilization of

of the Indians in the southern parts of the United States. It is dated Creek Oconee, January 22, 1809:—

Your favour of the 22d of October was received on the last of December; and my not acknowledging the receipt of it sooner, has been owing to a painful indisposition, which rendered writing difficult. This letter is the first fruit of my recovery. Just after the period of our first acquaintance, (about thirteen years ago,) I was appointed by the President of the United States, an agent for Indian affairs south of Ohio, and especially charged with the plan of civilization. I have ever since been occupied in this important concern. I will not give you my opinion of the plan of the missionaries heretofore sent among the Indian tribes, or of their success; nor will I, to a man of your benevolent mind, attempt to contrast my humble occupation with the passing scenes of the civilized world; my endeavours to civilize the aboriginal men of America, (scarcely meriting a paragraph in a newspaper,) with the learning, ingenuity, and accomplishment of ages, incessantly occupied in riveting the shackles of slavery on, and deteriorating the men of Europe—there the honoured subject of the historic page, and the theme of the poet's song. But I will tell you my plan, how I have pursued it, and my prospect of certain ultimate success.

I began with the pastoral life, my charge being hunters. I recommended attention to raising stock, particularly cattle and hogs. Our climate suits both; and we abound, winter and summer, in grass, reed, or cane. It is not so favourable to the propagation of horses, though we have great numbers of them. I next recommended agriculture, and raising of fruit-trees, particularly the peach; then domestic manufactures; then figures; and lastly, letters. I set examples in all things myself, and teach the objects of my care also by precept: I teach them morality; to be true to themselves; to respect their own rights, and those of their neighbours; and to be useful members of the planet they inhabit.

On all fit occasions, I inculcate, above all things, an aversion to war, as the greatest curse which can afflict a nation; to be just; to be generous; and, particularly, to protect the stranger and traveller in their land. I leave the affairs of another world to be introduced by the Father of all Worlds, or such of his benevolent agents as to his wisdom may seem meet.

Thus acting, I have prevailed on a fourth part of my charge, to leave their clustered situation in the old towns, and move out, for the greater conveniency of raising stock, and employing good land in cultivation; to make fences; to plant fruit-trees; to raise and spin cotton, and, in several instances, to weave it; to depend on their farms for food; and, aided by the wheel and the loom, for clothing; to look, in their improvements, for the necessaries of life; and in hunting, for amusement only.

For the first three or four years, I experienced a continued rudeness of opposition. In the succeeding three or four, success was slowly progressive; but even during this period, I reaped scarcely any other than a harvest of ingratitude. At length, however, by persevering in the course I had adopted, I have brought the Indian mind to yield, though slowly and reluctantly, to the evidence of facts; and the plan is now no longer problematical.

Several of the Indians have sowed wheat, planted fruit-trees, and used the plough. Several of them have made spinning-wheels and looms; and some weave cloth. Among the Lower Creeks, we have more than twenty looms in use; and, of these, eight were made, as well as are wrought, by the hands of Indians. Of blankets made by an Indian, superior to the Yorkshire duffell, a sample has been sent to government; and the whole process, from the sheep to the blanket, was the work of Indians, the irons for the loom excepted. We have homespun cotton cloth, of five or six hundred, equal to that of our neighbours, and the dyes and stripes, in some instances, good: and I believe we have now nearly three hundred spinning-wheels, occasionally in use by Indian women. Although the last year was uncommonly unfavourable to raising cotton, the demand for wheels, cards, looms, ploughs, and other implements of husbandry, is greater than I can supply. Some few of the Indians have tanned leather, and made saddles. Several have made ornaments for themselves; and some butter and cheese.

When I first came here, there were not ten women in the Oconnee who wore petticoats lower than the knees; and now the long petticoat is in general use. The women were the only labourers; but now the men partake in the labours of the field, as well as in spinning and weaving.

At the Oconnee, I have a large farm, where we raise corn, peas, wheat, barley, rye, rice, oats, flax, cotton, potatoes, (sweet and Irish,) melons, pumpkins, turnips, &c. I have peaches in great variety, and of excellent quality; and all the varieties of garden-roots and vegetables. I have a grist and a saw-mill, a tan-yard, a shoe and boot-maker, a tinman, a cooper, two wheelwrights, a cabinet-maker, an instructor in spinning and weaving, a loom and weaver, a set of blacksmiths, and a school-master. We have sadlers, and shall soon have a hatter. One family of eighty persons are clothed in our homespun. Our wool, flax, and cotton, are of our own raising; as are our dye stuffs. Our wheels and looms are also of our own manufacture; and we have introduced the flying shuttle into general use among the Indians. From this state of improvement, you will readily believe it is become the common topic of conversation among them.

The

The Moravian Brethren have twice sent the Rev. Mr. ——— on a visit to me, with the offer of a minister of the gospel: but my opinion being that the proper time was not yet come, on my intimating that I would accept of mechanics from them in aid of my plan, they, after consulting their brethren in Europe, sent me two; one a tin-man and cooper; the other a house-joiner and wheel-wright. The first finds sale for his manufactures, either with me or the Indians; and hitherto I have found a market for all the other can make. Both are exemplary in their lives, and very useful. One is a native of Holstein, in Denmark; and the other, of Prussia.

I make figures precede letters. Every figure presents a distinct idea to the eye and mind. With figures, a knowledge of weights, measure, and money, and their relative connexion, is acquired. We have, in a few solitary instances, some half-breeds, and Indians, taught to read and write.

With sincere wishes for your happiness, I am, my venerable friend,

Your obedient servant, &c.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN CURR'S, (SHEFFIELD,) *for Laying a Rope, or Twisting and Forming the Strands together that compose the Round Rope.*

PRESUMING, (says Mr. Curr,) that there is in use a wheel, or engine, for twisting the strands at the top end of the ropery, and another moveable one towards the bottom end of the ropery, and that the large tooth-wheel, in each of these wheels that drive round the small nut-wheels, contain ninety-four teeth each; and that there are three smaller nuts working into the tooth-wheel of the wheel, or engine, at the top end of the ropery occasionally, that contain fourteen teeth each; and three more that contain twenty-five teeth each; and three more that contain fifty teeth each; which are also occasionally put into geer for twisting up the strands, or for laying a rope to accommodate different sizes and dimensions of ropes; and that there are three small nut-wheels working into a tooth-wheel, above described; of the wheel, or engine, at the bottom end of the ropery, occasionally, that contain eight teeth each, and three more that contain fourteen teeth each; and three more that contain twenty-eight teeth each; which are also put into geer for twisting up the strands, or for laying a rope to accommodate different sizes and dimensions of ropes. Now, in order to lay, or twist a shroud-laid rope regularly, from end to end, and to keep the fore-twist of the strands, and the back-twist of the rope always regular, this invention requires that a wheel, or reel, or other apparatus, shall be attached to the wheel, or engine, at the lower end of the ropery above described, in such a manner, as to point out and command the speed of the moveable top, or laying-block, commonly used in laying a rope. And the nut-wheels, at the top-end of the ropery employed in twisting the strand, should be so proportioned to the nut-wheels employed at the same time, in twisting the rope at the bottom end, as that it shall require an equal number of turns on the wheel at both ends of the ropery, to give the proper twist, or hardness to the rope, so that the workmen making one revolution, or turn of the one wheel, or engine, at the same time, as the workmen do on the other end, a regular proportion of twist is effected and kept up. To simplify these principles, and to enable the mechanic to construct and apply them properly, we have attached to the specification a view of the wheel, or reel, and a description of the mode of application. The wheel is so constructed, as to be convenient for enlarging, or lessening, to suit the twist of the ropes of sundry sizes, at the discretion of the rope-maker.

The strands being then all put upon the axis of the nut, with fourteen teeth on the engine, at the bottom end of the ropery, and upon the separate nuts with twenty-five teeth on the wheel, or engine, at the top end; the wheel, or reel, on which the cord or wire laps being fixed to the diameter of eighteen inches and a half, for a rope of three inches circumference; and both wheels, or engines, being turned with the same velocity, or, in other words, a revolution being made of the wheels at the bottom and top end of the ropery, at one and the same time, (which, as they are in sight of each other, may easily be done,) the cord, or wire, will then turn off the reel, and govern the speed of the top, which will produce a rope nearly regular, in twist and in hardness. To make a shroud-laid rope of greater or less circumference than the third-inch rope above described, the

the diameter of the wheel, or reel, will require to be lessened or enlarged two inches in diameter for every three-eighths of an inch, the ropes are more or less in circumference, in which case, the twist of the rope will be found tolerably near the twist of a hard-laid rope, and close a cable-laid rope on these wheels, or make a shroud-laid rope of larger circumference than four inches and a half. The three strands may be put upon the nut-wheel, at the bottom end of the ropery, containing twenty-eight teeth; and the single strands upon the wheel, at the top end, with fifty teeth; in which case the wheel, or reel, will be fixed to half the diameter of the above directions. If the above-mentioned proportion of teeth does not harden the rope, to the discretion of the rope-maker, the nuts at the top-end, with a tooth less each, will make the ropes harder; and with a tooth more each will make them softer; and lessening, or enlarging the wheel, or reel, gives more or less twists in the rope. The ropes being thus made, by a regular system, will, if the spinning be well done, and if the rope-maker in getting the strands to the full hardness, be careful to cease twisting when the moveable wheel, or engine, at the bottom end of the ropery, is at one and the same place with each of the strands, to give the same hardness to all of them, and the ground on which the sledge, that holds back the moveable wheel, or engine, at the bottom end of the ropery works, to keep the strands in proper tension, be regular and even, be very nearly regular in twist and hardness, from end to end; and for the cable-laid ropes, consisting generally of three small shroud-laid ropes, or for making flat-ropes, all of which require the ropes being made to great accuracy, that they may all take a regular stretch together, when applied to use, will be found a great acquisition and improvement in the strength and wear of them; and in any detached shroud-laid rope this regularity in the manufacturing will be found of great service.

MR. SAMUEL CLEGG'S, (MANCHESTER,) *for a Rotative Engine, the Piston of which makes a complete Revolution at a Distance from the revolving Axis.*

It is difficult to describe the principle and operation of this invention, without the aid of figures. The piston is placed at a distance from a valve, and an elastic fluid introduced by an aperture, near the valve, between it and the piston. The piston will recede from the elastic pressure, and be carried towards the valve, driving before it the common air, which will pass off through an opening made for the purpose. As soon as the piston arrives at the valve, it will push it out of the way, and pass onwards: and after the piston has passed, then the said valve will descend, and the pressure will continue to operate as before, the former elastic fluid passing off through the space, by which the common air was driven out.

Observations by the Patentee.—My invention for a rotative piston is accomplished without the enormous load of friction that has attended other rotative pistons: each block, or segment, is of sufficient weight to counteract the pressure on that part of their under-surface, which is over the chamber in which the piston revolves. The space through which a piston of a steam-engine, for twenty horses' power, will generally be about twenty feet: the weight of all the blocks, for such a size, will be about five hundred pounds; each block propelling the bar forwards. During its descent, proportioned to its descending power, which will be the weight of the block, except what is absorbed by friction, which suppose to be one hundred pounds for the whole block, then it will reduce the weight of the block to be raised to four hundred pounds; then, if we reckon the pressure upon the piston equal to four thousand pounds; four thousand pounds will move through the space of twenty feet, whilst four hundred pounds is raised half an inch: it will not be requisite for the blocks to be raised more than five-eighths of an inch for the largest engine, the strength of the bar depending upon its breadth. The flat facing, on which the blocks are ground, is about three inches broad, with a groove near the centre, to introduce any kind of elastic packing, (if found necessary;) the one which I have at work, I find, keeps tight without. The upper part of the blocks are covered with water, about three inches deep, and which is kept at that height by the injection entering that part before it goes into the condenser; this lubricates the blocks, and prevents them leaking. The shaft which goes through the centre of the engine, gives motion to the air-pump, bucket, steam-valve, and all the other requisite motions, in a very simple way, and being all excluded from the atmosphere, the inconvenience of stuffing-

fing-boxes is entirely obviated, there being only one which is covered with water, consequently no air can enter the engine, but what is already contained in the water used for injection. There is not any thing to be seen moving belonging to these engines, but the centre shaft revolving; they do not make the least noise, take up very little room, and only about half the price of beam-engines. I find, in practice, that they answer all the ends intended.

MR. THOMAS COBB'S, (BANBURY,) *for Improvements in Making Paper in separate Sheets.*

In the several figures attached to this specification, we have representations of the vats, agitators, and other parts of the machinery used for facilitating the operations of couching and pressing: likewise of two rollers, upon which an endless web of felt is made to circulate in a certain direction: also of a table, or platform, faced with felt, and placed in contact with the circulating web, which serves to support the pressure of the face of the mould, which a workman applies to the circulating web, in the act of couching; during which act, the web remains motionless, by being thrown out of the gear. Having described all the machinery, the patentee adds: "And farther, for the ordinary purposes of paper-manufacturers, and more especially for the purpose of manufacturing paper by the machinery herein before described, I do make the deckle, or run of my mould, of a different construction from those at present used; and do likewise considerably alter the external framing of my mould; that is to say, instead of the usual thick frame of wood, in which the cross-bars of the mould are tenanted, and on which the covering of wire is nailed, I make the frame equally thick at the bottom part, to receive the hand of the coucher, and ends of the cross-bars, and bring them quite to an edge on the upper part, so as to allow the water to pass off; and instead of nailing the wire at top, I turn it down the side, and fasten it there; and cover the whole outside of the frame of the mould with thin metal, on which I place another square frame of wood, or metal, which slides up and down, and forms the deckle, which by pressure, or re-action from the bearing parts of the agitable frame, is made to stand a little above the face, when the said mould is placed in the situation to receive its charge, and is suffered to slide back for want of the like pressure, or re-action, when the mould arrives at the web of the couching machinery; and moreover, the series of the moulds thus constructed and fitted up, do apply more closely to each other when placed upon the agitable frame; and do thereby prevent a considerable waste of stuff, which would otherwise ensue. And, lastly, the fixed frame-work, for supporting my said machinery, and the manner of connecting the several parts together, so that their motions may be properly adapted to the purposes herein before specified and described; in order to show the nature of my said invention, and the means by which the same is to be carried into effect, together with the methods of driving the said machinery, by any of the powers usually employed to give motion to machines; and also the several materials to be used, in constructing the same, may be made, used, adapted, and applied in different manners, according to the choice or judgment of the maker; and any workman of competent skill, in the construction of mill-work, or the like machinery, will find no difficulty in forming, making, and completing the same, from the general instructions here given.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communication of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under COVER *to the Care of the Publisher.*

View of the East Front of the New Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. Drawn and engraved by William Daniel, Associate of the Royal Academy of Arts. London, published by William Daniel, 9, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, and by Messrs. Longman and Co. Paternoster-row.

THE architectural part of the theatre (of which this print is a graphic representation,) has been noticed in the two preceding numbers of this Magazine. It is a perspective view looking northward, and is correctly drawn, both in the architectural and the sculptural details. The aquatinta is soft and well managed; and is altogether a faithful representation of this grand edifice.

Portraits

Portraits sketched from the Life, by George Dance, esq. R.A. and engraved by William Daniel, A R.A. Published by William Daniel, 9, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy square.

Nos. 4 and 5. The former containing portraits of Joseph Haydon, Benjamin West, Robert Smirke, jun. John Bacon, Thomas Banks, and William Seward; and the latter, Joah Bates, Alexander Dalrymple, James Northcote, Thomas King, William Shield, and James Barry. They possess the same kind of characteristic fidelity, and decision of style, as the former numbers, and which render Mr. Dance's sketches in portraiture so peculiarly valuable. The engraver (Mr. Daniel) has exerted his talents with considerable effect, and rendered his prints (as near as the art will allow) almost fac-similes of the drawing.

INTELLIGENCE.

The arts have experienced the loss of a valuable and able member, by the death of Paul Sandby, esq. R.A. who lately departed this life, full of years and honours. Mr. Sandby, in addition to his great talents as a landscape painter in water-colours, is the reputed inventor of the art of engraving in aquatinta. His death occasions a vacancy in the royal Academy.

On Monday, the 13th of November, the Royal Academy held a council, when Messrs. Wilkie and Dawe were elected associates, and Mr. Marchant received his diploma as an Academician. The candidates for the honorary medals of the Royal Academy, are more numerous, (except in painting, in which there is but one,) and of a higher degree of merit than of past years; after their distribution on the 10th of this month, the anniversary of the institution of the academy, some observations shall be made on their merits; at present, it would be unfair and premature, except in regard to the size of the architectural drawings, which in a very few instances accord in size to the terms given them by the academy. Many of them most outrageously exceed the ordered dimensions of paper, and thereby take anundue advantage over their more obedient competitors.

The lectures at the Royal Academy, commenced on Monday, the 20th ult. with the lectures of Mr. Carlisle, on Anatomy. Mr. Carlisle appears to have studied the wants of artists in anatomical action, and general proportion, more than in his last course, (vide Monthly Magazine, vol. 27, page 179.) He professed his intention of describing certain geometrical proportions of the parts of the human body; that he doubted not, had been the practice of the Greeks, and defined the different admeasurements of ancient authors and people, in order to facilitate the knowledge of the stature and proportions of man in those days, as described by their writers. That artists might represent the natural stature of ancient heroes more correctly, the professor observed, that men living by the sea-coast, and in level countries, were larger in their stature, than inhabitants of mountainous regions; that the ancients often chose their kings and leaders from the height of their stature, and beauty of form. He instanced Saul, who was chosen king, because he was higher by the head and shoulders, than all the children of Israel; and gave other illustrations of ideal personifications. This lecture (which was completely introductory,) was illustrated by some excellent diagrams of a novel and most excellent kind. The first was, a geometrical figure of the straight lines of the human hand, with the fingers extended, that could be positively drawn by rules, when upon applying a liquid chemical menstruum over those lines, it made the outlines to appear, (which had been previously drawn with sympathetic colours,) containing in themselves the geometrical definitions. The next was geometrical figures, bounding the grand proportion of the whole body, which, by the same process, exhibited the entire human skeleton. Mr. Carlisle received much well-deserved applause. His continuation will be recorded in our next.

The anatomical lectures are expected to be followed by Mr. Fuseli, on Painting, as the lately-elected Professor Tresham has resigned his situation; by Mr. Soane, on Architecture; and Mr. Turner, on Perspective. Whether the professor in *ancient literature* will lecture, is uncertain, as his place is honorary; but the information that Dr. Burney could convey to the students, in his accessorial department of the arts, would be of the first consequence, and is highly desirable.

Every admirer of classical art, correct taste, and national improvement in sculpture, will be gratified in hearing that Mr. Flaxman is appointed to the newly-made professorship of sculpture.

A faithful summary of all the lectures given this winter in the Royal Academy, will appear in this Magazine.

The Northern Society for the encouragement of the Fine Arts, at Leeds, open their next annual exhibition, on the first Monday in April, 1810; and will be

ready to receive works of art for that purpose, from March 1st to the 15th, in the same year inclusive.

The London Architectural Society commenced their fifth session, at the house of their secretary, No. 5, Warwick-court, Grays-Inn, on the 27th of October last; and will continue their meetings every alternate Friday, till May, 1810. The arrangement for the rest of the winter, as follows:—December 8 and 22; January 5, (1810) and 19; February 2 and 16; March 2, 16, and 30; April 13 and 27; and May 11, which will conclude the session.

Accounts of pictures, or other works of art, in preparation for the ensuing exhibition, in the next and succeeding numbers.—Information on this head is requested.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"You Gentlemen of England," a favourite Glee, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte. By L. Jansen. 2s.

THIS justly-celebrated Glee, so honourable to the talents and science of Dr. Callcott, though little calculated in itself for the purpose to which Mr. Jansen has here turned it, forms, under his ingenious management, no unpleasant *morçeau* for the piano-forte. The subject is kept pretty strictly in view, and a unity of character is preserved, which confers no trivial credit on Mr. J's. fancy and judgment.

Cathleen O Tyrrell, a favourite Irish Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, or Harp. Composed by J. Hook, esq. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Hook has converted "Cathleen O Tyrrell," into a Rondo, so pleasing in its cast, and so useful to the early learner, that we may with justice recommend its practice to schools and private families. The passages are every where agreeably turned, and lie uncommonly well for the hand of the juvenile practitioner.

Lochinvar, Lady Heron's Song, from Marmion of Flodden Field. Composed by T. Attwood, esq. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this ballad, is at once beautiful and appropriate. The passages rise naturally out of each other, and a continuity pervades the whole, which cannot but strike and please the cultivated ear. The piano-forte accompaniment is ingenious and judicious.

"O, don't forget Me," a Song. Composed by M. Virtue. 1s. 6d.

This song, the words of which are said to be "written by a soldier, on embarking for South America," is not of a quality to merit our highest terms of commendation. The melody is smooth, but lacks expression: the piano-forte accompaniment is inartificial in its construction, and the general effect is weak, if not dull.

"Un moment de Loisir."—Pour le Piano forte, avec un Accompagement de Flute (ad libitum,) par Louis Von Esch, esq. 2s. 6d.

"Un moment de Loisir," consists of two movements; the first merely introductory. The second is a pleasantly conceived rondo, in common time *allegretto*. The subject, though certainly not strikingly new, is lively and agreeable, and the digressions are judiciously conducted. The accompaniment is constructed with taste, and adds much to the general effect.

"The Braes of Barra," a favorite Scottish Air, arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte. By J. Ross, esq. Aberdeen. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Ross, in converting this admired air into an exercise for the piano-forte, has displayed much of his usual taste and ingenuity. The air itself is uncommonly attractive; and he has turned all the most striking passages to the gratification of the ear, and the improvement of the finger. The whole certainly forms a most pleasing and elegible practise for the instrument for which it is designed.

Rondo for the Harp, with Accompaniments for a Violin, a Violoncello, and Two French Horns. Composed by Samuel Webbe, jun. 2s. 6d.

The theme of this rondo is conceived with taste; the passages, in general, are brilliant, and in many instances highly novel, in their effect. Mr. Webbe shows himself to be familiar with the powers and character of the instrument, for which he writes, and arranges his accompaniments with much knowledge and mastery.

Russian Dance, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte. By T. Latour, esq. Pianist to the Prince of Wales. 2s.

This little effort of Mr. Latour's talent

and taste, demands our *laudable* notice. The whole is fashioned with an ingenuity and ease of conception, that evinces how much more the same hand could have done, had it been appropriate, and in *place*. A *trifle* was obviously intended, and a most engaging and attractive one we pronounce it.

"Now the Merry Bugle Horn," a Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, or Harp. Composed and Inscribed to Miss Hughes. By T. Attwood, esq. 2s.

The "Merry Bugle Horn," is a composition as chaste and appropriate in its style, so to reflect great credit on Mr. Attwood's taste and judgment. Without too slavish a confinement to the absolute notes of the *Bugle*, the melody perpetually partakes of the character of that instrument; and the change of the *time*, at the words, "Watch no more the ev'ning star," is particularly judicious and effective.

Overture to the Grand Historical Melo-Drama, called the Blind Boy. Performed at Covent Garden Theatre. Composed by John Davy. 3s.

This overture is of a light, pleasant cast, and greatly calculated to please the general ear. The subject of the *Polonaise*, is novel and interesting; the harp solo affords to it a most agreeable relief, and the resumption of the polonaise subject, with which the piece concludes, is particularly happy.

A Sonata for the Harp, with a Violin Accompaniment. Composed by F. I. Nadenman. 4s.

Mr. Nadenman, (the celebrated Harp Professor in Paris,) has furnished, in the present piece, an exceedingly desirable exercise for the harp. It is comprised in two movements; the first, bold and energetic in $\frac{6}{8}$, *Allegretto pastorale;* and the second, in $\frac{2}{4}$, *Allegretto gai*. Though in different measures, they greatly partake of the same general character: both are animated, both are free, and flowing in their style, and the main impression is nearly similar. This latter remark, Mr. N. will not receive as a compliment: contrast and relief, are among the first beauties of composition.

"This is the House that Jack Built." With appropriate Introductions. The Music entirely new, by an eminent Composer. 1s. 6d.

To the assertion, that this little composition is from the hand of an eminent composer, we cannot agree. The piece is intended to give effect to an illiberal attack lately made on an eminent theatrical performer, who, we are of opinion, deserves well of the public.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of October, to the 20th of November, 1809.

Dyspepsia	5
Hypochondriasis	9
Phthysis	6
Hæmptoysis	1
Rheumatism	7
Febris	5
Icterus	1
Amenorrhœa vel Chlorosis	4
Menorrhagea	1
Leucorrhœa	1
Vermes	2
Melancholia	3

Several instances of dyspepsia have lately engaged the attention of the Reporter, which seemed to arise in a great measure from a too sedentary life, and might be classed with what has formerly been denominated by the writer of this article "the Diseases of the Desk;" which take their origin from an habitual confinement to that unnatural and unwholesome posture which is required not merely in literary pursuits, but likewise in a lawyer's office, or in a commercial counting-house. In such cases, exercise, more especially horse-exercise, is one of the most obvious as well as efficacious remedies: but much advantage or relief may likewise be derived from the resources of pharmacy. These are often required for obviating intestinal irregularity, which is so inconvenient and injurious, more especially when it occurs in connection with a disposition to vertigo, delirium, or any kind of pain or uneasiness of the head. It may be here proper to remark, that in instances of constitutional or habitual constriction, there should be a frequent change and alternation of aperients, in order to secure their continued and unimpaired operation. The complaints of the head just referred to, are not to be lightly regarded, or to be left to the guardianship of nature; an expression to which no distinct meaning is attached,

but in whose restorative energies a false and dangerous reliance has been too indiscriminately placed. The human machine, has a constant tendency to go wrong; it requires frequently to be regulated and corrected; nor has it, as by some theorists has been supposed, an internal power of self-restoration; it is continually dependent upon foreign aid. Pharmacy may be abused, but it ought not to be despised. Nature has provided physic for the ailments, as it has food for the nourishment and support of man. There may be gormandizers of medicine, as well as of meat; but the suitable and seasonable use of the one is as necessary, in order to rectify occasional deviations from health, as that of the other is for its ordinary maintenance and support. In the prescriptions of physicians, however, as well as in the preparations of cookery, a simplicity ought to be observed, which is too generally neglected. A mixture of dishes, each of which separately taken, might be wholesome and nutritious, must constitute a compound which cannot fail to have a bad effect upon the digestive organs. In like manner, a glass of Port wine, or a glass of Madeira, a draught of ale, or one of porter, might, in a state of debility or fatigue, for a time, at least, invigorate or refresh: but take the same draught in quantity, composed of all these different ingredients, and you will find that, instead of enlivening, it will nauseate and oppress. And yet, what is similar to this, is frequently done in the formulæ of medical practitioners. A variety of drugs is combined in the same recipe, each of which might be good, but the whole of which cannot. A mixture of tonic or corroborating articles will not necessarily constitute a tonic or corroborating mixture Of a prescription, simplicity is a desirable, if not an essential, characteristic; it seldom ought to contain more than one efficient ingredient: you thus give that ingredient fair play, and, by a competent repetition of trials, can unequivocally ascertain its efficacy upon the constitution; whereas, from a group of articles, you cannot discriminate the operation of any one of the individuals that compose it.

The Reporter has lately been applied to by several hypochrondriacs, who fancied themselves phthysical. Hypochondriasis and phthysis are seldom united. Danger is, for the most part, in the inverse ratio of apprehension. The Reporter has had, very recently, the pleasure of healing the *imagination* of some fearful invalids, by demonstrating to them, that their lungs were in a state of integrity. The fancy is much more frequently disordered than the functions of respiration. The merit of the physician has, perhaps, never been exhibited in curing consumption, but may often be exercised to practical advantage, in discriminating it from other complaints

The Reporter's patients have been, in a large proportion, amongst those who have had some tendency towards literature. Unfortunately, a high degree of intellectual refinement and cultivation, is in general found unfavorable to a quiet acquiescence with the hostile circumstances of life. In proportion as a man is ignorant and insensible, he has a chance of what the world calls happiness and prosperity. The most amiable are often, on this account, the most miserable of human beings. One striking instance is under the professional superintendance of the Reporter, of an individual whose mind has had the richest culture, and possessed most exquisite irritability, that now is under a total eclipse of melancholy. The disease was of gradual, almost imperceptible growth. The crescent shadow slowly encroached, until the orb of mental darkness was come to its full.

So much are our mental, under the influence of our physical feelings, that many have been inclined, by medical experience, towards the doctrine of Materialism. Against the doctrine of Materialism, whether right or erroneous, there can be no objection that is formidable to a mind that believes in the omnipotence and benevolence of the Deity; who can undoubtedly renew that organization which he originally created. But at any rate, no enquirer ought, and a philosophical enquirer will not, be shackled in his researches by any fearful anticipation of consequences. He admits a doctrine upon its proper evidence, without taking into account the results which may ensue or appear to follow from its adoption. He courageously follows truth, as Hamlet did his father's ghost, wherever it may lead. At the same time it should be remembered, that intrepidity of every species is naturally allied to modesty. There is a chaste and sober scepticism. The man who asserted that the only thing he knew was, that he knew nothing, was guilty

of a conceited egotism, and an hypocritical contradiction; but when we simply pretend that there is no moral evidence so immaculately clear, as to preclude all obscuration of doubt, we confess merely the present imperfection, and immaturity of our nature. In the ardour and inexperience of youth, a peremptory positiveness of opinion, as well as a rashness of action, may be capable of excuse, if not even somewhat deserving of praise; but diffidence gradually grows upon the stem of declining life; and even long before an approach to the declivity of existence, unlimited dogmatism affords strong suspicion of very limited information. In the degree in which our actual knowledge advances, we increase likewise our acquaintance with its comparative deficiency. The expansion of intellectual vision widens proportionably the circumference of apparent darkness.

Nov. 25, 1809. J. Reid.
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SWEDEN.

The articles of the treaty of peace between Sweden and Russia are twenty-one in number. His Swedish Majesty engages, in the second article, to neglect nothing which may tend to the prompt conclusion of peace with the French Emperor and the King of Denmark. In a subsequent article, he promises to accede to the *continental* system. In the third, he engages, from the exchange of the ratifications, to order "the Swedish ports to be closed against the ships of war and merchantmen of Great Britain, with the exception of the importation of *salt* and *colonial productions*, which habit has rendered necessary to the people of Sweden."—In the fourth, the following governments, with all their dependencies, are for ever ceded to Russia; namely, Kymenagard, Nyland and Tavastchus, Abo and Bjorneborg, with the isles Aland, Savolax, and Corelia, Wasa, Uleaborg, and part of West Bothnia, extending to the river of Tornea, as shall be fixed in the subsequent article in the demarkation of the frontiers.—The fifth, declares that the sea of Aland (Alands Haf), the gulph of Bothnia, and the rivers of Tornea and Muonio, shall hereafter form the frontier between Russia and the kingdom of Sweden. The nearest islands at an equal distance from the mainland of Aland and Finland shall belong to Russia, and those which are nearest to the Swedish coast shall belong to Sweden. The most advanced points of the Russian territory at the mouth of the river of Tornea, shall be the isle Pjorken, the port of Rentehamn, and the peninsula on which the town of Tornea stands. The frontier shall then be extended along the river Tornea to the confluence of the two branches of that river near Kengis. It shall then follow the course of the river Muonio, passing in the front of Muonioniska, Muonio Ofreby, Palajocus, Rultane, Enotekis, Kelottijorfoi, Paitiko, Unimaka, Ranuula, and Kilpisjaure to Norway.—In the course of the rivers Tornea and Muonio, such as it has been described, the islands situated to the east of the Thalwag shall belong to Russia, and those to the west of the Thalwag to Sweden.

By the sixteenth, the Russian monarch agrees to extend the duration of the treaty of commerce between the two powers till the 1st of February, 1813, that is, allowing for the interruption occasioned by the war.—The seventeenth, taking into consideration the long intercourse, neighbourhood, and reciprocal wants of Sweden and Finland, allows the Fins, until arrangements can be made for consolidating their commercial relations, to export from Sweden, ore, smelted iron, lime, stones for building, smelting furnaces, and all other productions of the soil; in return, the Swedes may export from Finland, cattle, fish, corn, cloth, pitch, planks, wooden utensils of all kinds, wood for building, and, in general, all the other productions of the soil of the grand duchy. The other articles are only of local interest.

Abstract of the New Swedish Constitution.

Section 1 to 9.—The government of Sweden shall be monarchical and hereditary, with limitation to the issue male. The king must be of the true evangelical religion, and must govern conformably to this constitution, and with, and by, the advice of a council of state (stats rad), the members of which are to be appointed by the king, who is wholly exempt from responsibility, but the members are responsible for their advice. The members must be natives of Sweden, and of the true evangelical faith. The council shall consist of nine members, viz the minister of state for judicial affairs, the minister of state for foreign affairs, six counsellors, of whom, three at least must be civil officers, and the chancellor of the court. The secretaries of state shall have a seat in the council, whenever any case belonging to their respective departments shall be under deliberation. A father and son, or two brothers, cannot be members of the council at the same time.

These

There are four secretaries of state, namely, one for the foreign department, one for the home department, one for the exchequer or financial department, and one for the ecclesiastical department. All the affairs of government (except the diplomatic or foreign relations, and the immediate command of the navy and army) shall be submitted to the consideration and decision of the king, assisted by at least three members, exclusive of the acting secretary, which number is required to constitute a council of state for the transaction of business. A minute shall be made of all the proceedings of the council; every member present shall be unconditionally bound to give his advice, but the privilege of deciding is vested in the king, who, by virtue of his prerogative, may assent or dissent from any measure, in opposition to the votes or opinions of all the members. But in the possible event of the decision of his Majesty being repugnant to the constitution and laws, the members are required by the most solemn obligation to remonstrate, and in case any member's opinion shall not be duly recorded, such member shall be deemed guilty of counselling and abetting the king in his unconstitutional decision.

9 to 13.—Before any appeal can be made to the king in council, it must be submitted to the secretary of state, and a council specially appointed for hearing it. Ministerial or political affairs are to be considered and decided by the king, who, in the exercise of his prerogative, must take the advice of his minister of state for foreign affairs, and the chancellor of the council, who are responsible for their advice. The king may conclude treaties with foreign powers, after consulting the said minister of state and chancellor. The king, previous to his declaring war or concluding peace, must state to the council his motive for so doing, and the members shall give their opinion on the subject under their own responsibility.

13 to 15.—The supreme command of the navy and army is vested in the king: as also the ultimate decision in all matters relative thereto, assisted by the minister of state for either service, who shall be responsible for their advice.

16.—The king cannot deprive, or cause any subject to be deprived, of his life, liberty, honour, or property, without trial and judgment, nor can he harass or persecute any person for his religious opinions, provided the promulgation of them, or the exercise of his religion, be not injurious to the community.

16 to 27, relate to a constitution of a council of justice, which is to consist of six aldermen and six commoners, who are to decide in judicial affairs. The king has also two votes, and may pardon criminals, and mitigate or commute punishments.

27 to 31.—The king, in the council of state, is to appoint persons to civil and military offices; as also the archbishops and bishops in the manner formerly done.

32.—Ambassadors, envoys, &c. to foreign courts, are to be nominated by the king, in the presence of the minister of state for foreign affairs, and the chancellor of the court.

32 to 35, describe the manner of appointing civil and military officers, and what officers holding situations of ostensible trust and confidence, may be removed at the pleasure of the king, having previously signified his pleasure to the council.

35 to 38.—The king cannot remove a judge from his office, except for just cause, and on proof of criminality. The king is to have the privilege of creating noblemen, whose eldest sons and heirs only are to inherit the family title. All decrees must be countersigned by a secretary of state.

38 to 40.—The king shall not quit the kingdom without consulting the council, which, in the event of his departure, is to govern in his absence.

40 to 48, declare, that the prince or king, shall be of age at 21, and on his not having heirs male, the diet shall be assembled and choose a successor. No prince of the blood can marry without the king's consent; neither the crown prince nor the other princes can hold any hereditary office. The king appoints all his officers of the court and household.

49.—The states of the kingdom are to be assembled every 5th year at Stockholm.

49 to 90, regulate the mode of electing members of the diet. The king cannot impose any taxes without the consent of the diet, and the bank is under the immediate controul of the states of the kingdom. The king cannot negociate loans within the kingdom, nor in foreign countries; nor can he sell, dispose of, or alienate, any province belonging to the kingdom, nor alter the value of the current coin.

90 to 94, provide, That if the king continue absent more than a twelvemonth, the diet must be assembled, and the king be informed thereof. That when the successor is not of age, the diet must be assembled, and appoint a regency to govern during his minority. When the king is 18 years of age, he is to attend the several courts of justice, without, however, taking any part in the decisions.

94 to 107, explain what is to be done, should the members of the council neglect assembling the diet, or act contrary to their duty; and enjoin, that at each diet a committee shall be appointed for enquiring into the conduct of the ministers, council, and secretaries of state.

108, regards a committee for superintending the liberty of the press.

108 to 114, state, That no diet can be of longer duration than three months, except business shall require it. No man, while a member

member of the diet, can be accused, or deprived of his liberty, for his actions or expressions in his respective state, unless the particular state to which he belongs shall demand it. No officer of the crown must influence, by his authority, in the election of a member of the diet, &c.

GERMANY.

Treaty of Peace between France and Austria.

Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and the Constitution of the Empire, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, &c.

Having seen and considered the Treaty concluded, determined, and signed at Vienna, on the 14th of this month, by the Sieur Nompere de Champagny, our Minister for Foreign Affairs, in virtue of the full powers, to that end given him by us, and the Prince John of Lichtenstein, Marshal of the Armies of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, equally provided with full powers ——, which treaty is of the following tenor:—

"His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, Mediator of the League of Switzerland; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, being equally animated with the desire of putting an end to the war which has arisen between them, have resolved to negociate forthwith a Definitive Treaty of Peace, and for that purpose have appointed us their Plenipotentiaries namely:—

"His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, the Sieur Jean Baptiste Nompere, Count de Champagne, Duke of Cadore, Grand Eagle Bearer of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Order of the Iron Crown, Knight of the Order of St. Andrew of Russia, Grand Dignitary of that of the Two Sicilies, Grand Cross of the Order of the Black and Red Eagles of Prussia, of the Order of St. Joseph of Wurtzburgh, of the Order of Fidelity of Baden, of the Order of Hesse Darmstadt, his said Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Sieur Prince John of Lichtenstein, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa, Chamberlain, Marshal of the Armies of his said Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and Proprietary Commander of a Regiment of Horse in his service ——

"Who, having previously exchanged the full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I. There shall, from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, be peace and friendship between his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, their heirs and successors, their states and subjects respectively, for ever.

II. The present peace is also declared to be common to his Majesty the King of Spain, his Majesty the King of Holland, his Majesty the King of Naples, his Majesty the King of Bavaria, his Majesty the King of Wirtemberg, his Majesty the King of Saxony, and his Majesty the King of Westphalia, his most eminent Highness the Prince Primate, their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke of Baden, the Grand Duke of Berg, the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Grand Duke of Wurtzburgh, and all the Princes and Members of the League of the Rhine, the Allies in the present war of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine.

III. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, cedes, as well for himself, his heirs and successors, as for the Princes of his House, their heirs and respective successors, the principalities, lordships, domains, and territories, herein-after-mentioned, and also all titles which may accrue from the possession of the same: and all propertles, whether manorial or held by them under an especial title, lying within the said territories.

1. He cedes and transfers to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, to form a part of the League of the Rhine, and to be placed at his disposition for the interests of the Sovereign of the League:—

"The territories of Saltzburgh and Berchtolfgaden, that part of Upper Austria situate on the further side of a line running from the Danube, at the village of Straas, therein comprehending Welsenkirch, Wedersdorff, Michelbach, Greist, Muckenhoffen, Heslt, and Jedina; thence in the direction of Schwanstadt, the town of Schwanstadt on the Alter, and thence ascending along the bank of that river, and the lake of the same name, to the point where the lake touches upon the territory of Saltzburgh.

"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria shall only retain in property the Woods, belonging to the Saiz-Cammer-Gut, and forming part of the manor of Mondsee, with liberty to cut and carry thence the brushwood, but without enjoying any right of sovereignty upon that territory.

"2. He also cedes to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, the County of Goritia, the Manor of Montefalcone, the Government and City of Trieste, Carniola, with its dependencies on the Gulf of Trieste, the Circle of Wellach, in Carinthie, and all the territories lying on the right bank of the Save, from the point where that river leaves Carniola, along its course to where it touches the frontiers of Bosnia; namely, a part of Provincial Croatis, six districts of Military Croatia,

atia, Fiume, and the Hungarian Littlerale Austrian Istria, or the district of Castua, the islands depending on the ceded territories, and all other territories, howsoever named, upon the right bank of the Save; the middle stream of the said river serving as the boundary between the two states.

Lastly, the Lordship of Radzuns lying in the Granbunderland.

3. He cedes and makes over to his Majesty the King of Saxony, the territory of Bohemia depending upon, and included in, the territory of the Kingdom of Saxony; namely, the parishes and villages of Guntersdorff, Taubantranke, Gerlochsheim, Lenkersdorff, Schirgiswald, &c.

4. He cedes and makes over to the King of Saxony, to be united to the Duchy of Warsaw, the whole of Wester or New Gallicia, a district round Cracow, on the right bank of the Vistula, to be hereafter ascertained, and the Circle of Zamose, in Eastern Gallicia.

The district round Cracow, upon the right bank of the Vistula, shall, in the direction of Podgerze, have for its circumference the distance from Podgerze to Wieliczka. The line of demarkation shall pass through Wieliczka, and to the westward touch upon Scawina, and to the eastward upon Beek, which falls into the Vistula at Bradegy.

Wieliczka, and the whole of the territory of the salt-pits, shall belong in common to the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Saxony. Justice shall be administered therein in the name of the Municipal Power: there shall be quartered there only the troops necessary for the support of the Police, and they shall consist of equal numbers of those of both nations. The Austrian Salt from Wieliczka, in its conveyance over the Vistula, and through the Duchy of Warsaw, shall not be subject to any toll duties. Corn of all kinds, raised in Austrian Gallicia, may also be freely exported across the Vistula.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and his Majesty the King of Saxony, may form such an arrangement with regard to these boundaries, as that the San, from the point where it touches upon the circle of Zamose, to its confluence with the Vistula, shall serve as the line of demarkation between both States.

5. He cedes and makes over to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in the easternmost part of Gallicia, a tract of territory containing a population of 400,000 souls, the city of Bredi being, nevertheless, not therein included. This territory shall be amicably ascertained by Commissioners on the part of both Empires.

IV. The Teutonic Order having been abolished in the States of the League of the Rhine, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, in the name of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Anthony, abdicates the Grand Mastership of that Order in his States, and recognises the dispositions taken with regard to the property of the Order, locally situated out of the Austrian territory. Pensions shall be assigned to those who have been on the civil establishment of the Order.

V. The debts funded upon the territory of the ceded provinces, and allowed by the States of the said provinces, or accruing from expenses incurred for their administration, shall alone follow the fate of those provinces.

VI. The provinces which are to be restored to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, shall be administered for his behoof by the Austrian constituted authorities, from the day of exchanging the ratification of the present treaty; and the Imperial domains, wheresoever situated, from the 1st of November next. It is, nevertheless, understood, that the French army in this country shall take for their use whatever articles cannot be supplied by their magazines for the subsistence of the troops and the wants of the hospitals; and also whatever shall be necessary for the conveyance of their sick, and the evacuation of their magazines.

An arrangement shall be made between the high contracting parties respecting all war contributions, of whatever denomination, previously imposed on the Austrian Provinces occupied by the French and allied troops; in consequence of which arrangement the levying of the said contributions shall cease from the day of the exchange of the Ratifications.

VII. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, engages to give no obstruction to the importation or exportation of merchandize into and from Austria, by way of the port of Fiume; this, nevertheless, not being construed to include English goods or manufactures. The transit duties on the goods thus imported or exported, shall be lower than upon those of all other nations, the kingdom of Italy excepted.

An inquiry shall be instituted, to ascertain whether any advantages can be allowed to the Austrian trade, in the other ports ceded by this Treaty.

VIII. The titles of domains, archives, plans and maps of the countries, towns, and fortresses ceded, shall be given up within two months after the period of the Ratification.

IX. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, engages to discharge the yearly interest, arrears, and capitals, invested in securities of the Government, States, Bank, Lottery, other public establishments, by subjects, companies, or other corporate bodies in France, the Kingdom of Italy, and the Grand Duchy of Berg.

Measures shall also be taken, to completely liquidate the sum due to Mont St. Theresa, now Mont Napoleon, at Milan.

X. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, engages to procure a full and complete pardon for the inhabitants of the Tyrol and Voralberg,

berg, who have taken a part in the insurrection, so that they shall not be prosecuted either in person or property.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, equally engages to grant a full and complete pardon to those inhabitants of the territories of Gallicia of which he returns into possession, whether civil or military, public officers, or private individuals, who have taken part in the levying of troops, or the formation of judicial municipal administrations, or in any other proceeding whatever during the war, which inhabitants shall not be prosecuted in their persons or property.

They shall have permission during a period of six years, to dispose of their properties, of whatever description they may be; to sell their estates, even those that have been considered inalienable, such as *fidei commissa*, and *majoratus*; to leave the country, and to carry with them the produce of these sales, in specie or effects of any other description, without paying any duty for the same, or experiencing any difficulty or obstruction.

The same permission, and for the same period, shall be reciprocally allowed to the inhabitants and landholders in the territoties ceded by the present treaty.

The inhabitants of the Duchy of Warsaw, possessing landed estates in Austrian Gallicia, whether public officers or private individuals, shall enjoy the revenues thereof, without paying any duty thereon, or experiencing any obstruction.

XI. Within six weeks from the exchange of the present treaty, posts shall be erected, to mark the boundaries of Cracow, upon the right bank of the Vistula. For this purpose there shall be nominated Austrian, French, and Saxon Commissioners.—The same measures shall be adopted within the same period upon the frontiers of Upper Austria, Saltzburgh, Willach, and Carniola, as far as the Saave. The Thalweg (stream) of the Saave shall determine what islands of that river shall belong to each power. For this purpose, French and Austrian Commissioners shall be nominated.

XII. A military convention shall be forthwith entered into, to regulate the respective periods within which the various provinces restored to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria shall be evacuated. The said convention shall be adjusted on the basis that Moravia shall be evacuated in fourteen days; the part of Gallicia which remains in possession of Austria, the city and district of Vienna, in one month; Lower Austria in two months; and the remaining districts and territories not ceded by this Treaty, shall be evacuated by the French troops, and those of their allies, in two months and a half, or earlier if possible, from the exchange of the ratifications.

This convention shall regulate all that relates to the evacuation of the hospitals and magazines of the French army, and the entrance of the Austrian troops into the territories evacuated by the French, or their allies; and also the evacuation of that part of Croatia ceded by the present Treaty to his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

XIII. The prisoners of war taken by France and her Allies from Austria, and by Austria from France and her Allies, that have not yet been released, shall be given up within fourteen days after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

XIV. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, guarantees the inviolability of the possession of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, in the state in which they shall be, in consequence of the present Treaty.

XV. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria recognizes all the alterations which have taken place, or may subsequently take place, in Spain, Portugal, and Italy.

XVI. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, desirous to co-operate in the restoration of Maritime Peace, accedes to the prohibitory system with respect to England, adopted by France and Russia, during the present Maritime War. His Imperial Majesty shall break off all intercourse with Great Britain, and with respect to the English Government, place himself in the situation he stood in previous to the present war.

XVII. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, shall observe with respect to each other, the same ceremonial in regard to rank and other points of etiquette, as before the present war.

XVIII. The Ratification of the present Treaty shall be exchanged within six days, or sooner, if possible.

Done and signed at Vienna, Oct. 14, 1809.

(Signed)

J. B. Nompere de Champagny.

John Prince of Lichtenstein.

We have ratified, and hereby ratify the above Treaty, in all and every of the articles therein contained; declare the same to be adopted, confirmed, and established; and engage that the same shall be maintained inviolable.

In confirmation whereof we have hereto affixed our signature, with our own hand, being countersigned and sealed with our Imperial Seal.

Given at our Imperial Camp at Schoenbrunn, October 15, 1809.

(Signed) Napoleon.

By the Emperor,

Champagny, Minister for Foreign Affairs

H. B. Maret, Minister, Secretary of State.

Certified by us,

The Arch-Chancellor of State,

Eugene Napoleon.

The

THE TYROL.

An interesting statement has been published by the Tyrolese deputies in England, relative to the horrid cruelties practised upon their unfortunate countrymen by Marshal Lefebvre. This monster's object was to terrify the Tyrolese into submission, for which purpose "the aged were suspended from trees, and then shot. The pregnant women were even ript up, and their breasts cut off, while their embryos were crammed down their throats to put an end to the shrieks and moanings of the wretched victims. If a Tyrolese or Voralberger, bearing arms, had the misfortune to fall into their hands, they immediately tore out his tongue. The children were cut down without mercy, and most frequently carried about, transfixed with bayonets. A number of these innocents happening to return from school, were met with and driven by these monsters into some barns, and burnt alive."—Lefebvre was, however, unsuccessful; and owing to the disastrous issue of the battles of Aspern and Esslingen, was recalled with the remnant of his force to Vienna.—The statement concludes with asserting the determination of the Tyroleans never to return under the dominion of Bavaria, by whom they had been impoverished and oppressed, nor to listen to any accommodation with Buonaparte; but either to conquer or die. They justify this determination by asserting, that they have 150,000 sharpshooters to oppose to the enemy, in a country where no regular armies can act; and where they alone know the paths to procure supplies, if they had but the means to purchase them.

SPAIN.

A Letter, of which the following is an extract, has been received by Earl Bathurst, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lieut.-Col. Carrol, dated Army of the Left, Camp on the Heights of Tamames, October 19, 1809.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the army of Marshal Ney, now commanded by General Marchand, advanced on the morning of yesterday, in force 10,000 infantry and 1200 cavalry, with 14 pieces of artillery, to attack this army, which was most judiciously posted on these heights.

The enemy divided his force into three columns, which advanced against the right, centre, and left of our line; it soon became evident that the principal object of his attack was to force and turn our left, it being the point in which our position was weakest.

The enemy, at the commencement, gained some advantage of position on our left, in consequence of the retreat of a small party of our cavalry, destined to cover the left of our line. This success, however, was momentary, as the vanguard, led on by Generals Mendizabal and Carrera, charged with the greatest spirit and gallantry, routed the enemy, and re-took, at the point of the bayonet, six guns, of which the enemy possessed himself during the retreat of the division of our cavalry. The vanguard in this charge committed great slaughter amongst the enemy, taking from them one eight-pound gun, with a quantity of ammunition. After a long and obstinate contest, the enemy being unable to gain a foot of ground, began to give way in all points.—About three o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy betook himself to a precipitate and disorderly flight.

The loss of the enemy, as far as we have been yet able to ascertain, exceeds one thousand in killed and prisoners. The numbers of the wounded must be very considerable.

Our loss has been comparatively very trifling, not exceeding three hundred; one Imperial Eagle, one eight pounder brass gun, three ammunition waggons, twelve drums, with four or five thousand stand of arms, an immense quantity of ball-cartridge, carts of provisions, and knapsacks loaded with plunder, fell into our hands.

No language can do sufficient justice to the gallant and intrepid conduct of the troops on this memorable day; it would be impossible to make any distinction in the zeal and ardour of the different corps, for all equally panted for the conquest. The vanguard and first division, however, had the good fortune to occupy those points against which the enemy directed his principal efforts, and to add fresh laurels to the wreaths they had acquired in Lugo, St. Jago, and San Payo.

The steady intrepidity displayed by the second division, through whose ranks the party of retreating cavalry passed, and the spirit and promptness with which it pushed forward against the enemy, who had at that moment turned our left, is deserving of the highest approbation.

The entire of the cavalry, with the exception of the party attached to the vanguard, about three hundred, who, from being overpowered, were obliged to retreat, evinced the greatest steadiness and resolution in maintaining the post allotted them, and keeping the enemy's cavalry in check.

It is, however, to be lamented, that our cavalry did not find themselves in a situation to enable them to take advantage of the enemy's disorderly flight across the plain between these heights and the village of Carrascalejo, a league in extent; for, had five or six hundred horse charged the fugitives, the victory would have been most decisive.

The vanguard of General Ballesteros's division is in sight; we only wait his arrival to pursue, and annihilate, the discomfited enemy.

From prisoners we learn, that General Marchand proclaimed at Salamanca, his intention of annihilating, by two o'clock on the 18th, thirty thousand peasant insurgents: his orders to his army were, on pain of death, to possess itself of the heights by twelve o'clock,

o'clock, as he proposed proceeding to destroy Ballesteros's division, after having dispersed and annihilated this army. The French general certainly appears to have held this army very cheap; judging from his plan of attack, which was far from judicious, but executed, at a certain point, with the greatest bravery, and with that intrepidity which the confidence of success inspires.

Our light troops pursued, and hung on the enemy's rear; several parties of which, amongst whom were two hundred of the regiment of Ballastro, have not returned as yet, having expressed a determination of hanging on the enemy's flanks, as long as the cover of the woods afforded a facility of so doing.

The number of the enemy's dead, already found and buried, amounts to upwards of eleven hundred. Several, no doubt, will be found in the woods.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following account, shows what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Land Tax, and Imperial Loan, to the 1st of November, 1809:—

Redeemed by Annual Million, &c. - - -	£76,621,173
Ditto on account of Loans -	81,894,641
Ditto by Land Tax - -	23,384,965
Ditto by 1l. per cent. per ann. on Imperial Loan - -	1,007,033
Transferred for purchase of Life Annuities - - -	919,913
Total	£183,827,723

The sum to be expended in the ensuing Quarter, is £2,893,877l. 11s. 9d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of October, and the 20th of November, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitor's Names are between Parenthesis.)

ALDERSON Thomas George, jun. Bury, printer. (Pate, Bury, and Tilbury and Bedford, Bedford row

Allen William, Old Jewry, tailor. (Lane, Lawrence Pountney hill

Alton William, Alfreton, Derby, innkeeper. (Hall, Alfreton, and Rofs, Hall, and Rofs, New Boswell court

Beattie James, Longtown, Cumberland, draper, (Mounsey, Carlile, and Mounsey, Staple's inn

Bennett John, Briftol, cabinet maker. (Jarman, Briftol

Bell Robert, Aldersgate street, watchmaker. (Pullen, Fore street

Billett George, City Terrace, City Road, medicine maker and vender. (Cockayne, Lyon's inn

Billings John Nathaniel, Swithin's lane, victualler. (Marfon, Newington Butts

Brown John James, Great Queen street, glafs grinder. (Kerton, Manfell street, Goodman's fields

Bullen William, Abchurch lane, merchant. (Field, Wood ftreet, Cheapfide

Burland Thomas, Hungerford, Berks. draper. (Croffe, New inn

Burt Thomas, Catherine ftreet, Commercial road, straw plat factor. (Larkow, Wardrobe place, Doctors' Commons

Chabaud Henry, Plumtree ftreet, Bloomsbury, jeweller. (Lamb, Aldersgate ftreet

Chadwick Charles Robert, Grofvenor Mews, iron plate worker. (Rigby and Lowlefs, Chatham place, Blackfriars

Challicon James, Briftol, cordwainer. (Osborne and Mord, Briftol, and James, Gray's inn fquare

Chapman John, Moorfields, fhoemaker. (Wild, Warwick fquare

Chafe Daniel, Dean ftreet, Holborn, leather factor. (Kirkman, Cloak lane

Clarkfon John, Mount row, City road, coal merchant. (Taylor, Old ftreet

Colem n Charles, Gofwell ftreet road, fcavenger. (Edwards, Symond's inn

Collis Fraucis, Union place, Southwark, tailor. (Payne and Morfhead, Aldermanbury

Collis Thomas Joleph Oxford ftreet, coachmaker. (Blakeftock and Makinfon, Temple

Conder Joleph. Pavement, Moorfields, paper hanger. (Wilde, jun. Caftle ftreet, Falcon fquare

Cornforth William, Bifhopwearmouth, Durham, fail maker. (Blackiflon, Symond's inn, and Shafto, Bifhopwearmouth

Cowcher William Pollock, and Thomas Fenoulhet, Clement's lane, Lombard ftreet, merchants. (Fairthorne and Clarke, Warnford court, Throgmorton ftreet

Crouch William, Charlotte ftreet, Rathbone place, linendraper. (Cruchley and Fry, John ftreet, Bedford row

Cuff John, jun. Barking, Eflex, brewer. (Osbalefton, Little Tower ftreet

Cuiffer John, Eaft ftreet, Red Lion fquare, upholder. (Lys, Took's court, Carlton ftreet

Dallas William, Cufhion court, Old Broad ftreet, merchant. (Wilkis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court, Throgmorton ftreet

Danfon Thomas, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John ftreet Bedford row, and Bird, Liverpool

De la Cour, Albert, New Lisle ftreet, Leicefter fquare, jeweller. (Henricks, Cecil ftreet

Dindale Joleph, Hull, dealer. (Pierce, Kirby ftreet, Hatton Garden

Docker Henry Birmingham, woollen draper. (Frowd, Serle ftreet, and Elkington, Birmingham

Dodd James, Upper Thames ftreet, grocer. (Towfe, Fifhmonger's hall

Downes Thomas, jun. Hereford, money fcrivener. (Wright, Hyde ftreet, Bloomsbury

Dowfe John Great James ftreet, Bedford row, fcrivener. (Ellifon and Dawfon, White Hart court, Lombard ftreet

Drury Walter, Stamford ftreet, Blackfriar's road, ftationer. (Cozen, Quality court, Chancery lane

Duchatelay Leon Dauvergne, Great Scotland yard, diftiller. (Popkin, Dean ftreet, Soho

Enfor William, Bath, grocer. (Sheppard and Adlington, Bedford row, and Sheppard, Bath

Feary John, Kingfland road, builder. (Taylor, Old ftreet road

Fenton Alexander, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John ftreet, Bedford row, and Wiatt, Liverpool

Fenton John, and George Moore, Rotherhithe, fmiths. (Wilde, jun. Caftle ftreet, Falcon fquare

Ferguion John, Burr ftreet, St. George's in the Eaft, mariner. (Gregfon and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton ftreet

Fewings John, Glocefter, innholder. (Vizard and Hutchinfon. Lincoln's inn, and Baynton, Briftol

Field William, fen. High Hoyland, York, horfe farrier. (Swaine and Heelis, Great Ormond ftreet

Fifher Solomon, Noble ftreet, warehouleman. (Stevens, Sion college garden.

France Samuel, Liverpool, butcher. (Woods, Liverpool, and Blackftock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Freebairn Robert, and Joleph Wilfon, Queen ftreet, Cheapfide, warehoufemen. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry

Garnons Charles, Holborn, trunk maker. (Popkin, Dean ftreet, Soho

Geddes George and Alexander, and Thomas Millikin, Fenchurch buildings, merchant. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry

Gedge William, Leicefter fquare, linen-draper. (Mafon, St. Michael's Church yard

Gibbs John, Haverfordweft, wine merchant. (Thomas, Haverfordweft, and Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Goldfmith Thomas, Shoreditch, dealer in wine. (Charfley, Mark lane

Golling Samuel, Stockport, Chefter, cotton dealer. (Avifon, Liverpool

Greaves Benjamin Mofeley, York, and James Greaves Mofeley, Lancafter, merchants. (Battye, Chancery lane, and Battye, Huddersfield

Greetham Charles, Liverpool, merchant. (Stanifireet and Eden, Liverpool, and Windle, John ftreet, Bedford row

Habgood William, and Richard Bernard, Old Parade, North Audley ftreet, picture frame makers. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Hancorne

Hancorne William, Swansea, shopkeeper. (Daniels, Bristol, and Pearson, Temple
Harcourt William, Norwich linen-draper. (Wells, Norwich, and Atkinson, Chancery lane
Hardies David, Ruffia row, Milk street, warehouseman. (Hurd, Temple
Harker Matthew, Oakham, Rutland, mercer. (Atkinson, Peterborough, and Brenridge, Common Pleas office, Temple.
Hoffendon George, and Thomas Newcomb, Basinghall street, warehousemen. (Mason, St. Michael's Church yard
Holme Thomas, Liverpool, house builder. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, Aviffon, Hanover street, and Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool
Holmes Joseph Underbank, York, merchant. (Stephenson, Holmforth, and Battye, Chancery lane
Holwell James Martin, Sidmouth, Devon, haberdasher. (Turner, Exeter, and Hodgson, Parliament street
Hunt Robert, Nottingham, mercer. (Percy, Nottingham, and Kinderly, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn
Hurt Samuel, Radford, Notts. dealer and chapman. (Percy, Nottingham, and Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn
Hutchinson John Hay, Poland street, Oxford street, victualler. (Manguell, Warwick square
Jones Thomas, Camomile street, warehouseman. (Allifton, Freeman's court, Cornhill
Kerry John, Little Newport street, haberdasher. (Searle, Child's place, Temple Bar
Kilick John Shepherd, Hackney Mills, Lea-bridge, miller. (Dixon, Allen, and Beft, Paternoster row
Knight John, Lower Clapton, corn chandler. (Collins and Waller, Spital square
Lambert Thomas and Samuel, Leeds, woolstaplers. (Lee and Angrey, Leeds, and Battye, Chancery lane
Lancaster Ann, St. James's street, milliner. (Wybourn and Burke, Craig's court, Charing crofs
Lane Francis, Bromyard, Hereford, maltster. (Stephenson and Gower, Gray's inn
Leathwood William, Liverpool, co k cutter. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Maffey and Cartwright, Liverpool
Leedham Isaac, Buxton, innkeeper. (Shaw, Weston hall, Derby, and Ware, Gray's inn
Levien Solomon, jun. Barnes, Surry, broker. (Jacobs, Holborn court, Gray's inn
Lifter Thomas, King street, Holborn, coach plater. (A'Beckett and Weal, Broad street, Golden square
Ludlam Jeffery, Wood street, hofier. (Dann and Crofsland, Broad street
Maine Robert, Greenwich, floor cloth manufacturer. (Pearson, Greenwich
Marchant Robin, and Martha Barton, Bond street, milliners. (Hunt, Surry street, Strand
M'Cready William, Manchester, dealer. (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holmes, New inn, and Meredith, Birmingham
Meadows William, and Richard Johnfon, Paddington, coal merchants. (Bousfield, Bouverie street
Milward Charles Samuel, Bromley, Middlefex, miller. (Druce, Billiter fquare
Mitchell John, Fleet market, brickmaker. (Pearce, Kirby street
Mollor Matthew, Briftol, grocer. (Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street, and Franklis, Briftol
Moore John, New Surry ftreet, Blackfria.'s road, iron monger. (Elliob, Catherine court, Trinity fquare
Morgan George, Foster lane, Bifhopfgate ftreet, cheefemonger. (Hammon Hatton Garden
Napier John, London road, St. George's fields, merchant. (Wilde, jun. Caftle ftreet, Falcon fquare
Nicholfon Jonathan, High ftreet, St. Giles's, bookfeller. (Wiltfhire and Bolton, Old Broad ftreet
Niner Andrew, Totnefs, Devon, grocer. (Turner, Exeter, and Williams, Auftin Friars
Orme William, Charles ftreet, Middlefex Hofpital, bookfeller. (Bellamy, Clifford's inn
Pain John, Peckham bricklayer. (Cartar, Deptford
Peplor John, Kennington, coachmaker. (Lucas, Blackfriars' road
Perkins John, Neath, Glamorgan, apothecary. (Brown, Cardiff
Peerrins Jofeph, Portwood, Chefter, cotton fpinner. (Newton and Dale, ftockport
Place John, Southampton, builder. (Nichols, Southampton
Pocket John, Weymouth, merchant. (Bousfield, Bouverie ftreet
Pountney Jofeph, Chedder, Somerfet, paper maker. (Stevens, Briftol, and Sweet, Temple
Pouffet Richard Brooke, Bermondsey, coal merchant. (Clutton, St. Thomas's ftreet, Southwark
Purvis John, Newcaftle upon Tyne, vintner. (Kirkley, Newcaftle, and Conftable, Symond's inn
Randall William, and Jonathan Marchant, Stockbridge, Hants, innkeepers. (Nichols, Southampton
Rawlorne James, Shorter's court, Throgmorton ftreet, merchant. (Hackett, Chancery lane
Roberts Jofeph, Garden row, St. George's fields, baker. (Fowler, Basing lane
Robfon Thomas, Bifhopwearmouth, Durham, fhip builder. (Blackiflon, Symond's inn, and Thompfon, Bifhopwearmouth
Rofcoe John, Liverpool, grocer. (Kidd, Liverpool, and Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings
Rye Wharton, Oxford ftreet, linen draper. (Tucker, Bartlett's buildings
Shaw Daniel, Barnfley, York, mercer. (Wilfon, Greville ftreet, Hatton Garden, and Keir, Barnfley
Shirt David, Tailhead, York, tanner. (Crofsley, Holborn court, Gray's inn, and Jackfon, Bank end, near Barnfley
Smith William, Portpool lane, Gray's inn lane, pump maker. (Orrell, Winfley ftreet, Oxford ftreet
Smith Robert, Little Buffi lane, Cannon ftreet, carpenter. (Bennett, Philpot lane
Southcomb George, Briftol, cheefe and butter factor. (James, Gray's inn, and Martin, Briftol
Stancome William, Swanfea, fhopkeeper. (Daniel, Briftol, and Pearfons, Temple
Stemfon Samuel, Axbridge, Somerfet, baker. (Tarrant, Chancery lane, and Dean, Bridgewater
Taylor William, Stepney, broker. (Latimer, Gray's inn fquare
Taylor George, Barfted, Kent, paper maker. (Street and Woolfe, Philpot lane
Thompfon Harrifon, Newcaftle upon Tyne, woollen-draper. (Lockwood, jun. Eafingwold
Thorpe John, Vine ftreet, Chandos ftreet, victualler. (Hamilton, Tavifock row, Covent garden
Tigwell James Gofport, Hants, linen-draper. (Syddall, Alderfgate ftreet
Tomling James, Chadd's row, Gray's inn lane, builder. (Patton, Walbrook
Tordoff. John, Leeds, woolftaplcr. (Lee and Rayner, Leeds and Battye, Chancery lane
Turpin James, Upper Tooting, Surry, corn dealer. (Colkingwood, St. Saviour's church yard, Southwark
Wakeling Edward, Clare, Suffolk, brewer. (Harman, Wine office court, Fleet ftreet
Warwick Philip, Fleet ftreet, tailor. (Hodgfon, Clement's inn
Webb John, late of Great Portland ftreet, but now in the King's Bench, hatter. (Gregory, Clement's inn
Wilfon Thomas, Camberwell, poft mafter. (Crofs, King ftreet, Southwark
Wilfon Thomas, jun. and John Williams, Longacre, coachmakers. (Naylors, Great Newport ftreet
Windle Edward Whitmore, Rotherhithe, ironmonger. (Noy, Mincing lane
Withington John, Runcorn, Cheftire, ftone mafon. (Foulkes and Creftwell, Manchefter, and Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's inn
Worley Ifaac, jun. Fith ftreet hill, linen drapers. (Smith, Hatton garden
Wright Samuel, fen. Grange road, Bermondsey, bricklayer. (Robinfon, Bermondsey
Young Edward, Spalding, Lincoln, liquor merchant. (Cope, Bolton, and Wilfon, Greville ftreet, Hatton garden

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen Daniel, Newgate ftreet, fhoemaker, Nov. 21
Anderfon Robert Guilford ftreet, merchant, Dec. 12
Appleby Jeremiah, Chatham, linen draper, Dec. 9
Aikew James, and William Wright, New Bridge ftreet, Blackfriars ftraw-hat manufacturers, Nov. 21
Balls John, Great Yarmouth, draper, Nov. 21
Banks Richard, Eltham, Kent, victualler, Dec. 30
Barber Robert, Oxford ftreet, jeweller, Nov. 11
Beale Lloyd, and Thomas Alexander B. Eafinghall ftreet, warehousemen, Nov. 21
Beaton William fen. and jun. Robert and John, Masborough, York, chemists, Nov. 20
Bell Charles, Penrith, Cumberland, linen draper, Nov. 20
Betts James, Mifley, Effex, fhip builder, Nov. 30
Blachford Daniel, Lombard ftreet, gold and filver lacemaker, Dec. 5
Blachford Richard, Lombard ftreet, gold and filver lacemaker, Dec. 5
Blachford Daniel and Richard, Lombard ftreet, gold and filver lacemaker Dec. 5
Boddy William, Scarborough, common brewer, Nov. 20
Boulton James and Fletcher, Warrington, potters, Dec. 9
Boulton George, late of Charing crofs, coach proprietor, Dec. 30
Brandon John, King ftreet, Gofwell ftreet, iron-founder, Dec. 12
Brooks Jofeph, John ftreet, Weft Smithfield, hardwareman, Dec. 23
Browne Elizabeth, Liverpool, tea dealer, Dec. 6
Browning Jofeph, Leadenhall ftreet, hardwareman, Nov. 21
Bryan William, Camberwell, merchant, Nov. 14
Bryars, Lawrence, Liverpool, cooper, Dec. 11
Bull Thomas, Briftol brandy merchant, Dec. 12
Carelefs William, Brewood, Stafford, ftock and lock maker, Dec. 11
Clapham William, Kennington, wine merchant, Dec, 2
Clarke James, Salisbury, haberdafher, Dec. 16
Clarkfon George, Briftol, cabinet maker, Dec, 2
Cole John, Fore ftreet, ftationer, Nov. 18
Cooper William, Chick St. Olyth, Effex, merchant, Dec. 9
Corrie John, High ftreet, Lambeth, brewer, Nov. 18
Curtis James, and Honor Pitt Griffin, Ludgate hill, oil and colour merchants, Nov. 30
Dalton James, and Stephen and John Shallcrofs, Manchefter, cotton fpinner, Nov. 18
Davies Evan Thomas, Great Warner ftreet, Clerkenwell, linen-draper, Dec. 2
Dean Jofeph, Watling ftreet, wholefale linen-draper, Dec 9
Dean Richard, Kew bridge, tavern keeper, Dec. 12
De Terrin Charles Francis Oliver, Duke ftreet, Manchefter fquare, victualler, Nov. 18

Deformeaux John, King ſtreet, Goſwell ſtreet, iron-founder, Dec. 12
Dickie Thomas, Cornhill, bookſeller, Nov. 28
Dodd James, Pall mall, hatter, Nov. 25
Dodſworth Gregory, Beverley, York, draper, Dec. 11
Dunn James, Stockport, Cheſter, draper Dec. 5
Elliott George, Wincheſter ſtreet, merchant, Nov. 28
Ellis Seth, Folkingham, Lincoln, woollen draper, Dec. 5
Elſe George, Sutton in Aſhfield, Notts, hoſier, Dec. 11
Fell Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, Nov 14
Fenner John, Lawrence lane, wholeſale linen draper, Dec. 9
Fernley Thomas, and George Hulme, Manchester, cotton ſpinners, Dec. 5
Freemantle John, King ſtreet Goſwell ſtreet, iron founder, Dec. 12
Freemantle John, John Brandon, and John Deſormeaux, King ſtreet, Goſwell ſtreet, iron founders Dec. 12
French Martin, George ſtreet, Portman ſquare, wine merchant, Jan. 30
Froſham Henry Eliſon, Flint, farmer, Dec. 1
Gane Job, Trowbridge, Wilts, carpenter, Nov. 16, Dec. 14
Gill Richard, Wakefield, miller, Nov. 21
Glover William, and John, Poultry, haberdaſhers, Dec. 12
Gore William, Aldgate, Manchester warehouſeman, November 28
Gould Moſes, Dickleburg, Norfolk, woollen draper, December 8
Greenwood John, and William Grimaldi, Old Bond ſtreet, auctioneers, Nov. 28
Grimaldi William, Old Bond ſtreet, auctioneer, Nov. 28
Grimes George, Great Warner ſtreet, Cold Bath fields, linen-draper, Dec. 2
Hall William, Silver ſtreet, Wood ſtreet, Manchester warehouſeman, Nov. 11, Dec. 12
Hamilton Archibald, and David Haliburton, Oxford ſtreet, linen drapers, Nov. 28
Hardman Joſeph, Manchester, merchant, Nov. 16
Hardwick Thomas, Manchester, merchant Nov. 18
Harriſon, Samuel, Kent road, Surry, bricklayer, Dec. 19
Hartnett Samuel, Manchester, lea her feller, Nov. 20
Harty Lewis, Watford, Herts, ſilk throwſter, Nov. 25
Haywood Henry, Ramſgate, butcher, Nov. 25
Hedley Henry, Liverpool, tailor Dec. 6
Holland John, Cheapſide, haberdaſher, Dec. 12
Holmes Samuel, Thomas ſtreet, Southwark, merchant, Dec. 2
Hunter John, Great Newport ſtreet, haberdaſher, Jan. 30
Hunter Patrick, Briſtol, merchant, Dec. 1
Hyde James, and John Chadwick, Manchester, dyers, Dec. 7
Jackſon John, Great Yarmouth, chemiſt, Nov. 28
James John, Stafford, grocer, Oct. 31
Jeffrey Thomas, Old Jewry, wholeſale linen draper, November 21
Johnſon Joſeph, Twickett's mills, Northampton, miller, Nov. 21
Jones John, Llangollen, Denbigh, ſhopkeeper, Nov. 13
Jones John, Old Gravel lane, corn factor, Dec. 23
Kay Joſeph, Lloyd's Coffee houſe, underwriter, Dec. 5
Kirkman Edward, Portſmouth, linen draper, Dec. 9
Knott Robert, Wymondham, Norfolk, ſhopkeeper, Dec. 11
Knowlton Charles, Briſtol, linen draper Jan. 13
Lawſon William, St. Catharine's ſtreet, biſcuit baker, Nov 28
Leach John, Turnham Green, ſhopkeeper, Nov. 18
Lee John, Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 5
Leo Joſeph, Manchester, merchant, Jan. 30
Levy Jacob Iſrael, Haydon ſtreet, Minories, merchant, Nov. 21
Lewis Arthur, Banbury, mercer, Dec. 2
Life John, Ripley, York, grocer, Nov. 13
Life George, High Harrowgate, York, innkeeper, Nov. 13
Lomax Samuel, Tonge, Lancaſter, victualler, Dec. 6
Loſh George and William, and John Diederick Lubbren, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, merchants, Nov 29
Lycett James, Manchester, calico manufacturer, Nov. 24
Lyons James, Savage gardens, merchant, Nov. 14
Madden Henry, Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 16
Mark William, Plymouth-dock, linen draper, Dec. 2
Martin Henry, Wallingford, Berks, linen draper, Nov. 25
Maſon Walter, Hearthy place, Kent road, brandy-merchant, Dec 5
Matthews Michael, Bath, grocer, Nov. 22
Methuſt William, Roſs, Hereford, innholder, Dec. 4
Merac Theophilus and Moſes La Forte M. Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide, warehouſemen Jan. 30
Merry John, Hatfield, Weſt Smithfield, Dec. 2
Mitchell William, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan, victualler, Nov. 21
Moffatt Thomas, Goſwell ſtreet, blue manufacturers, Nov. 11, Jan. 9
Moffatt Thomas, and John Brown, Goſwell ſtreet, blue manufacturers, Nov. 11
Monteith James, Gracechurch ſtreet, druggiſt, Dec. 12
Morgan John, Enfield highway, farmer, Oct. 31
Moſely John Swine Fleet, York, potatoe merchant, Dec. 16
Mullens William, Cheam, builder, Dec 5
Neales Thomas, St. Martin's lane, dealer in ſpirituous liquors, Nov. 30
Neild Joſeph, Manchester, grocer, Dec. 7
Newman Charles, Whitechapel, ſhopkeeper, Dec. 12
Newman Henry, Skinner ſtreet, currier, Dec. 16
Nichols Samuel, jun. Bath, upholſterer, Nov. 13, Dec. 11
Odell, Peirce, Sloane ſquare, bricklayer, Nov. 14
Parke Samuel Fenning, Eaſt Smithfield, liquor merchant, Oct. 31
Patterſon George, Hertford, merchant Dec. 11
Penn Iſaac, Leather lane, oilman Jan. 29
Phelps Samuel, Groſvenor place, merchant Dec. 2
Platt Geo ge, Weaky, York, clothier Nov 18
Powell James, Wapping ſtreet, coffin and box maker Nov 28
Pugh William, Berwick ſtreet, Soho, tailor Nov 25
Pullinger Henry, Ropley, Hants, woollen draper Dec. 2
Purbrick William, Glocester, linen draper Jan 13
Ramſay William, Bury Dec 5
Rawlins James, Red Lion ſtreet, Clerkenwell, hardwareman Dec 16
Rayner James Nightingale, Ely, Cambridge, linen draper Nov 25
Read Robert, Caroline Mews, Bedford ſquare, ſtable keeper Nov 21
Reeſern William, Nottingham, hoſier Dec 6
Remington George and Alexander, Oxford ſtreet, cabinet makers Nov 30
Riddleſtoffer George Adolphus, Whitechapel, haberdaſher Dec 16
Riggal William, Wakefield, merchant Nov 22
Robinſon Robert, Manchester, cotton twiſt and weft dealer Jan 9
Roſs Daniel Alcock, Gracechurch ſtreet, hoſier Nov 30
Rouſe Richard, late of Minſter, Iſle of Sheppy, carpenter, but now in the priſon of Maidſtone Nov 11
Roxburgh James, Wincheſter ſtreet, inſurance broker Dec 2
Shaw John, Newgate ſtreet, linen draper Dec 23
Simpkin Robert Law, Leiceſter, hoſier Nov 13
Smallwood John, Ormſkirk, check manufacturer Dec 12
Stevens George, jun. Bedford, grocer Nov 21
Stone Iſaac and Parſon Cuſtance, Great Yarmouth, ſhipwrights Nov 21
Tabrum Robert and John Barron, Walbrook, Manchester warehouſemen Dec 16
Taylor Edward and James, Clapham, builders, Nov 13
Thomas John, St. James's place, tailor Nov 28
Thomas Anthony, Duke ſtreet, St. James's, feather manufacturer Nov 28
Thompſon James, Liverpool, merchant Dec 1
Thomeley Thomas, Manchester, tallow chandler Dec 7
Todd Joſeph, Berwick upon Tweed, merchant Nov 28
Tucker William, jun. Exeter, ſerge manufacturer Dec 9
Turley Thomas, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan, brewer Nov 21
Turner James, Rochford, Eſſex, carrier Dec 2
Tyrrell John, Maidſtone, ironmonger Jan 27
Usborne William Finſbury ſquare, merchant Oct 31
Van der Horven Dirk Jean, Bury court, St. Mary Axe, merchant Dec 2
Vardell william, Hartley row, Hants, coachmaker Dec 5
Vodell Albert Paul's Chain, furrier Dec. 21
Wain James and Thomas Agg, Baſinghall ſtreet, and Calne, Wilts, clothiers Nov 13
Watkins James, Chepſtow, Monmouth, draper Dec 18
Watkinſon Samuel, Liverpool, carpet dealer Dec 8
Weaver William, Bow Lane, warehouſeman Nov 30
Webb William, Weſtminſter bridge road, coal merchant Dec 5
Weſton Joſeph, Albion place, Blackfriar's road, hoſier Nov 4
Whitaker William Wakefield and Joſeph W. Lee Green, York, colliers Nov 15, 23
Wilks Rowland, Cheapſide, hatter Nov 11
William Charles, ſen. Turnham green, butcher Oct 31
Williamſon William, Gringley-on-the-hill, Notts, corn-factor Dec 6
Winn William, Lancaſter, linen draper Dec 5
Winnal Edward Clewer, Clains, Worceſter, miller Dec 4
Wood Robert and George Payne, Liverpool, grocers Dec 8
Wright William, Abbey de la Zouch, draper Nov 18
Young Solomon, Newport ſtreet, linen draper Dec 12
Young William Weſton, Aberdulais Mill, Glamorgan, miller Dec 12
Zinck Henry, Liverpool, merchant Nov 20

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

BURLINGTON-HOUSE, which is the property of the Marquis of Hartington, will, it is expected, be pulled down in the courſe of a year, and on its ſite will be erected a crescent or ſquare, with a ſtreet in a direction north and ſouth. At the end next Old Burlington-ſtreet, it is propoſed to place a handſome iron railing; and at the entrance in Piccadilly, gates, with a porter's lodge on one ſide, and a ſurveyor's office at the other.

A plan

A plan has been set on foot, for erecting a third winter Theatre in the metropolis:—To accomplish this object, it is proposed to apply to parliament for a Bill, giving the committee power to carry it into effect, by enabling them to raise a capital not exceeding 200,000l. by transferable shares of 100l. each. Two and a half per cent. on each share to be paid at the time of subscribing, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of procuring an Act of Parliament, or such other legal authority as shall enable the Proprietors to purchase land, tenements, and other property, on a proper site for the building; and also to defray the expense of making surveys, plans, estimates, &c. The remainder to be made by calls or instalments of not more than 10 per cent. at any one time.

On the 22d of October, the navigation of the Canal, from the Thames to the town of Croydon, was opened. The proprietors assembled to celebrate so interesting an event. They met at Sydenham (about five miles from Croydon), and there embarked in one of the company's barges, which was handsomely decorated with flags, &c. At the moment of this barge's moving forward, an excellent band played "God save the King," and a salute of 21 guns was fired. The Proprietors' barge then advanced, followed by a great many barges, loaded, some of them with coals, others with stone, corn, &c. &c. After passing a wharf, erected at Penge Common by John Scott, Esq. by means of which the towns of Beckenham, Bromley, and a considerable part of Kent are accommodated with coals, manure, and all articles of merchandize, at a greatly reduced rate of carriage, the gay fleet of barges entered Penge Forest. The Canal passes through this forest, in a part so elevated, that it affords the most extensive prospects, comprehending Beckenham, and several beautiful scattered villages and seats, Shooter's-hill, Addington-hills, Banstead Downs, and numerous other picturesque objects in the counties of Kent and Surrey. The inhabitants of Croydon met this interesting procession some miles from their town, and hailed it with loud and repeated cheers. When the Proprietors approached the basin at Croydon, it was surrounded by many thousands of persons, assembled to greet, with thanks and applause, those by whose patriotic perseverance so important a work had been accomplished. It is impossible to describe adequately, the scene which presented itself, and the feelings which prevailed, when the Proprietors' barge was entering the basin, at which instant the band was playing "God save the King," the guns were firing, the bells of the churches were ringing; and this immense concourse of delighted persons were hailing, by universal and hearty, and long continued shouts, the dawn of their commerce and prosperity. The Proprietors walked to the Greyhound Inn, accompanied by music, and preceded by the workmen, who marched in order, with their tools on their shoulders, enjoying the consciousness of having finished a canal, which is allowed to be one of the highest and best constructed in England.

MARRIED.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Norman Lamont, esq. late of the 1st. foot guards, to Miss Porch, daughter of John P. esq.—Lord Viscount Barnard, eldest son of the Earl of Darlington, to Lady Sophia Poulett, eldest daughter of Earl P.

John Grenside, jun. esq. of Mark-lane, to Frances, only daughter of the late John Doughty, esq. of Aldermanbury.

At Greenwich, Mr. Nelson Wake, of Rotherhithe, to Miss Catherine Morgan, second daughter of Christopher Morgan, esq. of St. Paul's, Deptford.

M. M. Boutlin, youngest son of Thomas B. esq. of Turville Park, Bucks, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Hugh Gibson, esq. of Watling-street.

At Camberwell, the Rev. Robert Collett, A. M. to Miss F. S. Smith, daughter of Henry S. esq.—Mr. Robert Symonds, of London, to Miss Caroline Cockburn.

At Kensington, the Rev. W. Palmer, M. A. vicar of Ilton, Somerset, to Mary, only daughter of the late Stephen Pitt.

Edward Ellice, esq. to Lady Hannah Bettesworth, sister to Earl Grey, and relict of Captain B. R. N.

At Walthamstow, Brooke Baynes Hurlock, esq. to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Peter Laprimaudaye, esq. of Austin Friars.

At Lambeth, Peer Georgi, esq. of Brixton Rise, Surrey, to Cecilia, third daughter of the late Edward Beetham, esq.

Francis Ludlow Holt, esq. to Miss Bell, of Southampton-street, Strand.

At Greenwich, the Earl of Lindsey, to Miss Layard, eldest daughter of the late Dean of Bristol.

Mr. Philip Heisch, of Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, to Mary, second daughter of John Scott, esq. of Bedford square.

Joseph Bell, esq of Bishopsgate-street, to Miss E. Perry, of Clapham Common.

At Islington, Richard Percival, jun. esq. of Lombard-street, to Sarah, only daughter of John Blackett, esq. of Highbury Place.

At Chiswick, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, to Lady Elizabeth Forster.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, Jeremiah Dick, esq. of Finsbury Square, to Harriett, youngest daughter of the late John le Coq, esq.—Robert Wilmot, esq. of Guildford-street, to Jane, only daughter of the late Sampson Wheildon, of Caldon, Staffordshire.

At the Earl of Breadalbane's, Park-lane, John Henry Ley, esq. to Lady Frances Hay, second daughter of the late Marquis of Tweedale.

At Mary-le-bone Church, James Dove, esq.

esq. of Wexham House, near Windsor, to Catherine Rachel, third daughter of A. Douglass, esq. of Midshiel's, Roxburgh.

DIED.

The Most Noble William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Duke of Portland, Marquis of Titchfield, &c. [*A Biographical Sketch will be given in our next.*]

At Lansdown-house, Berkeley-square, the *Right Hon. John Henry Petty*, Marquis of Lansdown, Earl of Wycomb in England, Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Fitz-Maurice, and Baron Dunkerron, in Ireland. His Lordship was in his forty-fourth year. He succeeded his father, the late Marquis, in 1805; and the same year, married Lady Gifford, relict of Sir Duke Gifford, Baronet, by whom he has left no issue, but is succeeded in his titles and estates by his brother, Lord Henry Petty. He had been for many months in a declining state of health. In the autumn of the present year, by the advice of his medical attendants, he was preparing to embark for Lisbon, to try the effect of the temperature of the atmosphere of that country. Previously to his intended departure, he visited his favourite castle at Southampton, and finding himself daily getting better, he abandoned his intention of going to Portugal. His disorder was a liver complaint, to which he had for many years been subject. His lordship had a presentiment of his approaching end. It was only three days before his death that he observed to a favourite domestic, "Happy is that man who closes his earthly career when in sleep." It was a singular circumstance that he should depart this life in a way most agreeable to his own wishes: his lordship died without a groan, at a time when his servant was sitting near the head of the bed, and imagined his master to have been still asleep. It was not until half an hour afterwards that he was discovered to be dead. He was a man of the most unassuming and conciliatory manners: in his domestic habits he was beloved by all his household. A few months since, as he passed the church yard at Paddington, commenting on the display of a pompous funeral procession, when extended frequently a hundred miles into the country, he ridiculed the idea, and added, "When I die, pray let my remains be deposited here." In consequence of that request being lately repeated, the body will be deposited there in a vault, over which a plain mausoleum will be erected to his memory.

At his house, in Seymour Place, *Lord Monson*, 23. He succeeded his father in 1805; the following year married Lady Sarah Saville, and has left one son, to whom the title devolves.

In Pall-Mall, *Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart.* He was a man of distinguished knowledge, particularly on political and commercial subjects. He was also a man of speculation, and was chiefly instrumental in founding the Globe Insurance Company. About a year ago he was deprived of a most amiable and accomplished wife, to the regret of a wide circle of friends.—Sir Frederick has left a large and valuable library, among which are many rare and curious manuscripts.

Mrs. Batson, relict of George B. esq. and sister of Sir R. Kingsmill, Bart. of Sidmington House, Hants.

In Hans Place, Lieut.-colonel Henry Brownrigg, deputy-adjutant general to the forces in Ceylon.

At Camberwell, *W. Fenner, esq.* a member of the court of assistants of the company of stationers, to whom he has bequeathed 2000l.

In Sloane-street, *W. Gordon*, eldest son of the late Stephen Havin, esq. of the Bahamas.

At Wapping, *Mrs. Smith*, wife of Capt. S.

At Clapton, *Mrs. Baxter*, wife of William B. esq. 48.

Davison Munton, esq. deputy-auditor of excise, son of the late Rev. Anthony M. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At St. George's Hospital, *Thomas Soaper*, a carpenter, whose death was occasioned by the bite of a rattlesnake, which he wantonly provoked in its cage.

In Newgate-street, *Mrs. Ann Gardiner*, wife of Mr. Joseph G. wholesale stationer

In the prime of life, *Mr. G. M. Woodward*, an artist of some reputation in the caricature line of drawing, and only son of Mr. W. of Stanton, in the Dale, Derbyshire.

At Whitton, *Edmund Hill, esq.* 76. He has left property to the enormous amount of 800,000l. To Mr. Fish, of Greville-street, Hatton-garden, and to another gentleman, he has left 360,000l. each; to the Rev. Mr. Taylor, his nearest relative, who was offered 100,000l. some time ago, for the chance of his legacy, he has bequeathed 36,000l. He has left nothing to his relatives in Somersetshire, whom he had placed on a valuable estate in that county, which he had bought for 75,000l. and which he had assured them they should inherit. Mr. Hill was originally a tailor at Brentford; and the person who succeeded him in that business, still carries on the trade in that town. It was by the Powder Mills at Whitton, that Mr. Hill realised his vast fortune. He enjoyed the complete supply of Turkey in powder, whence he imported back the produce of the Levant, and with it carried on the business of a Turkey merchant.

At the Bull and Mouth Inn, Bull and Mouth-street, the *Rev. G. H. Glasse*, rector of Hanwell. He was found suspended from a bed-post in that house. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased came to the Inn one evening, and took a place in one of the northern stages. He went to bed at an early hour, and when the chambermaid went to call him at half-past four, she discovered him hanging from the bed-post. She immediately gave the alarm, and one of the hostlers came to her assistance, and cut down the body. The suspension was effected by a towel, and the pocket-

pocket-handkerchief of the deceased. A surgeon was called in; but there was no room for the application of his skill, as the body was then nearly cold, and he was of opinion that death had taken place some hours.

At High-hill Ferry, Upper Clapton, *Mrs. Jane de Brissac*, 80.

At North-End, Fulham, *Thomas Hall, esq.*

In Queen Square, *Mrs. Chambers*, relict of the Rev. Dr. William C.

Mrs. Glossop, relict of Mr. Peter G. of the stamp-office, 86.

At Bow, *Edward Wilkinson, esq.* 81.

In Gower-street, *Mrs. Nunn*, wife of William N. esq of Upper Tooting.

At Walworth, *Lady Rose*, widow of Sir John William R. late recorder of London, 55.

At Paddington, *Paul Sandby, esq.* R. A. 84.

At Pentonville, *Mrs. E. Harris*, 25.

At Chelsea, *Theophilus Pritzler, esq.* 62.

At Kennington, *Mrs. Sarah Beesley*, relict of Mr. Henry B. an eminent manufacturer at Worcester, 78.

At St. George's in the East, *Mrs. Clappeson*, widow of William C. esq.

At Dulwich, *Mrs. Adams*, 86.

At Hackney, the only daughter of George Walker, esq.

In Bridge-street, *James Dixon, esq.* 56.

At Camberwell, *Robert Curling, esq.* 69.

At Greenwich, *Mrs. Maitland*, wife of Robert M. esq. 71.

The *Rev. James Maidman*, aged 70, many years rector of Perrivale, in the county of Middlesex, and Minister of Kingsland Chapel, after a long and severe indisposition, solely brought on by the arduous duties of his profession, which he continued to serve long after his constitution was greatly injured. He was well known as a true Christian, and a man in whose strict integrity every one might confide, and is sincerely lamented by his disconsolate widow, and many friends.

At Woolwich, *W. Anderson, esq.* aged 102, who had belonged to the train of artillery upwards of 80 years, had fought in all the campaigns on the continent under William Duke of Cumberland, and retained his faculties till within a few days of his death.

At Kensington Palace, *J. A. Schwartz, esq.* equerry to the Duke of Sussex.

The celebrated composer, J. Haydn, 76. He was born at Rhoran, in Lower Austria, in 1733. He is justly considered as the father of music in our day; for, although in his youth he diligently studied the works of every great master, ancient and modern, his transcendant genius soaring above them all, soon called the attention of the whole musical world upon himself; all admiring him, first for the beauty, boldness, and originality of his works, and afterwards regarding him as the best model for study and imitation. He died at Gumpendorf, near Vienna.

Major-General John Ronald M'Kenzie, who so gloriously fell in the battle of Talavera, was the representative of a very ancient family, whose patrimonial estate (Suddie) lies in that part of the county of Ross, called the Black Isle. He fell in or about his 47th year. He began his military career in the marines, under the immediate eye of his uncle, General M'Kenzie, of that corps, and for some time previous to 1794, did the duty of Adjutant to the Chatham division. Upon the death of his uncle, by which he succeeded to some personal fortune, he relinquished the marines, perhaps from an ambition to get forward in his profession more rapidly than that service admits of. In the spring of 1794, he became Major of the 2d battalion of the 78th foot, raised by the present Lord Seaforth. In the latter end of that year, or early in 1795, both battalions of the 78th were consolidated; by which measure this gallant officer became attached to the 1st battalion, and with the officers and men from the 2d, joined the 1st battalion at the Cape, whence they proceeded 1200 strong to India, where the regiment served with distinction, under the present lieutenant-general (then colonel) M'Kenzie Frazer. With this corps the gallant Major-General served many years in India, and latterly commanded the regiment. He returned to Europe in 1801–2, sincerely regretted by his regiment, and all who knew him—and if his service in the east was not marked by any brilliant professional event, it was because the situation of that country, during his stay in it, did not call for any active exertion. Promoted to the rank of colonel soon after he came home, on the breaking out of the present war, 1803, he was placed on the northern staff as a brigadier; he was afterwards made governor and commandant of Alderney, and soon replaced on the northern staff as major-general, which situation he held, when, on his own solicitation, he was removed to the command of a brigade in Portugal in 1808. He was in Parliament four years, first for the Sutherland district of boroughs, and latterly for the shire of Sutherland, in the room of Mr. William Dundas. In 1804, he superintended the levy; and in 1805, the discipline of that gallant, but ill-fated, *second* 2d battalion of the 78th, which, when but recruits, in fact, beat the chosen troops of France on the plains of Maida, but were afterwards annihilated with their gallant young leader, lieutenant-colonel M'Leod, in the last Egyptian expedition. He was a zealous, steady, cool, soldier—a mild and most friendly man. The service loses in him a most excellent officer—his friends, an estimable and amiable man. The 78th adored him, and will long lament him. His estate, called Suddie, devolves to an only sister, married to a Capt. Potts, of the 42d regiment, by whom she has a large family.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Jarrow, Mr. T. Blenkinsop, of Low Heworth, to Miss Hutton, daughter of Michael H. esq. of Laverick Hall.

At Newcastle, Mr. John Hume, to Miss Mary Nevin.—Lieut. Brown of the 68th foot, to Miss Mary Richmond, of Barnard Castle.

At Morpeth, Mr. W. Womack, to Miss Margaret Grey.—Capt. G. Best, of Liverpool, to Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Smith, of Musselburgh.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. W. Sanderson, to Miss Denton.

At Lanchester, Mr. Ralph Burly, of Newbiggen, to Miss Selby, of Langley Park House.—The Rev. Edward Marshall, curate of Esh and Salty, to Miss Sarah Thompson, only daughter of Mrs. Dinah T.

Died.] At Cox's Green, Durham, Mr. George Dobson, 70.

At Ovington, Mr. John Ions.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Barker.

At Belford, Mr. George Macdonald, first lieutenant of the Royal Marines, 20.

At Gaigrave, Mrs. Hardacre, wife of Mr. H. surgeon.

At Alnwick, Mr. T. Kell.—Richard Carr, esq. of Ditchburne, 78.

At Sinkshouse, near Staindrop, Miss Morrell, 20.

At St. Anthon's, Mrs. Hubbuck, 86.

At Hexham, Mrs. Eliz. Wilkinson, 82.—Catherine, daughter of Mr. Ambrose Maddison, of the Phœnix Inn, 34.—Mrs. Wrangham, wife of Mr. W. chemist, 48.

At Lambshield, near Hexham, Mrs. Mary Iveson, 88.

Mrs. Little, wife of Mr. L. of the Healyfield leadmines, 23.

At Horncliff, Berwick, Mr. George Chapman, ship owner, many years in the Baltic trade, 87.

At Hylton Ferry, Mr. L. Wheatley, sen.

At Bishop Auckland, Mrs. Anne Reah, 81.

At Crawcrook, Mr. G. Greener, 98.

At Embleton, Joseph Wood, esq.

At Eswick Cottage, Mrs. Kirton, wife of Mr. Isaac K. of North Shields, 22.

At Wooler, Mrs. Hannah Orde, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas O. vicar of Kirk-Newton, 63.

At Broomyholme, Capt. William W. Forster, youngest son of Matthew F. esq.

At Newham, Mr. Robert Thomson, 84.

At Berwick, Miss Pattison.—Mrs. Crawford, 73.—Mrs. Mary Morrison, 89.—Mrs. Spence, 73.—Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Peter Carruthers.—Mr. Richard Todd, 70.—Mr Dominico Manticha, a native of Italy, 61.—Mr. John Miller, 27.—Mr. Adam Weatherston, 65.

At Durham, Mrs. Wilson, wife of John W. esq. 41.—Mr. W. Heslop, 85.—Mr. Jos. Alderson, 81.—Mrs. Parker, relict of the Rev. Edward P. rector of Merrington, and vicar of St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham.

At Chester-le-Street, Mrs. Kennedy, of Newcastle, 41.

At Littleburn, near Durham, Mrs. Gibson.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Sanderson, of Hexham, relict of John S. esq. 43.—Mrs. Bainbridge.—Mr. R. M. Child.—Miss Isabella Grierson.—Mrs. Hunter, of the Rising Sun public-house. She lost her eye-sight when only three years old, notwithstanding which she could perform several kinds of needle-work, and was so exact in the arrangement of her house, that the smallest article, even to an inch, set out of its place, could not escape her scrutinizing researches.—Joseph, youngest son of the late Mr. John Affleck, 16.—Mrs. Guthrie, wife of Mr. John G. of Low Heworth, 78.—Mrs. Wilson, widow of Mr. W. schoolmaster, 55.—Mr. W. Burnup, 51.—M. Bryan Turnbull.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Brampton, Richard Hodgson, esq. of Moorhouse-hall, near Carlisle, a major in the Honourable East India Company's service on the Bengal establishment, to Miss Hetherington, only daughter of the late John H. esq. of Intack.

At Beaumont, Mr. John Norman, jun. of Kirk-Andrews, to Miss Faulder.

At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Dixon, of Hensingham, to Miss Frances Kennedy.—Mr. W. Brownrigg, of Sandwith, to Miss Jane Ashley.—Mr. W. Telford, of Sandwith, to Miss Jane Harker.—R. Wilkinson, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Bragg.

At Harrington, Capt. W. Edgar, of the Water of Orr, to Miss Lonsdale.

Died.]

Died.] At Wreay, near Brampton, Mr. H. Graham.

At Workington, Mr. Ralph Gleeson, organist, 22.—Mr. Newark Shipley.—Mr. John Mucklewean.—Mr. Samuel Wise.—Mrs. Mary Barnes, 38.—Mr. W. Fearon, printer.—Mr. William Wild, 74.

At Kendal, Mr. Henry Brewer, surgeon, 31.

At Harrington, Mrs. Key, 92.—Mrs. Sarah Grave.

At Egremont, Mrs. Jane Bateman.

At Pasture-lane, near Hesket Newmarket, Lieutenant James, of the Cumberland militia, 23.

At Portinscale, near Keswick, Mr. Jos. Keen, 66.

At Derwent Bank, Mr. J. Atkinson, 68.

At Burton in Kendal, Mr. John Nicholson, 60.

At Orton Rigg, Mr. John Blain, 48.

At Burton in Lonsdale, Mrs. Mary King.

At Kirkland, Kendal, Mrs. Jane Haygarth, 74.

At Papcastle, Mr. Thomas Watson, 59.

At Keswick, Mr. John Crosthwaite, 80.

At Newtown, near Carlisle, Mr. Francis Lamonby, 43.

At Denton Holme Foot, T. Coscrow, 96.

At Wetheral, Mr. T. Nichol.

At Wigton, Mrs. Mary Chambers.

At Elterly Lodge, Mrs. Anne Birkett, daughter of the late Rev. Edward B. prebendary of Carlisle cathedral, 79.

At Penrith, Mr. J. W. Fisher, 29.—Mr. T. Murthwaite, of the Black Bull Inn, 95.—Mr. Jeremiah Jackson.—Mr. John Varty, 75.

At Water-end, in Loweswater, Mr. Jonathan Dixon.

At Sandwith, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. Joseph M. and the next day, at Sandwith Outfield, his son-in-law, Mr. T. Savage.

At Morresby, Miss Woodall.

At Whitehaven, W. Lewthwaite, esq. late of Broadgate in Millom, 70.—Mr. Richard Oyes, 55.—Mr. T. Holmes.—Mr. Emanuel Burton, 77.

At Carlisle, Mr. T. Stephenson, 45.—Mrs. Relph, 25.—Mr. T. Wales, 62.—Mr. T. Nixon, 80.—Miss Ann Moore.

YORKSHIRE.

An excellent library has been established at Aberford, patronised by all the distinguished families in the environs of that beautiful village, and is supported by upwards of 40 subscribers. The general management of the business is conducted by a committee of three persons, balloted for annually. Mr. Allen, Mr. W. Sanderson, and Mr. Joseph Ellerton, form the committee for 1809-10. Great praise is due to Mr. Wilks, the librarian, for the excellent order and preservation in which the books are kept.

Married.] At Bransby, W. J. Charlton, esq. of Hesleyside, Northumberland, to Katherine Henrietta, third daughter of the late Francis Cholmeley, esq.

At Bowden, Booth Grey, esq. to Lady Sophia Grey, daughter of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

At Skepton, Mr. Holden, of Halifax, bookseller, to Miss Pollard.

At Driffield, Captain John Rose, of Hull, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. William Porter.

At York, Mr. William Askwith, proctor, to Miss Buckle, daughter of Joseph B. esq.

At Smeaton, W. B. Bayley, esq. M. D. of Northallerton, to Miss Hewgill, daughter of the late Rev H. H. of Hornby Grange.

At Hull, Mr. Thomas Wilson, of the Rein Deer Inn, to Miss Thompson, of the Crown Inn.—Capt. T. Pears to Mrs. Sherwood.

At Richmond, Mr. Summers, of Moortown, near Leeds, to Miss Goodwill, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. G. rector of the former place.

At Scarbro', Capt. John Smelt, to Miss Mary Fowler, eldest daughter of Mr. J. F.

At New-Malton, William Middleton, esq. of Norton Grange, to Miss Anne Walker, second daughter of John W. esq.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Bedingfield, relict of Edward B. esq.—Mr. T. Brayshaw, 46.—On the anniversary of his 71st year, Mr. T. Willans.—Mr. W. Stott, 75.—Mrs. Dawson, 86.—Mr. T. Palmer, 66.—T. Atkinson, esq. 84.—Miss Sarah Hampton, 35.

At Leeds, Mr. Cooper, jun His death was occasioned by eating nuts.—Mrs. Waugh, 82.—Mrs. Arthington.—Mr. John Priestley, late quarter-master serjeant to the south battalion of Leeds volunteers, and to the second battalion of local militia, attached to this borough.

At Sheffield, Mr. W. Proctor, 65.—Mrs. Dodworth.—Mr. T. Roebuck, 58.—Mr. W. Sykes, 87.—Mrs. Hallam.

At Hull, Mr. R. Duncan, of Great Driffield, surgeon, who served in that capacity for 23 years in the navy, 53.—Mrs. Alfnew, 80.—Mrs. Burnham, 72.—Mr. T. Good, 75.—Mr. R. West, 54.—Mr. John Mowld, 75.—Mrs. Mary Wright, 72.—Mrs. Roxby, 71.

At Beverley, Mr. Edward Lee, 78.—Mr. T. Dawson.

At Pickering, Miss Borton.

At Ripon, the Rev. Isaac Godmond, 44 years vicar of the collegiate church there, 74.—Miss Askwith, daughter of W. A. esq.—The Rev. Isaac Cook, A. M. head-master of the grammar school.

At Seamer, near Scarborough, Mr. Dunslay, 83.

At Rawthorpe Hall, near Huddersfield, Mr. Jos. Dobson, sen. 68.

At West Mills, Mirfield, Mrs. Brook, relict of Samuel B. esq. 55.

At Bridlington, Marmaduke Prickett, esq.—Mrs. Ann Dixon, wife of Mr. James D. post-master, 35.

At Beeston, Mr. Samuel Dixon, 79.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Hebden, widow of William H. esq.

At Wetherby, Mr. Theophilus Wetherherd, attorney.

At Kilnwick, Mr. John Morley, steward of R. Denison, esq. 42.

At Fulford, near York, John Marriott, esq. formerly a captain in the royal navy.

At West Ella Grange, Mr. William Watson, 41.

At Newton, near Wakefield, Mrs. Waterhouse, of the Bull, 66.

At Azerley, near Ripon, at the house of her son-in-law, Major Hall, Mrs. Charnock, relict of George C. esq. of Wakefield, 78.

At Otley, Mrs. Dinely, 82.

At Skipton, Mrs. Schofield, relict of Capt. S.

At Ranskill, Mr. T. Marriott, 99.

At Ossett, Mr. John Emerson, 62.

At Swanland, Mr. R. Ringrose of Hull, 28.

At Aberford, Mrs. Stanley.

LANCASHIRE.

On the memorable 25th of October, the first stone of a most elegant equestrian statue, intended to be raised by public subscription, was laid in the centre of Great George Square, Liverpool, with the following inscription:—

"This stone, the foundation of a statue erected by public subscription, in commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the accession of his most gracious Majesty King George the Third, to the throne of these realms, was laid on the 25th day of October, 1809, by John Clarke, esq. mayor of Liverpool."

An association has been formed in Liverpool for the very humane purpose of preventing the cruelty so commonly inflicted on animals. As a first object of their concern, the members propose to notice the overlading and ill-treatment of cart-horses.

Married.] At Liverpool, George T. Sealy, esq. son of Richard S. esq. of Lisbon, to Sophia, eldest daughter of George Roach, esq.—M. N. Campbell, esq. to Miss Helen Campbell, second daughter of the late John C. esq. sen. of Glasgow.—Richard Pears, esq. of Warrington, to Miss Mandale, only daughter of Mr. John M.—Capt. G. Vevers, to Miss Eliz. Lythgoe, of Chester.

At Blackburn, the Rev. F. W. Dyer, minister of the Baptish chapel, to Miss Alice Bury.

At Manchester, Mr. E. Wilson, to Mary, second daughter of Michael Bentley, esq.

At Childwall, W. Brydon, esq. of London, to Miss Comberbach, of Mosley Vale.

Died.] At Wigan, Mrs. Andrews, wife of Mr. A. post-master.

At Leyland, Miss Alice Critchley, 28.

At Bolton, Mr. Joseph Heywood.

At Huyton, the Rev. Mr. Ashton, 64.

At the New Inn, near Blackstone Edge, Mrs. Stead.

At Latham House, Miss Margaret Taylor, daughter of the late Rev. Edward T. of Bifrons, Kent.

At Hooley Hill, Mr. John Stopford.

At Overton, Richard Williamson, esq. 70.

At Copster-hall, near Oldham, Mr. Ralph Kershaw, 41.

At Manchester, Mrs. Shaw, 91.—Mr. R. Bagshaw.—Mr. J. Radley, 63.—Mrs. Meadowcroft, wife of R. M. esq.

At Poulton, near Lancaster, Mrs. Eidsforth.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Parkinson, 79.—Jackson Mason, esq. one of the aldermen of the borough, highly esteemed for his ability and integrity in his profession as a solicitor, 56.

At Shaw, near Rochdale, James Lancashire, esq. 36.

At Blackburn, Mr. John Simpson, 32.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Mary Blackburn, 41.—Mr. Angus M'Donald, dock-master, 78.—Mrs. Mary Park, 75.—Mr. Joseph Hamer, of the Golden Lion Inn, 47.—Mr. T. Higginson, 27.—John Stanton, esq. 49.—Mr. H. Kennedy, formerly a captain in the African trade.—Mr. T. Whittam, 65.—Mrs. E. Harmer, relict of Henry H. esq. 58.—Mrs. Christian, 87.—Mrs. Hargraves, 65.—Mr. John Turner.—Mrs. Jane Orme, 84.—Mr. John Copple.—Mrs. Ann Griffin, 56.—Mrs. Mary King, 60.

At his residence at Scarisbrick, aged 58, Thomas Eccleston, esq. The agricultural improvements which have, during late years, rendered the county of Lancaster as conspicuous as any other district in this kingdom, owe, in a very great measure, their rise, and subsequent success, to his active and enterprising spirit. He loved the theory as well as the practice of the most interesting science which can engage the attention of the human intellect. His pursuits were, therefore, devoted to the execution of every undertaking which combined a hope of removing long-established prejudices with the prospect of future utility. Even in early life, and long before most men exert themselves at all, he began to carry into effect those magnificent designs, which formed in more advanced life his darling occupation.—Throughout the anxious scene in which he afterwards became so illustrious a character, his efforts were eminently distinguished by the calm and patient consideration of every circumstance which could contribute to render them beneficial to the present age and to posterity. No suggestion which arose from a quarter which he had accustomed himself to treat with respect, passed without having its due reflection; he had the ability to distinguish between innovation and really useful discovery. Whilst those who dreaded any change in the system, which, unfortunately too near our own times, had palsied the exertions of genius, and restrained the benevolence of patriotism, imagined that ruin and mortification alone could attend schemes apparently so extravagant; to a philosophic eye the picture was reversed. If it was too highly varnished, if it partook too much of that kind of recommendation which avoids the curiosity of critical

cal analysis; on nearer review it was found to owe its most imposing qualities to the design of a masterly pencil. This was precisely the case with Mr. Eccleston's endeavours, to do honour to his native country. What might seem the effect of enthusiasm to an indolent observer, had never been suffered to engage his attention, until it had been submitted to the closest and most accurate investigation of his superior understanding. A narrative of his various undertakings does not come within the intention which produced this hasty and imperfect sketch. It is sufficient to our purpose to observe, that his neighbourhood bears ample testimony to his spirited and liberal exertions. He has rendered a country once uninviting and barren, fertile and abundant. His own domain has risen like a new creation under his hands, where, to use the expression of the poet, "*Digna manet divini gloria ruris.*" A tract of land twenty years since, scarcely affording a communication during the winter, when society assumes its most attractive delights, is now rendered accessible by as good roads as any the kingdom can boast; and the benefits which society has derived from these improvements are exhibited in the habits and manners of its peasantry. All these display a character of the highest order, and a mind which could be interested in nothing which is insignificant. If, in his public conduct he was thus to be admired, in the sphere of his private duties he was one of the most engaging men of the present day. He had been continually in the world—his observations and anecdotes were as various as incident could furnish. His important services to mankind had debarred him of the opportunity of becoming familiar with the writers of antiquity; but he was well acquainted with most of the useful publications of his own country, and of her neighbour. He possessed the *utile dulci* as perfectly as any of his equals; and had the constitution of his country permitted it, his knowledge and talents would have given him weight in the public estimation, and pointed him out as possessing the qualifications necessary to form an active and useful senator. But he was not employed upon a no less animating scene—he was destined to clothe nature in her richest vest, and to extend the blessings of industry in every direction. In his person he had a dignity which claimed attention wherever he moved. —There was at the same time a placid benevolence in his countenance, a freedom and ease in his manners, which invited confidence and secured esteem. To all around he displayed the gayest serenity; and his presence enlivened the circle of his family by the lustre of the softer virtues. If we are to assure ourselves that happiness consists in useful and honourable pursuits, and that, according to the opinion of the Roman philosopher, it springs from the exercise of a right judgment, we may exclaim with the same moralist, "*Fœce animus æternitate dignus.*"

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Shotwick, Mr. W. Gatcliff, to Miss E. Spencer.

At Bidston, Mr. John Wharton, of Claughton, to Miss Esther Dawson, of Moreton.

At Leigh, Mr. James Monk, of Astley, to Miss Hewitt, daughter of Peter H. esq. of Green-hall, Atherton.

At Stockport, Mr. Tomlinson, to Miss Heaps.

At Bowden, D. J. Nicholls, esq. of Welshpool, to Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. R. Harrop, of Hale Lodge, near Altrincham.

At Eastham, Mr. T. Amery, of Caughall, to Miss Daulby, of Pool-hall.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs Lyons, wife of the Rev. James L. and daughter of the late Rev. J. Beatson, Baptist minister at Hull, 32.—Mr. Francis Parry, 18. His death was occasioned by the explosion of fire-works on the night of the 25th of October.

At Knutsford, Mary, daughter of Hugh Arnor, esq. of Balcormo, Fifeshire.

At Blagden, Mr. J. Higginson, sen. 91.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Bolsover, Mr. Valentine, surgeon, to Miss Armstrong.

At Morley, Mr. W. Bailey, of Smalley, to Miss Barber of the same place.

At Ashborne, Mr. R. Hardy, of Manchester, to Miss Ford.—Mr. W. Ward, only son of Samuel W. esq. of Blake-house, to Miss Brown.

Died.] At Derby, Caroline, daughter of the Rev. C. S. Hope, 11.—Mrs. Riley, of the Royal Oak Inn, 46.

At Smitterton-hall, Mr. Matthew Stone.

At Findern, Mr. Abraham Wollatt, 77.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Flintham, near Newark, Mr. Whyman, to Miss Bettison.

At Hucknall Torkard, Mr. R. Gunn, of Nottingham, to Miss Mackley, of Shortwood.

At Plumtree, Mr. Sargent, of Ruddington, to Miss Alcock, of Clipston.

At Nottingham, Mr. Jacob Udall, of Derby, to Miss Tracey Hughes.

At Beeston, Mr. W. Wass, eldest son of John W. of Islington, near London, to Miss Killingley.

At Collingham, Mr. Bentley, surgeon, to Mrs. R. Milnes.

At Mansfield, Capt. Wilson, to Miss Sims.

At Woodford, Henry Sharp, esq. to Miss Sarah Miller, of Fairfield, near Manchester.

Died.] At Walling Wells, near Worksop, the seat of Sir T. Wollaston White, Bart. in consequence of a fall from his horse in hunting, Thomas Charles Gascoigne, only son of Sir Thomas G. Bart. 23.—In pursuing the pleasure of the chace, with Lord Scarborough's hounds, he was thrown from the spirited animal which he rode, in making a leap over a small rivulet. His head struck

against

against the strong branch of a tree, which threw him backwards with such violence as to rupture his spine. The immediate consequence was a paralysis of his lower parts; and although the first medical aid was procured, the accident terminated fatally. The following pathetic inscription, from the pen of his father, is to be placed on the tomb of this much-lamented young gentleman:—

HERE IS DEPOSITED
WHAT REMAINS OF
THOMAS CHARLES GASCOIGNE,
Only Son of Sir Thos. Gascoigne, Bart.
He met his Fate from a Fall in Hunting,
And expired at Walling Wells,
The Seat of Sir Thomas White, Bart.
In Nottinghamshire, on Friday, the 20th of October, 1809.

Snatched thus prematurely in the Twenty-fourth year of his Age, from his numerous Friends; his nearly heart-broken Father derives consolation, from the soothing reflection of the general estimation and affection borne to his child during his short career. With the Parent, the Family will become Extinct.

At Retford, Mr. W. Slater.

At Nottingham, Mr. James Kirby, late of Oxford-street, London, 56.—Mr. Brothwell.—Mr. W. Stretton, 48.—Mr. T. Gent, 37.—Mr. T. Cheadle, 55.—Mrs. Lowater.

At Hucknall Tollard, Mrs. Taylor.

At Normanton on the Wolds, Mr. John Shipsides.

At Burton Joice, Mrs. Blatherwick.

At New Radford, Mr. Peter Knight, jun. 21.

At Bulwell, Mrs. Beasthall, 46.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Brigg, Mr. Francis Meynell, of Worlaby, to Mrs. Border, widow of the Rev. Mr. B.—Mr. T. Palian, to Miss Ann Maw, daughter of Mr. John M. all of Gainsborough.

At Spilsby, Mr. Plant to Miss Flint.—Mr. Gunson, of Wainfleet, to Miss Cordon.—Mr. B Grice, to Miss Ann Paine.

At Gainsboro', Mr. Heaton, of Louth, to Miss Easton.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Baldock.—Mr. Peter Knaggs.—Mrs. Baker.—Mrs. Merryweather, 75.

At Grantham, Mrs. Allen, of the Granby Head Inn, 61.

At Hundleby, Mrs Grace Hairby, sister to William H. M. D. of Spilsby.

At Hornsea, Mr. Cooper, riding-officer of the customs.

At Barrow, Miss Ann Bygott, 36.

At Grimsby, John Albert, eldest son of Mr. John Squires.—Mr. Joseph Pinder, 24.

At Boston, Miss Susannah Anderson.—Mr. W. Crofts. He fell accidentally into the haven, and was drowned.

At Waddington, Mr. G. Toynbee.

At Louth, Mrs. Oldham, wife of Thomas O. esq., 40.—Mrs. E. Glue, 77.

At Spilsby, Miss E. Cotton.

At Heckington, Mr. Baxter Macklewain, 43.

At Gedney, Mrs. Goodman, 69.

At Whaplode, Mr. J. Reed, 45.

At Kirkby Underwood, Mr. Cuthbert Gill, 60.

At Kirton, Mr. S. Tripp, 27.

At Lacely near Caistor, the Rev. David Field, rector of Thornton-le-Moor, and vicar of Ulceby.

At Stamford, Mrs. Tillson, 68.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The new cut on the Union Canal from Leicester to Harborough (through Foxton) was opened on Friday the 13th November. Upwards of 10,000 persons were present, and a sumptuous entertainment was given at the Angel Inn in Harborough, to about one hundred and eighty gentlemen interested in the concern. Thus have the Union Canal company, after a period of 15 years from its commencement, finished a work of great public utility. Very few canals in the same distance, have had to encounter such difficulties in the course of the undertaking. Nearly 200 feet of lockage, a tunnel, more than half a mile in length, two considerable aqueducts, other large embarkments, a large reservoir, and several hundred yards of very deep cutting, have been completed.

Married.] At Hinckley, Mr. Tyler, to Miss Stafford.

At Thornton, Mr. David Marson, to Miss Harris.

At Leicester, Mr. Johnson, to Miss Corker.

At Husband's Bosworth, Mr. T. Biggs, to Miss Gilbert.

At Loughborough, Mr. Webb, to Miss Sarah Whieldon, of Castle Donnington.

At Burbage, Mr. T. Tunnicliff, of Sutton Cheney, to Miss Haddon.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Read, wife of Mr. Alderman R.—Mrs. Mary Berrington.—Mr. Toone, 67.

At Allesly, Mr. James Docker.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. J. Whittle, jun.

At Kirkby Mallory, Mr. John Lomas, jun.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoke-upon-Trent, George, son of the late T. Wheildon, esq. of Fenton, to Saba, daughter of Josiah Spode, esq. of the Mount.

At Cheadle, W. Geddes, esq. of Leith, to Miss Charlotte Turner, daughter of the late Thomas T. esq. of Warrington.

At Himley, Edward Dixon, esq. banker, of Dudley, to Miss Burne.

At Lichfield, Mr. Joshua Smith, of Birmingham, to Miss Godwin.

At Burslem, Mr. John Brettel, merchant,

to Ann, eldest daughter of Enoch Wood, esq. of Fountain-place.

Died.] At Field-place school, near Stone, Mrs. Boreham.

At Haywood, Mr. John Winfield.

At Park-side, near Wolverhampton, Mrs. Lee.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. C. Trigg.—Mrs. Mitchell, late of the Angel Inn.—Mr. T. Dadford, a great canal proprietor.

At Forebridge, Mrs. Parker, 57.

At Hanley, Mrs. A. Taylor, wife of George T. gent. and daughter of T. Broom, esq. 63.

At Walsall, Mr. T. Milward, eldest son of Mr. M. printer, 26.

Mr. Jeremiah Wynne, of Wolverhampton. He was lost on his passage from Liverpool to Dublin. During a heavy sea and a strong gale at night, the passengers were ordered below; but neglecting this caution, it is supposed that he remained on deck, and was washed overboard, as he was missing the next morning, when in Dublin bay, the passengers were called over. This unfortunate young man was the particular friend of Mr. R. Horton, jun. whose death is recorded in our last number, and to whose melancholy end he was the sole witness.

At Belmont, J. Sneyd, esq. 75.

At Hamstead, Mrs. Underhill, relict of J. U. esq. 77.

At Uttoxeter, Mrs. Hordern, 20.

At Shenstone, Mrs. James, wife of the Rev. Edward J.

At Newcastle-under-Lyne, Mrs. Hallam.—Mr. A. Smith.

At Stafford, Mr. J. Shallcross, 63.

At Stoke, Sophia, youngest daughter of T. Wolfe, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A bronze statue, the production of Westmacott, erected in the Market-place in Birmingham, in honour of Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, was opened for public inspection on the 25th of October. In this work, intended to perpetuate the greatest example of naval genius, simplicity has been the chief object in the arrangement. The hero is represented in a reposed and dignified attitude, his left arm reclined upon an anchor; he appears in the costume of his country, invested with the insignia of those honours by which his sovereign and distant princes distinguished him. To the right of the statue is introduced the grand symbol of the naval profession; Victory, the constant leader of her favourite hero, embellishes the prow. To the left is disposed a sail, which, passing behind the statue, gives breadth to that view of the composition. Above the ship, is the fac-simile of the flag-staff struck off the L'Orient, fished up by Sir Samuel Hood the day following the battle of the Nile, presented by him to Lord Nelson, and now deposited at Milford, as a trophy of that ever memorable action. This group is mounted upon a pedestal of statuary marble; a circular form has been selected, as best adapted to the situation. To personify that affectionate regard which caused the present patriotic tribute to be raised, the Town of Birmingham murally crowned, in a dejected attitude, is represented mourning her loss; she is accompanied by groups of Genii, or children, in allusion to the rising race, who offer her consolation by bringing her the trident and rudder. On the front of the pedestal is the following inscription:

This Statue
In Honour of
ADMIRAL LORD NELSON,
Was Erected by the
Inhabitants of Birmingham.
A.D. MDCCCIX.

Died.] At Sutton Coldfield, Mrs. M. D. Gibbons, 67.

At Coventry, Catherine, daughter of Mr. Edward Lea, 18.—Mr. T. Hawkes.

At Stratford-on-Avon, Mr. W. Whitehead.

At Rugby, Mr Dalton.

At Penn's Mill, near Birmingham, Mrs. Hannah Henman, 92.

At Birmingham, Mr. W. Ball.—Mr. T. Westwood, 25.—Mr. T. Hitchin.—Mrs. Townshend, 68.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Acton Burnell, Edward Joseph Smythe, esq. only son of Sir Edward S. Bart. to Frances, only daughter of Sir Edward Bellew, Bart.

At High Ercal, W. Hick, esq. of Bolas, to Miss Eleanor Hick, of Cold Hatton.

Died.] The Rev. J. Langford, rector of the first portion of Pontesbury.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Tomkies.—Mr. W. Inge, eldest son of Richard I. esq.—Mr. W. Rowe.

At Pontesford, W. Heighway, esq.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Chippendale, of the Island of Dominica, 82.—Mr. T. Beckett.—Mrs. Williams.—Mrs. Lloyd, 77.

At Middleton, J. Baxter, gent. 74. He passed through life with the greatest respectability and integrity in the profession of the law, and in the faithful discharge of the stewardships, which he held under Francis Canning, esq.

At Wellington, Mrs. Mason.

At Grinshill, Mrs. Embrey, widow of Robert E. esq.

At Kemberton, Mrs. Ward.

At All Stretton, Mrs. Bromley.

At Yockleton, Mr. Nicholls.

At Roddington, Mrs. Higginson.

At Chirbury, Mr. Mosson, jun.

At Haughton, Mr. Dixon.

WORCESTERSHIRE

Married.] At Old Swinford, Mr. Tickle, to Miss Trotter, both of Stourbridge.—Mr. Michael Price, to Mrs. Parker, of Kidderminster.

At Shipston on Stour, Mr. Jarvis, to Miss Ann Rimell.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Charlton, surveyor.—John West, esq. who served the office

fice of mayor in 1784, and 1798.—Mr. W. Walker.—Mrs. Isabella Hodges.—Mr. Folkes.

At Perdiswell, Mrs. Ackerill.

At Henwick, Mr. Brace, formerly a supervisor of Excise.

At Wolverley Court, Lieut. Alexander Mackorkel, of the Royal Marines.

At Batteenhall, Miss Scudder.

At Stourbridge, Mr. Joseph Allport, 21.

At Ditchford, Mr. Richard Bain.

At Tenbury, Mr. E. Burnell, many years master of the Royal Oak.

At Beadley, Miss Hassall.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Perry.

At Hall Green, Mrs. Wilmot, 74.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The late Herefordshire Agricultural Society, attracted a most respectable and numerous assemblage. The exhibition of animals for the premiums was much admired by many of the first breeders and graziers in the kingdom. An ox, bred by Mr. Hudson, of Hom-Lacy, and fed with hay and grass, without the smallest aid of oil-cake, turnips, or any artificial food whatever, was exhibited alive, and weighed one ton and four cwt. It is the property of the Duke of Norfolk. The successful candidates for premiums, were T. A. Knight, esq. for the best new variety of the apple; Mr. H. More, for two and three-year old heifers; and Mr. Kedward, for fine-woolled ewes.

Died.] At Blakemere, Mr. James Mead, merchant.

At Hereford, Mr. Whitney.—Lieut. John Wood, of the 83d foot, son of Lieut.-Colonel W. of the staff in the Hereford district, 19.—Mrs. Palmer, 85.—Mrs. Green, 71.

At Staunton upon Wye, Mr. Richard Powies, 63.

At Ross, John Stratford Collins, esq. solicitor.—Mr. Bevington, 87.

At Westhide, Mr. Hilo Morgan, 66.

At the Holme, Mr. Edward Sayer, 76.

At Llangarren, Mrs. Evans, relict of the Rev. Thomas L.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Newland, Thomas Du Buisson, esq. of Wandsworth, Surry, to Miss Birt, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas B.

At Cheltenham, R. Matthews, esq. to Miss Catherine Buckley.

At Glocester, Mrs. Philip Potter, to Miss Cox.

Died.] At Sudgrove-house, Mrs. Yarnton, relict of John Y. esq. of London.

At Cerney-house, Miss M. D. Holder.

At Glocester, Mr. Andrews, of Stanmore, Middlesex, surgeon, 67.—Mr. Lewis, second son of Mrs. L. of the Green Dragon.—Mr. Alexander, 78.—Mr. John Brown, methodist preacher, 75.—Ebenezer, fourth son of the Rev. William Bishop.—Mr. Hanly.—Mr. C. G. Baylis, 62.

At Goldwick, Miss Esther Cornock.

At Cheltenham, Lieutenant-general Duncan Campbell, of the royal marines, 71.—Mrs. Wilde, relict of William W. esq. of Ladytown, in the county of Kildare.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. James Rogers, of Watford, Herts, to Miss Mary Tripp.

At Pirton, Mr. Alsop, surgeon, to Miss Badcock, both of Watlington.

At Yarnton, Mr. James Smith, to Miss Sarah Eaton.

At Ensham, Mr. Richard Webb, of Salisbury, to Miss Selina Attwood.

Died.] At Bicester, Mrs. Egerton, 33.

At Oxford, Mrs. Wilson.—Mrs. Simmons.—Mr. Freeman, sen.—Mr. Solomon Wisdom, formerly governor of the county goal, 83. — Mrs. Chillingworth. — Mr. Joseph Brankins, 72.—Mr. James Plaister.—Mrs. Catherine Giles, 82.—Mrs. Watts, 53.—Miss Jane Matilda Murray, 20.—Mrs. Elizabeth Benton, 35.—Miss Hunt.—Mrs. Forrest, 62.—Mr. Bates, clerk at the Oxford Canal Coal Wharf.

At Wretchurk, Mr. William Potter, 56.

At Coombe, Mr. W. Parsons.

At Wroxton, Mrs. Harris.

At Banbury, Mrs. S. Bignell, wife of Peter B. esq solicitor and daughter of —— Barrett, esq. of Boddicot.

At Wolvercot, Mr. Seal, sen. 76.

At Boddicot, Mrs. Lewis.

At Kidlington, Mrs. Leake, wife of Mr. Henry L. and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Horner, of Lincoln College.

In his 45th year, the Rev. William Musgrave, L.L.D. rector of the parishes of Chinnor, Oxon, and of Kingston Bagpuze, Berks; and formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford.

At Fawler, Mrs. Morris, 70.

At Fritwell, Mr. John Banes, for more than sixty-five years a servant to the royal family, 92.

At Chibnes, Mrs. Sarah Smith, 31.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Chesham, Mr. C. Tattie, of London, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Mr. John Bailey.

Mr. Meadows, of Newport Pagnell, to Miss H. B. Bayer, of Richings Park.

Died.] At Buckingham, Mr. T. North, late of the Woolpack Inn.

At Iver, Matilda, daughter of Walter Mansell, esq.

At High Wycombe, T. Rose, esq. father of the Corporation: he was elected a burgess in 1757, and served the office of mayor five times.—Mr. James Stevens, 78.

At Fulmer Place, W. Frogatt, esq. deputy steward of the city and liberty of Westminster.

At Newland, Sir Henry Gott, many years a deputy lieutenant, and an active magistrate in this and other counties.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Ickleford, T. Cockayne, esq. 51.

At Watton, Mrs. Susannah Carter, daughter

ter of the late Rev. Richard C. rector of Munden.

At Wormley, Mr. H. Elliott, 64.

At Wymondley, Rebecca, fourth daughter of the Rev. W. Parry, 13.

At Hertford Heath, Mrs. Bott.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Woburn, Charles Penrose, esq. of London, to Miss Thornton.

At Upper Dean, Mr. J. Bates, of Raunds, Northamptonshire, to Miss Garratt.

At Biggleswade, Capt. N. V. Herbert, to Miss Mary Downe.

Died.] At Bedford, William Wilson, esq. —Mrs. Best.

At Eaton Socon, Mrs. Hervey, wife of the Rev. Mr. H.

At Biggleswade, Mr. Powers, many years surveyor of the great northern turnpike road, 90.—Mr. John Steward, architect.—Mr. John Rands, 88.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Peterborough, Mr. T. Wilson, to Miss Holditch.—The Rev. Mr. Norton, to Miss Fowler.

At Grafton Regis, Mr. W. Clare, to Miss Mary Hayes.

At Guilsborough, Edward Morden, esq. of Papworth, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Atterbury, of Hollowell.

At Ravensthorpe, Mr. Bullivant, surgeon, of Guilsborough, to Miss Langton, of Teeton House.

Died.] At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Mr. S. Gooud, of the Bull and Swan Inn, 60.

At Kettering, Mr. John Hennell, formerly a draper in that town, but lately retired from business. For some years past, his faculties have been declining very evidently to those who were nearest to him, but for the last two or three years the decline in his mental powers has been uncommonly rapid. And yet he was free from what is generally termed derangement. The tablet of his memory seemed too full to admit of a single impression more. He no longer could read, because he could not remember the beginning of a sentence to its close. He no longer could converse, because he could not recollect the name of any place or person. This circumstance threw a gloom over his mind, and yet almost to the last he enjoyed hearing rational and cheerful conversation, although he could not take a share in it, nor add to it's life, by those sallies of innocent pleasantry, with which he used to delight his friends. Mr. H. was not a man formed for the bustle, in general necessary to obtain extensive popularity, and yet his virtues as a man and a Christian, so evidently shone through his character, and influenced every action in a manner so perfectly free from all appearance of superior sanctity, that every one who knew him saw his excellencies, felt his worth, and sincerely deplored his loss.

At Northampton, Mrs. Green.—Mrs. Edmonds, 54.—Ms. Henry Perks, traveller for the house of Allen, Pell, and Co. London.

At Great Addington, Miss Alliston.

At Ecton, Mrs. Hooton, sen.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Parnwell, 65.

At Islip, Mr. Rice Vorley, 56.

At West Haddon Lodge, Mr. Edmunds, 53.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Little Paxton, Mr. John Goodgames, of Magra' Hall, to Miss Martha Britten.

At Kimbolton, Mr. John Blunsom, of the George Inn, Thrapston, to Mrs. Knight.

Died.] At Eaton Ford, near St. Neot's, Mrs. Gildon.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Seatonian prize is this year adjudged to George Pryme, esq. M A. Fellow of Trinity College, for his poem—*The Conquest of Canaan.*

Married.] At Cambridge, the Rev. Benjamin Pullan, master of the grammar-school at Holt, to Miss Gee, daughter of Mr. G. atturney.

Died.] At Cambridge, the Rev. George Borlase, B. D. casuistical professor and registrar of Cambridge University, and also rector of Newton, Suffolk. He was many years fellow and tutor of St. Peter's college, A. B. 1764; A. M. 1767; and B. D. 1780. He was the youngest son of the late Doctor Borlase, of Castle Horneck, Cornwall, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, &c. He lived beloved, and died lamented by a more numerous and respected circle of acquaintance, than, perhaps ever fell to the lot of one man to obtain. Amongst the latter, we may rank the present Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, as his nearest and dearest friend. His conduct, for independence and integrity, were proverbial, during the many political struggles which have of late years occurred in the University. Strongly attached to the principles and politics of the party which Mr. Fox was supposed to lead in the state, he withstood all the offers which were made to him of preferment and emolument, and his conduct as registrar gained him universal applause, except from one man, the late Dr. Yorke, Bishop of Ely, who, because he knew the principles of Mr. Borlase were obnoxious to Mr. Pitt (the then member of the University,) in his capacity as visitor of the college, twice refused him the mastership, though twice nominated, and sent to him by all the fellows as their choice. Mr. Borlase has died without issue, though twice married. His first wife was Miss Harriet Serocold, of Cherry-Hinton, Cambridgeshire, and sister to the wife of Dr. Pearce, now Dean of Ely. She died in child-bed within eleven months of their marriage. He married, secondly, Miss Home, sister of Meynick Home Bankes, esq. of Winstanley Hall, Lancashire.—Mrs. Douglas, wife of the Rev. Dr. D. master of Benet College.—Mr. Mound, of the Blue Boar Inn.

At Newton, Christopher Pemberton, esq. 81.

The Rev. Reginald Braithwaite, M. A. rector of Brinkley, in this county; vicar of Hawshead, in Lancashire; claplain to the late Duke of Roxburgh; and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Lancaster; B. A. 1759; M. A. 1762. The rectory of Brinkley is in the gift of St. John's college, and the vicarage of Hawshead in that of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

At Holbeach, Joseph Harrison, esq. 40.

At Chatteris, Mrs. Mary Quince, 76.

At Shelford Mills, Mr. Joseph Ansell.

At Histon, Mr. Matthews.

At Harston, Mr. William Whitechurch, 82.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, William George Milman, esq. eldest son of Sir Francis Milman, bart. to Elizabeth, only daughter of Robert Alderson, esq.

At Yarmouth, Capt. Thomas Barber, to Miss Eliz. Wiseman.

Mr. James Royle, son of the Rev. William R. of Crimplesham, to Miss Patrick, daughter of the late Jerman P. esq. of St. Germain's.

At North Elmham, Money Fisher, esq. to Miss Chambers, only daughter of the late William Chambers, gent. of Woodalling.

Mr. Jarvis, attorney, of Lynn, to Miss Cadi. of Walpole.

John William Gooch, esq. of Topcroft, to Miss C. Stone, of Woodton place, near Bungay.

Died.] At Aylsham, Mr. William Green, 80.—Mrs. Ellis, 86.

At Stubb's Green, Loddon, Mrs. Clarke, 90.

At Yarmouth, Miss Hayward, daughter of the late Capt. H.

At North Walsham, Mr. Colls.

At Pockthorpe, Mr. Robert Harbourd, 69.

At Starston, Mrs. Sarah Etheridge, 21.

At Wymondham, Mr. James Coleman, 69.—Mr. Storey.

At Rudham, Mrs. Drage, 39.

At Weeting, Mrs. Gamble, 60.

At East Harling, Mr. A. Ayton, 97.

At Earlham, in his 60th year, John Gurney, esq.—We feel an unfeigned sorrow in recording the death of so excellent a fellow citizen, who will be greatly missed, and long regretted by all who knew him. Placed in the centre of one of the largest mercantile establishments of this country, he has shewn no less wisdom and skilfulness, than liberality and integrity in the management of its extensive ramifications. But he was not wholly absorbed in his own concerns, vast as they were: the benevolence of his nature prompted him, and the active energy of his mind enabled him, to dedicate a considerable portion of his time, to the concerns of others. No exertion was too great, no object too small, when the welfare of others was in question.—All those who have been engaged with him in arbitrations, in executorships, and in bankruptcies, can bear testimony to the promptness of mind, which enabled him to see at once the various bearings of the case, to the acute penetration with which he unravelled the intricacies of entangled accounts, and to the conciliating spirit by which he has saved many a family from ruinous litigation. Nor did he confine himself to the concerns of private life; in all public undertakings he was among the first to promote the welfare and improvement of his native city, and to all its charitable institutions, he contributed freely not only his purse but his exertions. He was a steady friend to civil and religious liberty, and in the worst of times he never shrunk from the manifestation of his sentiments, fearless, though not insensible, of the obloquy which might attend it. With singular judgment he steered in difficult times a middle course between the opposite extremes of party.

But although he felt it a duty to act decidedly, when the times called for it, he held no feelings of personal hostility against his political opponents. Indeed he was wholly without gall; the occasion which called forth the exertion, once past, he instantly tendered the right hand of friendship to the keenest of his adversaries. We have hitherto dwelt on the useful part of Mr. Gurney's character, but he largely contributed to the pleasures as well as the interest of those around him, for he was of a singularly cheerful nature, and of habits in a high degree social. These he indulged by a constant hospitality, impossible to be exceeded, and by no means confined to the respectable religious sect of which he was a member, but extended very generally to his friends and neighbours, and to those who occasionally visited Norwich. After a life well spent in the discharge of the duties of a Christian, Mr. Gurney died in truly christian sentiments, distinctly expressed a short time before his death, in the last moments of his unclouded reason, with a perfect consciousness that his disease was mortal, and with a resignation the most entire to the will of Almighty God. Mr. Gurney was a member of the Society of Friends; he was once married, and eighteen years ago was left a widower with eleven children. All of these survive him, and would be inconsolable under the loss of him who was the most tender and affectionate of parents, but for the hope that is in them.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Robert Toosey esq. late of Antigua, to Miss Toosey.

Died.] At Ipswich, Thomas Roper, esq.—Mr. Cooper.—Mr. J. Mound, of the Blue Boar Inn.

ESSEX.

Died.] At Ilford, W. Williams, esq. a character highly esteemed for his many excellencies, 86.

At

At Writtle, Mr. W. Lucking, and five days afterwards, his father, Mr. John L. serjeant-major in the Writtle Volunteers.

KENT.

Married.] At Eltham, Mr. W. Cobbe, of the Haymarket, London, to Miss Susan Matilda Ramsey, niece of Colonel R. of Shooter's Hill.

At Canterbury, Mr. Thomas Partridge, to Miss S. Coulson. The singularity of their appearance excited much attention, the man being about six feet four inches, and the lady about four feet. From their youthful looks, and sprightliness of manners, it was strongly conjectured, that it was a run-away match, particularly as their united ages, could not, on a moderate calculation, be more than one hundred and fifty years.

Died.] At Hayes Place, P. Dehany, esq. of Upper Seymour-street, 74.

At Rochester, Mrs. Nightingale, aunt to J. Nightingale, esq. collector of the customs, 86.

SURRY.

Married.] At Streatham, James Cole, esq. of Thetford, Norfolk, to Emily, daughter of Joseph Burneld, esq.

Died.] At Cobham Place, the Rev. Inigo William Jones.

At Sutton, Mr. Wall, relict of Mr. Devereux W. 82.

At Weybridge Mrs. Ann Prevost, relict of Major-general Augustin P. and mother of Lieutenant-general Sir George P. Bart.

At Clapham Common, John Ellis, esq. who many years officiated with great credit and ability as under-sheriff for this county, 72.

At Woodside, near Croydon, William Elliott, esq.—Mr. S. Starey, of Croydon. He was returning from London with one of his sons in a chaise, when the horse took fright, owing to a girl's running out of a cottage with a sheet of white paper streaming in her hand, just before him. In endeavouring to stop him, the reins broke, when the son leaped out, and sustained but little injury; but Mr. Starey, in doing the same, fell on his head, and received so severe a contusion, that he only survived a few hours.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Stanmer, Edward Percival, M.D. of Dublin, son of the late Dr. P. of Manchester, to Sophia, daughter of Colonel Gledstanes.

Died.] At Lewes, William Saxby, esq. who for fifty-five years held an office in the Custom-house, London, 78.

At Tortington, Mrs. Elizabeth Leeves, relict of William Mill L esq. 75.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Holdenhurst, Mr. Crabb, surgeon, of Romsey, to Miss Aldridge, daughter of Matthew A. esq. of Throop.

At Ringwood, the Rev. Mr. Cookson, to Mrs. Mary Amy

Died.] At Vicar's Hill, Lymington, Thomas Goldwin, esq. late of Jamaica.

At Southampton, Mrs. Lomer, relict of William L. esq. sen.—Mrs. Silke, wife of Mr. S. schoolmaster.

At Romsey, Mrs. Ploughman, wife of Mr. Ploughman, brewer. She was dressed for the purpose of going to church, which she used punctually to attend, when, in the midst of her usual flow of spirits and cheerfulness, she fell down suddenly in her chamber, and expired.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, the Rev. Benjamin Churchill, to Harriet, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Frome, rector of East Woodhay, Hants.—Mr James Laugher, of Birmingham, to Miss Eliza Ann Lewis.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Dalmer, relict of Joseph D. esq.—Mrs. Mary Blandy.

At Braywick Lodge, Thomas Littledale, esq. of Portland Place, 65. He was a native of Whitehaven, for several years resident at Rotterdam, and at the head of one of the first mercantile houses in Europe.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

In Bristol, the second city of England, and the emporium of commerce for the western counties, there has been long experienced a great inconvenience from the want of a public building, which should, in some degree, afford the accommodation of a coffee-house, and, at the same time, serve for the transaction of the important business in which her opulent merchants are engaged. So much has an institution of this description (and similar to Lloyd's of London,) been found a desideratum, that a liberal subscription has been lately opened among all the most eminent mercantile houses in Bristol, for the purpose of erecting a building which should afford the required accommodation, and also be an ornament to the city. In Corn-street, (which corresponds with the Cornhill of London), two extensive premises, opposite the Bank of Messrs. Harford, Davis, and Winkenny, have been purchased to form the site of the new building, which will be begun under the direction of Mr. C. A. Busby, the architect, of London, as early as possible in the ensuing year; the front will be of free-stone, in the centre of which will be a beautiful portico of the Ionic order, the acrota of the pediment will be surmounted by a statue representing the city of Bristol, on whose right and left will be Navigation and Commerce; and over the entrance-doors will be placed a basso-relievo, in which Neptune will be seen introducing the Four Quarters of the World to Britannia.

Married.] At Box, near Bath, John Hicks, esq. of Plomer-hill, and Bradenham, to Miss Horlock.

At Bristol, George Protheroe, esq. to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late John Powell, esq. of Jamaica.—Mr. John Dyer, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Thomas Guest, esq. of Dowlais Iron-works, Glamorganshire.

At Taunton, Captain Charretie, of the 64th regiment, to Miss F. Douglas, daughter of the late General D.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Anne Dighton, relict of Richard D. esq. of the Wilderness, on the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.—The Right Rev. Dr. Sharrock, catholic bishop of this district, 67.—John Monck, esq.—Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Berguer, of Everly, Wilts.—Mrs. Dearman, 85.—The Reverend Charles Walker, 74.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Poole, John Ingleby, esq. of London, to Sarah, only daughter of the late Mr. Mark Richards.

At Lyme, the Rev. J. B. Thompson, fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Miss Alicia Rothwell.

Died.] At East Stoke, the Rev. Benjamin Mosse, upwards of nineteen years curate of that place.

At Weymouth, Mr. John Ellary.

DEVONSHIRE.

Strong fortifications, connected with the old lines at the gun-wharf, Plymouth Dock, are erecting for a considerable distance. An elegant mansion, with suitable offices, is also building for the residence of the Port Admiral; and a large depôt is forming on a neck of land called Devil's Point, for the sole purpose of storing bombs, shells, rockets, &c.

Married.] At Exeter, James Crauford Neilson, esq. to Miss Albertina Backer, eldest daughter of the Honourable Alberta B.—William Speke, esq. of Jordans, Somersetshire, to Frances, third daughter of the late Rev. Archdeacon Andrew.

At Harford Church, Henry Rivers, jun. esq. of Stowford, to Miss Bowen, of Plymouth.

Died.] At Totness, Mrs. Harrison, wife of James H. esq.

At Compton, Mrs. White, 76.

At Ottery St. Mary, Mrs. Coleridge, relict of the Rev. John C. vicar of that place, 88.

At Tavistock, Henry Brauford, esq. 66.

At Heavitree, Miss Davie, eldest daughter of the late Sir John D. bart., 9.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Cure.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Issey, Richard Sandy, esq. of St. Wenn, to Miss Jane Rundle.

Died.] At Saltash, Mrs. Spicer, wife of Captain S. of his majesty's royal navy. She was at a tea-party enjoying the most perfect health and spirits, and without the least warning or a groan, fell suddenly back lifeless in her chair, and in an instant was a corpse.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Died.] At Irvine, in the 89th year of his age, Charles Fleeming, esq. of Montgomeryfield.—At an early period of his life, he went out in the expedition to Carthagena, under Admiral Vernon, as a surgeon in the Navy. When the fleet returned to Jamaica, his ship, with many others, was lost in the dreadful hurricane that happened at that time. He then came to Europe, but was taken on his passage and carried into Morlaix, from whence he soon after came over and settled in Irvine, as a surgeon, (in the year 1745) where he has ever since continued to practise with much success and reputation, till within a year or two of his death.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Ashgrove, county of Clare, Mrs. Comyn, wife of George C. esq.

At Dublin, Thomas Fleming, esq. one of the Aldermen of that city. He was preparing to make a summer excursion to Wexford, and was examining his travelling pistols, when one of them went off, and the ball entering below his nostrils, produced immediate death. He died in very affluent circumstances, and was a very useful, upright, and active magistrate. During the dreadful year 1798, he was Lord Mayor of Dublin, and eminently serviceable to his fellow-citizens in that period of peril and difficulty.—Richard Lord Viscount Powerscourt.

At Ennismore, in the county of Kerry, in her 91st year, Mrs. Hewson, widow of the late John Hewson, esq. and aunt to the Right Honourable Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight, of Kerry; a lady of the most religious turn of mind, of great worth, and universal benevolence.

At Hollybrook, county of Wicklow, Sir Robert Hudson, bart.

DEATHS ABROAD.

In the public hospital, at Kingston, Jamaica, and buried at the expense of the parish, Robert Hepburn Ker, formerly a baker in that city, and who, by a late decision in the House of Peers, was found entitled to the dukedom of Roxburgh, unincumbered, and 100,000l. sterling in the funds.

At Philadelphia, in her 109th year, Susanna Warden, formerly wife of Virgil Warden, one of the house-servants of the great William Penn. This aged woman was born in William Penn's house, at Pennsburg Manor, in March 1701, and has of late been supported by the Penn family.

At Chittledroog, East Indies, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Macleod, of the 15th regiment native infantry. His death is supposed to be in consequence of the severe wounds he received in the memorable battle of Assaye. He was highly valued as a distinguished officer, and is deeply lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintance. As a mark of their respect, the officers of his corps have erected a tomb to perpetuate his memory.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES. In one of our late Reports, we took occasion to notice the lamentable situation in which the manufacturing poor of Norwich stood. It gives us some pleasure to be now able to state, that the condition of this useful branch of the community is somewhat bettered, by the resolution lately entered into by the silk and worsted manufacturers of that city. It has been agreed to increase the wages of the weavers; and it is supposed that the amount to be paid by this advance, will be about 5000l. per annum. Before, an industrious man, with a wife and three or four children, though willing to work fourteen hours in a day, could not maintain his family. We wish it were in our power to add, that the operation of this generous act, on the part of the manufacturers, is felt by the several families engaged in the fabric of Norwich goods, prior to the existence of the present stagnation of trade; but alas! it extends only to a comparatively small number of weavers, &c. the majority of the workmen being out of employ.—The hatting manufactures of Manchester, Stockport, &c. have been tolerably brisk within the last month, owing to the receipt of considerable orders from North America. The plated hats, which are manufactured in the above mentioned towns, and their vicinities, are reckoned a good article in the American markets. A further time for continuing the restriction upon distilling spirits from grain, and allowing it from sugar, has been agreed on by ministers, till six weeks after the meeting of Parliament. A proclamation to this effect has been published.

EAST INDIES. The last accounts from Bencoolen, state, that the spice-plantations on the west coast of that island, were approaching to a high state of perfection. It has for some time past, been confidently reported that it is the intention of government, to grant the public a free trade with certain parts of the East India Company's present possessions, and that some other alterations of minor importance, are to take place in the affairs of the company itself. We trust, that should the first part of this design be put into effect, it will be a primary step towards an entirely free and open trade with that grandest of commercial sources, the Asiatic continent. Privileged companies were the bane of France's commercial prosperity, under Louis XIV. and it is well known that Colbert, towards the close of his life, sincerely regretted that he had ever afforded encouragement to the monopolizers of different branches of French traffic. From the effects of the *company-system*, France has never perfectly recovered; and, to the source of commercial monopoly, may be traced the origin of that inferior rank, which France, as a trading nation, has held among the other states of Europe, ever since the reign of Louis XIV. These considerations have given rise to our chief objections against the exclusive privilege enjoyed by our East India Company, which, however worthy it may be of admiration on account of its internal policy, most certainly engrosses the finest trade in the known world, and absolutely excludes commercial speculation from that field in which it would be most likely to flourish. The prices of East India commodities are as follow:—Bohea-tea fetches from 1s 6d. to 1s. 10d.; Singlo, 3s. 5d to 3s. 10d.; Congou, 3s. to 3s. 9d.; Souchong, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; Pekoe, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Hyson, of sundry qualities, from 3s. 6d. to 6s. and upwards per lb.; sugar, 3l. 15s. to 4l. 15s. per cwt.; rhubarb, 2s. 6d. to 7s. per oz.; saltpetre, 4l. to 4l. 2s. per cwt; China raw silk, 38s. to 42s. 3d.; Bengal ditto, 22s. to 32s. per lb.; opium, 26s. to 28s; Indigo copper, 4s. to 6s. 6d.; copper and purple, 6s. to 8s. 6d.; blue and purple, 9s. 6d to 12s. per lb.; cochineal, 7s. 4d. to 9s.; cinnamon, 10s. to 11s. 6d.; cloves 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; nutmegs, 1l. to 1l. 9s. per lb.

WEST INDIES. West India produce hangs heavily upon the hands of the holders, and though the prices of articles have experienced scarcely any fluctuation, the sales have been unusually dull within the last month. Some speculations in Jamaica logwood have taken place, especially at Liverpool; the prices of this article in the London market, vary from 14l. 10s. to 15l. 10s. per ton. Raw sugars within the last week have been rather looking up, than otherwise, but on the whole, no very considerable business has been done. Antigua and Tortola sugars fetch from 3l. 15s. to 4l. 6s.; Barbadoes and Dominica, from 3l. 15s. to 4l. 5s.; Jamaica and St. Vincent's, from 3l. 17s. to 4l. 6s.; Tobago, Tortola, St. Lucia, Demerara, and Trinidad, from 3l. 14s. to 4l. 6s. per cwt. Coffees are exceedingly dull of sale, and the stock on hand is very considerable. Fine coffee fetches from 5l. 15s. to 6l. 5s.; good, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 15s; middling, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s., ordinary, 3l. 8s. to 4l. 10s. per cwt. The demand for Rum in the Liverpool market is nearly suspended; and at London, the sales lately made have been very trifling. Jamaica rum fetches from 4s. 3d. to 6s. 4d; Leeward Islands, from 4s. to 5s. per gallon. In the list of West India commodities, cotton holds the first rank in point of sale. Some considerable speculations took place in the article towards the commencement of the present month, but at the period in which we write, the cotton market is comparatively flat. West India spices are pretty steady, both with regard to price and sale.

NORTH

North America. The Non-intercourse Act is still held *in terrorem* over the heads of our American merchants, who seem disinclined to part with their stock. The following are the market prices of North American commodities: New Orleans cotton 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9½d. per lb.; Maryland tobacco, (according to quality) 6d. to 16d.; Virginia, 8½d. to 14d. per lb.; oak, 10l. to 15l. 10s.; plank, 11l. 10s. to 15l.; pine, 9l. to 12l. 10s.; pine-plank, 11l. 10s. to 12l. 10s. The two last articles have fallen in price within the present month. Tar 1l. 14s. to 1l. 16s. per barrel; pitch 16s. to 17s. per cwt. American staves are up in price; pipe staves sell from 35l. to 45l.; hhd. ditto, at 25l. to 40l.; barrel from 15l. 10s. to 20l. per 1200 piece.

South America. By the Materosa, a vessel from the river Plata and Rio de Janeiro, arrived at Mazerine, in Cornwall, letters have been received from Buenos Ayres, bearing the date of 16th August last. By them we learn, that the terms of the proclamation of the new Viceroy, Cisneros, respecting the admission of ships into Rio de la Plata, had been rigidly enforced. Several vessels under English and Portuguese colours, had appeared in the river, both with cargoes and in ballast, but were all refused admission, and consequently could neither discharge nor be allowed to load; they were ordered away within twenty-four hours, with an assurance, that without a licence from the mother country, it would be impossible to have leave to enter. This species of commercial prohibition, will doubtless prove highly injurious to such persons as have sent out cargoes expressly assorted for the South American markets, but we trust that the number of this description of speculators is very small. Articles of South American produce, generally speaking, bear good prices in our markets, and meet with a ready sale. Pernambucca cotton fetches from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6½d.; that of Marauham, from 2s. to 2s 1½d per lb.; Brazil wood, 80l. to 85l.; and braziletto, 12l. 10s to 14l. per ton; garbled cochineal, from 1l. 16s. to 2l. per lb.; Guatimala indigo, from 4s. 4d. to 11s.; Caraccas ditto, from 4s. to 10s. 9d.; and Brazil ditto, from 2s. 6d. to 5s.; Buenos Ayres hides, from 3d to 6½d. per lb.

Baltic. The shutting of the Swedish ports, according to private letters from Gottenburgh, did not take place till the 15th instant. The grand annual Baltic fleet, to the number of 300 sail, passed the Sound, on their way to England, about the middle of the last month. Its arrival is daily looked for, and the commodities which it brings, will certainly come to a fair market. The prices of timber are, of Dantzic fir, 12l. to 13l.; Memel, 14l. to 15l. 10s.; Stockholm deals, 78l. to 81l.; Archangel tar fetches from 2l. 7s. to 2l. 9s.; Stockholm ditto, from 2l. 12s. to 2l. 14s. per barrel; Swedish pitch, from 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per cwt.; Dantzic wax, from 15l. to 15 guineas per cwt.

Spain and Portugal. The fruit dealers make a favourable report respecting the first importations of the present season; it is, however, imagined that lemons and oranges will be scarce, and the prices high. Red Port wine, sells at prices from 90l. to 100 guineas. Lisbon from 85l. to 95l. per pipe; Sherry, from 71l. to 105l.; and Mountain, from 65l. to 80l. per butt; bloom raisins, fetch from 4l. 8s. to 6 guineas; Malaga, from 2l. to 2l. 6s.; Muscatell, from 5 to 11 guineas per cwt.; sun raisins are a scarce article in our market; Jordan almonds, 14l. to 14l. 15s. per cwt.; Valentia, 4l. 12s. to 4l. 15s.; Barilla of Carthagena, 2l. 17s. to 3l. per cwt.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-Office, Water Works, &c. &c. 21st November, 1809.—London Dock Stock, 137l. per cent. West India ditto, 135l. ditto. East India ditto, 129l. ditto. Commercial ditto, 180l. ditto. East Country ditto, 90l. per share. Grand Junction Canal Shares, 220l. ditto. Grand Surrey ditto, 80l. ditto. Grand Union ditto, 9l. per share premium. Thames and Medway ditto, ditto. Kennet and Avon ditto, paid up, 43l. per share. Globe Fire and Life Assurance Shares, 122l. ditto. Albion ditto, 58l. ditto. Imperial Fire Assurance, 63l. ditto. Kent, ditto, 47l. ditto. Rock Life Assurance, 5s. per share premium. Commercial Road Stock, 120l. per cent. London Institution, 84l. per share. Surrey ditto. par. South London Water Works, 142l. per share. East London ditto, 229l. ditto. West Middlesex ditto, 144l. ditto. Kent ditto, 43l. per share premium. Portsmouth and Farlington ditto, 36l. ditto. Holloway ditto. 3l. ditto. Wilts and Berks Canal, 54l. per share. Croydon ditto, 50l. ditto.—At the Office of Messrs. Lewis, Wolfe, and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock Brokers, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.

The following are the average prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, London, in November, 1809.—Grand Junction, 220l. to 222l. with half yearly dividend of 2l. 10s. clear. Huddersfield, 38l. to 40l. clear. Wilts and Berks, 50l. to 53l. 10s. Croydon, 50 guineas. Grand Surry, 67l. Ellesmere, 75l. Tavistock Canal, par. Basingstoke, 29l. West India Dock, 134l. to 135l. London Ditto, 135l. to 136l. Commercial Dock, 80l. premium. East London Water Works, 136l. West Middlesex ditto, 42l. premium. New ditto, 43l. Kent ditto, 30l. to 35l. premium. Union Fire Office, par. Albion Assurance, 58l. Vauxhall Bridge, 10s. discount.

An Account of the CLOTHS, *milled at the several Fulling Mills in the West-Riding of the County of York, from the 24th of June, 1725, (the Commencement of the Act) to the 12th of March, 1726, and thence annually, distinguishing each Year; and of the Narrow Cloths, from the 1st of August, 1737, (the Commencement of the Act) to the 20th of January, 1738, and thence annually, distinguishing each Year; likewise the number of Yards in length, made each Year from Easter Sessions, 1768.*

Years.	*Broads.*	*Narrows.*	*Years.*	*Broads.*	*Narrows.*
1726	26,571		1748	60,765	68,050
1727	28,990		1749	60,705½	68,889
1728	25,223½		1750	60,447½	78,116
1729	29,643		1751	60,964	74,022
1730	31,579½		1752	60,724	72,442
1731	35,563		1753	55,358	71,618
1732	35,548½		1754	56,070½	72,394
1733	34,620		1755	57,125	76,295
1734	31,123		1756	53,590½	79,318
1735	31,744½		1757	55,777½	77,097
1736	38,899		1758	60,306	66,396
1737	42,256		1759	51,877	65,513
1738	42,404	14,495	1760	49,362	69,573
1739	43,086½	58,848	1761	48,944	75,468
1740	41,441	58,620	1762	48,021	72,916
1741	46,364	61,196	1763	48,038½	72,096
1742	44,054	62,804	1764	54,916	79,458
1743	45,178½	63,545	1765	54,660	77,419
1744	54,627½	63,065	1766	72,575½	78,893
1745	59,453	63,423	1767	102,428	78,819
1746	56,637	68,775	1768	90,036	74,480
1747	62,480	68,574			

	BROADS		NARROWS.	
Years.	*Pieces.*	*Yards.*	*Pieces*	*Yards.*
1769	92,522	2,771,667¼	27,762	2,144,019
1770	93,075	2,717,105	85,376	2,250,025
1771	92,782	2,966,224½	89,920	2,235,625
1772	112,370	3,223,915¾	95,559	2,377,517½
1773	120,945	3,635,019¼	89,874½	2,306,235
1774	87,201	2,557,364¼	88,325	2,139,583
1775	95,878	2,841,213	96,794	2,441,097
1776	99 733	2,975,389	99,586	2,488,140½
1777	107,750	3,158,891	93,786	2,601,583
1778	132,596	3,795,999	101,629	2,746,712
1779	110,912	3,427,150	93,143	2,659,654
1780	94,625	2,802,671	87,309	2,571,327
1781	102,018	3,099,127	93,721	2,671,391
1782	112,470	4,458,495	96,743	2,598,759
1783	131,092	4,563,576	108,641	3,292,002
1784	158,023	4,094,335	115,500	3,356,648
1785	157,275	4,844 855	116,056	3,409,278
1786	158,792	4,938,975	123,025	3,536.869
1787	155,748	4,850,832	128,740	4,058,157
1788	159,406	4,244,322	132,143	4,208,303
1789	154,154	4,716,400	145,495	4,499,573
1790	172,583	5,151.677	140,407	4,592,122
1791	187,569	5,815,079	154,373	4,597,594
1792	214,851	6,760,728	190,468	5,531,698
1793	190,332	6,054,946	150,666	4,783,722
1794	190,938	6,067,208	130,403	4,634,258
1795	250,993	7,759,907	155.087	5,172,511
1796	246,770	7,830,536	151,594	5,245,704
1797	229,292	7,235,038	156,700	5,5 ,648
1798	224,159	7,134 114	148,506	5,180,313
1799	272,765	8,806,668	180,168	6,077,277
1800	285,851	9,263,266	169,262	6,014,420
1801	264,082	8,699,242	137,231	4,833,554
1802	265,660	8,680,046	137,016	5,023,754
1803	266,785	8,942,798	139,575	5,023,236
1804	298,178	9,987,255	150,010	5,440,179
1805	309,237	10,079,256	165.817	6,125,317
1806	290,269	9,561,178	175.334	6,430,101
1807	262,924	8,422,143	161,816	5,031,253
1808	279,859	9,050,090	144,624	5,309,007

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

THE Botanist's Repository, No. 120, contains—Lonicera *japonica*. If this figure be a faithful representation of Thunberg's plant, the description of it given in the Flora Japonica must be very faulty. The colour of the flowers is not the most important difference; in this figure they are white, changing to a pale yellow. The colour is probably paler from being kept in a greenhouse, out of doors they would perhaps have been a deeper yellow: Thunberg says they are red.

Phlomis *samia*. The flowers of this species, which are described by Desfontaines as violet-coloured, are here represented of a bluish lead-colour on the outside, and purple within.

Sophora *japonica*; drawn from a specimen taken from a tree forty feet high and upwards, growing in the garden of John Ord, esq. at Purser's Cross, Fulham. There are several large trees of this species dispersed about the country, which however blossom but seldom. It is a hardy tree, although Martyn, in his useful edition of Miller's Dictionary, has erroneously represented it as requiring a stove or glass case.

A superb lily, from China, here mistakenly called *speciosum*. It is a new species not described before, except by Kæmpfer. We shall have presently occasion to speak of this plant again. The first and last of these figures being of a folded size, this number contains four only.

The same species again occurs in the last number of the Botanical Magazine, under the name of Lilium *tigrinum:* the same, as Mr. Gawler informs us, which is intended for it in the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis; a work we are anxiously waiting the appearance of.

Morœa *edulis* γ. The yellow-flowered variety of the eatable Iris, native of the Cape of Good Hope, where all the varieties are used as food, being first slightly boiled together with the scapes, tied in bunches.

Hæmanthus *albiflos*. Native of the Cape, from the most extensive collection of Messrs. Lee and Kennedy.

Stapelia *pulvinata*. This is perhaps the handsomest of all the large-flowered species of this very curious genus. We have not however seen any specimens in which the colours have been so distinctly marked as in the figure here given. The segments of the corolla are likewise very soon rolled back, in which situation the variegated parts are much out of sight.

Liparia *sphærica*. Another Cape plant, new to this country, and the more valuable, as it is the species from which Linnæus framed his generic character.

Eugenia *fragrans*. Except that this plant has only four petals and a four-cleft calyx, it is no way distinguished from a Myrtus, to which genus Swartz has, perhaps more properly, added it. Dr. Sims considers the distinction of the genera as altogether artificial; and as at present constituted, the species are undoubtedly far from being arranged according to their nearest affinities. The natural order of Myrti stand in great need of a total reform in their division into genera, but this reform can hardly be advantageously made at present, the opportunities of seeing the fruit of many of the species rarely occurring to European botanists. The numbers on these two plates are erroneous; that of the former agreeing with the letter-press of the latter, and vice versâ.

The drawing of Nymphæa *kalmiana* being postponed to the next number, we of course postpone our remarks till the next Report.

The phenogamic plants of the last number of English Botany are—

Dipsacus *fullonum*. Dr. Smith doubts if this be really a distinct species from the *sylvestris*, and acknowledges that he has never seen it growing in any situation where it could be supposed to be wild. The chief difference consists in the greater rigidity and curvature at the point of the bractes or scales between the flowers. This it must be allowed is an important circumstance, as it is the rigidity and form of these parts which alone renders it applicable in the manufacture of wool; nor is it at all an usual effect of cultivation to increase the rigidity of parts, smoothness and softness is the more constant change produced by repeated culture in rich soil.

Echium *italicum*. Native of Jersey, but the drawing was taken from a garden specimen, as well as that of the last; the chief difference from the common Viper's bugloss, is in the smaller size, white colour, and great regularity of the corolla, the leaves and stalks too are rather hairy than bristly, and the plant has altogether a more hoary appearance.

Hieracium *murorum*. Dr. Smith has here given us a figure of the true Hieracium *murorum*, whereas that of all the local Floras, he supposes to be the H. *sylvaticum*, which he acknowledges to have mistaken for it in the Flora Britannica. Drawn from a specimen taken from Cheddar Rocks, by Mr E Forster.

Hieracium *Lawsoni*. From a garden specimen, but undoubtedly of British origin. By means of these two species of Hawkweed, Dr. Smith has further settled some difficulties respecting the synonyms of this very difficult genus, and has made some corrections of his former synonimy, given in the ninth volume of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE trifling frosts which have hitherto taken place, have not given the least check to the young wheats in either the early or late sown crops, both of which, in general, appear extremely promising for the season.

The great mildness and unusual openness of the weather during the whole of the month, has contributed to keep the cattle stock longer out in the pastures than is commonly the case, by which the consumption of more expensive winter fodder is prevented, which is a matter of great importance to the farmer.

The various sorts of green food employed for live stock at this period of the year, are also in most places good and abundant, which, with the large supply of potatoes, and other kinds of food, must secure the farmer, in a great measure, from the danger of scarcity of cattle fodder during the winter season.

The sheep on the turnips, and the fattening cattle stock on these and other sorts of food, have gone on particularly well, probably from the great warmth of the season.

Though much grain has been threshed out in consequence of the advance in price, the supplies in the markets have not lately been so abundant as might have been expected. The granting of licences for importing it from other countries, have seemingly had the effect of lessening the exertions of the farmers at home in getting it out in the usual quantity. The prices in the markets have continued much the same this week as in the preceding

The average price of wheat per quarter, throughout England and Wales, is 70s. to 93s.; Super, 110s. to 114s.; Rye, 48s. to 54s.; Barley, 46s. to 52s.; Malt, 70s. to 80s.

Lean stock, both of the cattle and sheep kind, but especially the latter, have fetched unusually high prices at all the late fairs. Fat stock of all descriptions, but particularly hogs, is also sold at a high price.

In Smithfield Market the prices were:—Beef, 4s. to 5s.; Mutton, 4s. to 5s.; Veal, 6s. to 7s.; Pork, 5s. to 6s. 6d.

Notwithstanding the openness of the season, hay fully keeps up its price.

In Smithfield Market, Hay fetches from 4l. to 6l. per load; Clover, 5l. to 7l. 7s.; Straw, 1l. 14s. 6d. to 2l. 18s. 0d.

In most dry situations where grass husbandry prevails, much manure has been carted out upon the lands during this and the preceding month.

With active farmers too, an opportunity has been given, for the repairing of their fences, and for performing the business of hollow or under-draining, by the great mildness of the season during the whole of the present and former months.

The same circumstance has also been highly favourable for the wood-cutter, and for the laying up all sorts of perishable root-crops for the winter.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

OCTOBER.

Shedding Month.

No more the fields with scatter'd grain supply
The restless, wand'ring, tenants of the STY;
From oak to oak they run with eager haste,
And wrangling share the first delicious taste
Of fallen acorns; yet but thinly found,
'Till the strong gale have shook them to the ground.

OCTOBER has, for the most part, been a fine autumnal month; and the weather the more delightful, in consequence of the long-continued fall of wet which preceded it. The wind has been variable. On the 2d and 3d, it was westerly; and on the 4th, south-east. It continued easterly till the 14th; it then veered, by south to west, from which quarter it continued to blow till the 21st, when it again became easterly. On the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, there were fresh gales; but particularly on the three last-mentioned days. So long as the wind was easterly the days were perfectly clear and fine; but, as soon as it changed, the weather became cloudy, though there was no rain. The sun was peculiarly powerful about noon of the 18th and 19th. The evenings and mornings from the 6th to the 14th, were very cold and frosty. In the nights of the 23d and 25th, there was a little rain; and, on the morning of the 27th, a heavy fog.

October 6th. The first honey that I have seen this year was on this day; and, as stated in the last month's Report, the hives have proved more unproductive than they have been remembered

membered for several years past. The strawberry tree (*arbutus unedo*) is in flower; as, likewise is the althæa frutex (*hybiscus syriacus* of Linnæus.)

The flowers of all the wild species of heath are beginning to turn brown; and the fern upon all the waste grounds, has changed its colour.

The goat-sucker has not been heard for several days past.

October 10th. Gulls begin to leave the sea-shores, and frequent the inland parts of the country, where they congregate with the crows and jackdaws.

October 16th. The gossamer now floats in the air, but not in that abundance which I have usually remarked at this season.

Woodcocks have been shot in some of the woods, but they are by no means numerous. The fieldfares are returned from their emigration.

A few of the woodbines are still in flower.

October 20th. Some herrings were caught this evening; and they are the first that have appeared on our coasts.

The trees retain their leaves longer than usual, on account of the blight in the spring having caused a second leafing after midsummer. Those of the lime, elm, ash, poplar, and several kinds of willow, are, however, beginning to fall; and the leaves of the oak change their colour. Acorns and beechmast are shed.

October 21st. The house flies, which, during the last three or four warm days, were somewhat revived, are again becoming so torpid as to walk upon the windows with great apparent difficulty. Their feet adhere to the glass as though it were glutinous on the surface; and many of them have retired to their hiding places, in crevices of wood, behind books, &c. for the winter.

The fruit of the woody nightshade (*solanum dulcamara*); black briony, (*tamus communis*); woodbine, holly, barberry, hedge rose, and black thorn, is ripe.

On the sea sands, I remark, that the Royston crows are returned.

The farmers in this neighbourhood have been somewhat prevented from sowing their wheat by the dry weather which has prevailed for a few weeks past. The soil is here so dry and gravelly as to require rain much more frequently for its culture, than the rich and clayey lands of the adjacent country.

October 31st. Neither the swallows nor martins have yet commenced their autumnal migration.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of October, to the 24th of November, 1809, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30·07. Nov. 3 & 19. Wind W. & N.W.
Lowest, 29·07. Nov. 24. Wind N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. 47 hundredths of an inch. The variation occurred between the 23d and 24th inst.; on the former morning the mercury was at 29·54, & on the latter it was no higher than 29·07.

Thermometer.

Highest, 61°. Oct. 26 & 27. Wind E. & W.
Lowest, 24°. Nov. 20. Wind N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. 13°. On the 16th, early in the morning, the mercury stood at 26°, and on the 17th, at the same hour, it was at 39°.

The quantity of rain since our last report of it, is equal to 4·325 inches in depth. On six days only, during the present month, there has been rain in any quantity; the remaining days have been dry, in the proportion of nine very brilliant, ten that may be denominated fair and cloudy, and on five there were thick fogs. The fog on the evening of the 28th of October, was so thick as to occasion serious inconvenience to travellers in and about the metropolis: even in shops and houses it was so great, as to render it difficult to see with candles from one side of the room to the other. The average height of the barometer for the month is equal to 29·75; and that of the thermometer is equal to 41·5; of course, according to the opinions of those who have attentively considered the subject, vegetation still goes on. Till the 14th, the mercury was never so low as the freezing point; between this day and the 21st, the frost was severe, the winds, especially on the 15th, extremely cutting, and skaiting became pretty general, when the frost suddenly broke, and the weather has since been mild and pleasant. The wind has been chiefly in the northerly quarter, varying to the east and west.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 193.] JANUARY 1, 1810. [6 of Vol. 28.

"As long as thoſe who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the moſt extenſively circulated Miſcellany will repay with the greateſt Effect the "Curioſity of thoſe who read either for Amuſement or Inſtruction."——JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The ICE LIFE-BOAT.

AN Ice life-boat would, on many occasions, be more effectual than any thing now in use, for preventing the loss of lives by the breaking of the ice: it is therefore to be wished, that its construction and management should be universally known to all Humane Societies, as well as to individuals, who may chuse to adopt it for the good of mankind.

A boat for this sole purpose may be made like a common boat, but lighter. Any light boat may be easily fitted up as an Ice-life-boat, by placing it upon two additional parallel keels, about one and a half inch thick, faced with plates of smooth iron, projecting from the bottom of the boat, a little more than the common central keel; so that the boat may rest upon these two additional keels, upon which it will slide with great velocity, when pushed by only one man pressing upon the rail fixed for this purpose to the sides of the boat, about three or four feet from the stern.

Such a boat has this peculiar advantage, that it may be safely pushed by one man, even when the ice is not strong enough to bear the man without the boat; because a considerable part of the man's weight will bear upon the boat, through the medium of the rail; and the boat and man will press upon a surface of ice, more than sufficiently extensive to support both.

The boat-man ought to be light, and have on his feet, list, or any other substance, that will prevent him from slipping. He must be provided with a long pole, having at its end an iron spike, to strike into the ice occasionally; and an iron hook to lay hold of the person in the water. When the boat is near the broken ice, the boat-man steps into the boat, and pushes, or pulls it, with the pole, into the water, where he may expeditiously, and safely, extricate the person in danger.

Should the ice unexpectedly break under the boat-man, he may easily raise himself into the boat, which cannot be upset by his weight hanging at the stern: and should the ice give way under the boat itself, the boatman may still break a passage through the ice to the person in danger.

Your's, &c.

Old Hall Green, Ware, T. C.
October 23, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR.

GIVE me leave, through the channel of your truly scientific, and entertaining Miscellany, to communicate to the public the following account of an aërostatic experiment made with an inflammable air-balloon, at Clapton, on the 25th instant, at which I was present.

The balloon was of a spherical form, three feet six inches diameter, made of fine paper, and covered with a coat of varnish and elastic gum, which rendered it perfectly air-tight. The process of filling it commenced at one o'clock in the afternoon; and about ten minutes after two, the balloon appeared sufficiently inflated: the aperture at the bottom, which admitted the gas from the barrels, was now closed; and a paper parachute connected to the bottom of the balloon, by means of touch-string. It was now found that the balloon would easily carry the whole appendage, when the touch-string being lighted, the balloon was launched into the air. At first it ascended very slowly, in a direction nearly west-north-west, and in less than a minute dropped the parachute, which fell into the brick-field, opposite Hackney new church. The balloon now ascended more rapidly in the same direction for several minutes, when it met a different current of air, and was observed to travel towards the south: in a few minutes more, at a very great height in the air, its course was again altered by a third current, which carried it in a direction apparently north-east; when it passed again over the northern part of the parish of Hackney, and was distinctly seen from the place of its ascent. About twenty minutes before three o'clock, it evidently came in with a fourth current of air, being observed to go nearly north-north-west-by-north. It now very soon became invisible to the naked eye, but was discerned through a telescope till about ten minutes before three; when the person who launched it, saw it sinking down very fast; after which it was no more seen. Its rapid descent is to be attributed to its bursting, occasioned by such a diminution of atmospheric pressure in the higher regions.

At the time of the balloon's ascent, the mercury in the barometer stood at 30·28. Thermometer, according to Fahrenheit's scale, 57½. The Hyg. 0·5. Wind variable, and very gentle; a few clouds in the sky of the modification called *Cirrus*. Any observations which may have been made on this balloon, when up, by any of your correspondents, communicated to me through your Magazine, will much oblige,

Clapton, Hackney, Your's, &c.
Oct. 27, 1809. THOMAS FORSTER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, *relative to the* KENNET *and* AVON, *and* WILTS *and* BERKS CANALS. *Communicated by* MR. I. E. BICHENO, *of* NEWBURY.

THE opening of a water communication between London and Bristol, by the Wilts and Berks, and Kennet and Avon Canals, is at present a subject of very general interest; and it may, perhaps, be useful to some of your readers, to have a comparative view of the two lines of navigation by which this is to be effected; and to be acquainted with those facts, which will affect the competition that will be attempted between them. As it would be useless to repeat the history of these Canals, I shall only mention those circumstances which enter into the present question.

The Kennet and Avon Canal, is fifty-seven miles in length, communicating with the Kennet navigation at Newbury, which enters the Thames at Reading, distant 18½ miles; making the whole distance from Bath to Reading, where the two lines meet, 75½ miles. By the Wilts and Berks Canal, the distances are as follows:

	miles.
Kennet and Avon Canal to Semington - -	15
Wilts and Berks ditto, to Abingdon	52
Thames to Reading -	32
Total	99

being 23½ miles more than the Kennet and Avon line. The K. and A. Canal, is constructed for barges of sixty tons burden; the W. and B. for boats of twenty-five tons only.

The object of the W. and B. Canal, when first projected, was to supply coal to the Vales of North Wilts, and White Horse, a tract very ill provided with fuel; and doubtless, much of that article will be brought hither from Somersetshire: but it is at present problematical, how far it will be carried, as the Staffordshire coal meets it at Abingdon, which will probably be supplied at a cheaper rate. By thus communicating, however, with the Oxford Canal, a source of profit is opened by supplying the West of England with the manufactures of the North.

The

The greatest possible tonnage that can be taken on each of these Canals, is:

	per ton, per mile.
1. For goods and general merchandize -	2½d.
2. Corn and grain, flour, malt, meal, timber, bar-iron and lead	2d.
3. Coals, culm, coke, cinders, charcoal, iron-stone, pig-iron, iron, copper, and lead ores, lime, lime-stone, and other stone, bricks, and tiles - -	1½d.
4. Hay, straw, dung, peat, and peat-ashes, and for all materials intended to be used as manures, and for repairs of roads,	1d.

calculating, therefore, on the highest tonnage, the expence on each line of Canal will stand thus:—

Wilts and Berks Line.

	s.	d.
K. and A. Canal, to Semington, 15 miles, at 2½ per ton, per mile -	3	11½
W. and B. ditto to Abingdon, 52 miles, at ditto -	10	10
River Thames to Reading { 10 Pond Locks at 3d. / Old Locks - 3d. } - - -	2	9
	16	8½

Kennet and Avon Line.

	s.	d.
K. and A. Canal to Newbury, 57 miles, at 2½ per ton, per mile	11	10½
River Kennet to Reading, 18¼ miles - - - -	4	0
	15	10½

This leaves, in the first instance, 10d. a ton in favour of the K. and A. line. To equalize this, the W. and B. company must reduce their tonnage to 10s, instead of 10s. 10d. For observe, on the K. and A. line, neither the whole, nor any part of the tonnage, can be reduced to meet a competition, because the whole line is in the hands of those interested to make such a reduction; but on the W. and B. line, a part is in the hands of their competitors, who will take the full tonnage; and no partial reduction can take place on that part of the Thames, exclusively, on which they navigate: therefore any reduction of tonnage, in case of a competition, must be made by themselves; that is, must be deducted from the receipts arising from their own part of the line of navigation.

But farther: after the tonnages are equalized, the distances and consequent expenses of boating cannot be reduced;

Wilts and Berks Line.	s.	d.
K. and A. Canal, 15 miles	3	1½
W. and B. reduced tonnage	10	0
Thames - -	2	9
Boating 99 miles, at 2½d. per ton, per mile -	1	0 7½
	£1	16 6
	1	11 6¾
Leaving in favour of K. and A.	0	4 11¼

and therefore, the Wilts and Berks company must, to equalize the joint expenses of boating and tonnage on the K. and A. line, be under the necessity of making still greater reductions in their tonnage, to meet a competition, even without reference to the longer time they must be on their voyage. This argument will have additional weight when it is considered, that the K. and A. barges of sixty tons, are navigated at a cheaper rate per ton, than W. and B. boats of twenty-five tons; and that the boating on the Thames is attended with a greater average expense than on the Canals.

Again: the expenses of boating for the extra twenty-three miles, must be subtracted from their own tonnage. Now, supposing these expenses to correspond with those of the Grand Trunk Canal, which include the boat-master's profit, and being taken on twenty-five ton boats, are equally favourable to both lines, they will stand thus:

Kennet and Avon Line.	s.	d.
Tonnage to Reading -	15	10
Boating 75¼, at 2½d. per ton, per mile - -	15	8¾
	£1	11 6¾

To

To equalize this, the W. and B. company must still farther reduce their tonnage, from 10s. to 6s. 0¾d. per ton, leaving scarcely 1½d. per ton, per mile.

It must also be remarked, that a great proportion, (perhaps ten to one) of goods to be carried on both Canals, will be towards London; and consequently the boats in the same proportion, must return light. Now the farther the boats have to return light, the respective expenses of navigation will increase; and therefore there is to be added to the expenses of the W. and B. line, the extra expense of the vessel thus returning for its freight, twenty-three miles farther than on the K. and A. line. This expense cannot be less than sixpence per ton, which must also be deducted from the W. and B. tonnage.

What we have said above, is calculated on the supposition that the K. and A. company, and the river Kennet proprietor, will take their full tonnage; but should they, to encourage a trade, reduce their demand on goods, for which they are entitled to 2½d. to 2d. then the Wilts and Berks company, to equalize this tonnage, must still farther reduce their's. The two accounts will then run thus:

Kennet and Avon Line.	s.	d.
K. and A. 57 miles, at 2d.	9	6
River Kennet, 18½ ditto, at 2d.	3	1
Boating 75½ ditto, at 2½d.	15	8¾
	£1 8	3¾

Wilts and Berks Line.	l.	s.	d.
Kennet and Avon, 15 miles at 2½d.	0	3	1½
Thames	0	2	9
Boating, 99 miles at 2½d.	1	0	7½
Leaving to the W. and B. Canal, in lieu of their full tonnage	0	1	9¾
	£1	8	3¾

It will easily be perceived, from this statement, that if the highest rate of tonnage would suffer such a great reduction, the lower rates must occasion a positive loss to the proprietors, should they attempt to force a trade, in competition with the Kennet and Avon Company.

There are still other comparative disadvantages, which make against the W. and B. line.

The boats which they must use, are too small to navigate the Thames; and the goods must therefore be shifted into larger vessels. From their shape and size, which is seventy feet long by seven broad, they are incapable of carrying their full tonnage of light goods, and that nearly in proportion as their lading is specifically lighter than water.*

From their narrowness, also, they are extremely liable to overset, on account of the height to which light goods must be piled up; so that hemp, wool, bales of cotton, bags of hops, crates of earthenware, and of glass, bark, malt, and grain, will be very liable to be damaged. This company, moreover, is prohibited from carrying coal lower down the Thames than Reading.

With respect to time, all competition seems excluded; for by going on the K. and A. line, a saving of twenty-three miles and a half is made in the distance. To this it has been answered, that the boats on the W. and B. line will complete their passage as soon as those on the K. and A. on account of the number of locks through which the latter have to pass. A sufficient answer, however, to this, may be found in the obstructions on the W. and B. itself. For, their locks being adapted to boats of twenty-five tons, and those of the other canals to boats of sixty tons, it will take nearly double the time for the same quantity of goods to pass through the W. and B. locks, as through those of the K. and A. I say nearly double the time, and not quite, because an allowance must be made for the somewhat shorter time it will take to fill their pounds. But even if this were not the case, the rise and fall of the K. and A. are not more than two hundred feet greater than on the other canal; the impediment occasioned by which, reckoning as is usual, to rise or sink a foot in a minute, is only equal to three hours and a half, and which bears no proportion to the impediments in the Thames, on the W. and B. line. The downward passage from Abingdon to Reading, at the most favourable times, occupies a day and a quarter; and the upward passage more than a day and a half. In floods, the boats often cannot pass at all; and

* Chapman's "Observations on Canals," p. 21.

and in short water time, in summer, are obliged to wait for a flash,* to carry them over the shallows.

Lastly, the obstructions on the K. and A. line, to Reading, being in their nature always the same, the time for going any distance is ascertainable; but on the other line, the delays being contingent, the time consumed in the passage must be always attended with uncertainty.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL *of an* OFFICER, *belonging to the* ENGLISH ARMY *in* SPAIN.

(Continued from p. 354.)

I HAD not spirits to examine the town of Talavera; it is, however, the longest I have seen in Spain, and its interior, though not corresponding with its external appearance of grandeur, contains one or two good streets, and some handsome churches, monasteries, &c. The inhabitants had most of them shut up their shops, so that few necessaries, and no luxuries, were to be obtained; though these, wine in particular, were greatly needed. An orderly book of Victor's is said to have been found in this place, in which, amongst other things, he strongly reprobates the rapacity of his troops; and concludes a Philippic on the subject, by declaring, that the only passions they had left were for blood and plunder. This is not, perhaps, quite so honest as Soult is said to have been, who, addressing his troops, on the same subject, declared his resolution to put a stop to the practice, "as he was resolved, that no thief should remain in Portugal but himself."

August 3.—We were this day thunderstruck by the intelligence, that Marshal Soult was in our rear with a formidable force, he having entered Placentia with 10,000 men: a council of war was, I believe, in consequence, held, by which a retreat was wisely resolved upon. I say, *wisely resolved*; for, after we have seen that the Spaniards will do nothing either for themselves or us; after our army has been weakened by battle, pestilence, and famine, it may indeed be asked, why we remained a day after the action of Talavera? Why, in fact, destitute, as we have long been, of supplies, wanting even the necessaries of life, we ever advanced so far? or, to beg the question at once, we might demand, nearly in the language of the honest calenderer to Johnny Gilpin—

> Say, why so few of you are come,
> Or why you come at all?

Lucky, indeed, will it be, if we are not realising the fable of the dog swimming with a bone in his mouth, and, seeing it reflected in the water, greedily grasping at the shadow, whilst the reality sunk to the bottom. Ere we dropt here, Portugal was tolerably safe. But, to return—to retreat is the order of the day; those, however, who are not already satisfied with fighting, have the consolation to reflect, that we must beat this Marshal Soult before it can be effected.

My thoughts, I must confess, are turned on peace; and if it so pleases Mr. Soult, I do not wish to see another action in this country. I have already lost friends enough for one campaign, and heartily wish, with Trudge, in Inkle and Yarico, "that I was in Threadneedle-street again." Our retrogade movements towards Orapesa are this day commenced; but not without the most heart-felt grief, for the situation in which we have been necessitated to abandon our wounded and suffering comrades. Prisoners they will inevitably be; but this, as they must be left behind, I look upon as a fortunate circumstance; since, for myself, I had rather trust to the humanity of a Gallic foe, than to the gratitude of a Spanish friend.

August 4.

> He that fights and runs away,
> May live to fight another day.

"It never rains till it pours."—We yesterday heard of Soult—to-day we have an account, that Marshal Ney, with 18,000 men, is forming, or has formed, a junction with him: thus, since needs must when the devil drives, a retreat in good earnest, and by another route, is now unavoidable, or at least most advisable; for, though I think we could force a passage through both of them, yet it could not be effected without loss and delay, and would at the same time be attended by no possible advantage: the delay might also give time for Victor to come upon us.

We left Orapesa about nine this morning, and instead of retracing our former steps, turned to the east, and arrived without let or molestation at the Puenta del Arsabisco, where there is a long straggling village, on the Talavera side the water; the bridge itself has eleven arches

* A "flash," or "fresh," is a body of water let down from the mills twice a-week for this purpose.

arches and two towers. The Tagus here divides the provinces of Estramadura and Toledo; it is about sixty yards wide, and runs with great velocity over a rough and rocky bed. We hutted for the night on the banks of it, in a forest of oaks, where a considerable quantity of corn was growing, though the soil is stony and bad; here we were met by a number of men from the hospitals at Talavera, all such as were enabled to walk, or be otherwise moved (amounting, I believe, to nearly 2,000), having been brought away to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands; these poor fellows will, I fear, suffer severely for want of proper conveyances and comforts, there being no spring-waggons with the army, and the commissariat being worse supplied with necessaries than ever!

5*th*.—Our march, this day, was unattended by any thing remarkable, except its excessive length, and the consequent fatigue to the troops, many of whom are falling sick from fatigue, and want of food. We marched six long leagues, and rested for the night in the neighbourhood of a village, whose name I know not, but at no great distance from the river Gualiga.—On the 6th, we proceeded about four leagues; the roads dreadfully bad, and the difficulty and fatigue in forwarding the artillery excessive. I write this from the banks of a rivulet called the Iboa, where we have halted for the night, and from whence there is the most cheerless prospect of rocky hills and barren plains I ever beheld:

> "Whilst wilds immeasurably spread
> Seem lengthening as we go."

7*th*.—Of this day's march, though but four miles, I can only say, that the fatigues surpassed those of yesterday:

> "As up the steep of many a mountain's side,
> We wound, with toilsome march, our long array."

Men and horses were exhausted: many of the former are consequently very ill, and twenty of the latter lie dead upon the road: not a drop of wine or spirits to be had to recruit our strength; nor have we tasted bread or vegetables for many days!

"You gentlemen of England, who live at home at ease," little do you reflect upon the sufferings we experience, and the privations we endure. But I am getting into the Penseroso strain, and that being quite out of my way, I must close the book, and "look forward with hope for to-morrow." To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow! "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." This is worse and worse: hill on hill incessant rising; more men exhausted; more horses killed; and but two leagues gained!

9*th*.—Our roads were this day much better, and we had an easy march of one league; passed the remnant of a village, called Deleytosa, and hutted in a wood about one mile beyond it.

10*th*.—We halted this day, and in the course of it, learned that a body of the French army, consisting of about six thousand men, had forded the Tagus below the Arcabisco bridges; surprised the Spaniards; killed twenty-seven of their officers; a proportionate number of men; and taken some of their artillery.—So much for patriotic vigilance.

11*th*.—We this day proceeded, or rather receded, about three leagues, and hutted in a dismal valley on the banks of the Elmonte River, distant about a mile and a half from the village of Jaracigo. This village, like most others that I have seen in Spain, consists of an overgrown church, and a cluster of pig-styes, denominated dwellings: the church here has been gutted, and degraded into a stable; but its roof is of very handsome Gothic construction.

19*th*.—Having sojourned in this dreary vale ever since the 8th, we were this day delighted by an order to march to-morrow; but whether our movement is to be forward or retrogade, we have yet to learn, therefore, we must be prepared for either.

Truxillo, Aug. 20th.

"Pizarro here was born, a greater name
The list of glory boasts not. Toil and want,
And danger, never from his course deterr'd
This daring soldier. Many a fight he won;
He slaughtered thousands; he subdued a rich
And ample realm. Such were Pizarro's deeds;
And honour, fame, and wealth, were his rewards
Among mankind. There is another
And a better world. O reader, if you
Earn your daily bread by daily labour,
If your lot be low, and hard, and wretched,
Thank the gracious God who made you, that you
Are not such as he."

This place could not but remind me of the foregoing lines, though I know not from whom I have borrowed them, I fear I have not quoted them correctly. I am also uncertain, whether they have ever appeared in print, and shall therefore let them stand, as in case they have not been published, or are not generally known, they may be acceptable to some of your readers, if any of them have had resolution enough to accompany me thus far. Truxillo is a con-

considerable town capable of containing ten or twelve thousand inhabitants; it is built upon an eminence, commanded by a large Moorish castle, and surrounded by a vast tract of rocky and unproductive land. It contains a spacious square, nearly surrounded by piazzas. In this square is the family mansion of Pizarro, and it is the best house in the town. There are, besides, several handsome monasteries, and churches; in one of the latter (that dedicated to Santa Maria) is a plain marble slab, in memory of the warrior whose deeds and misdeeds are alluded to in the foregoing lines. Here is also another tablet to a nephew of the no less celebrated, but much more harmless, Cervantes. The interior of this church, particularly the roof, exhibits the most beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture I ever beheld; it appears to have been very recently and completely repaired: but being now, like many other religious houses in this country, converted to a barrack, it is, I fear, in a fair way of dilapidation.—"Ye gods, what havoc does ambition make among your works."

The distance we marched this day is about four leagues, or sixteen miles, over a barren country, but excellent roads: Truxillo being in sight the whole way.

21st.—Three leagues to Porto del Santa Cruz; roads excellent; but the country still barren and desolate, though near the village some little cultivation, and a few enclosures, are observable: the village itself, is like those of which a general description has been given.

22d.—An uninteresting march of four leagues to the neighbourhood of a small village, called Majados.

23d.—The same distance, and halted near to the town of Madelin. The approach to this town has a very striking appearance. You come suddenly upon the banks of the wide and winding Guadiana. On the summit of a rock, on the opposite bank, is a large and very handsome Moorish castle, whilst the same view presents one of the most beautiful bridges I ever saw. The Guadiana is the second largest river in Spain, and is tributary to the Bay of Biscay. It is wide, but shallow, and is not (here at least) used for the purposes of navigation; nor, indeed, have I seen any canal, or navigable river, in Spain. The Moorish castle stands in a most commanding situation, and contains within its walls, a church, an amphitheatre, and many monastic cells; all at this time desolate and deserted. The bridge has twenty very finely-turned arches, of different sizes, but elegant symmetry: upon a small column, erected above the largest arch, is a splendid coat of arms, surmounted by a coronet; and beneath these are the numerous names and titles of a nobleman, who caused it to be built.

From the castle is a most commanding view, comprising seven towns, and a most extensive plain, which plain is formed into a sort of semi-circle, by a chain of distant mountains: all this part of Spain seems to be divided by nature into these sort of districts or sections. The village or town of Madelin is but a poor place, though somewhat superior to those we have lately passed through.

In this neighbourhood the Spanish and French armies had an engagement, in which the former were defeated, though they say the victory would have been their's, if their cavalry had behaved as well as their infantry; but it so happened, that the formed deemed discretion the better part of valour, and consequently adopted for their motto, "The devil take the hindmost:" and I much fear some similar casualty will prevent their success in any future contest.

24th.—From Madelin to Merida, we had a very long march of six leagues.

Merida stands upon the Guadiana, and is the largest and best town I have seen since quitting Talavera. The river here is broader and deeper than at Madelin, and from the length of the bridge must be extremely wide in the rainy season. This bridge has no less than fifty-six arches, but one-third of them are at present dry: in none of these is there the least regularity of architecture, or beauty of symmetry; for, to its builder, the well-known lines may, with justice, be applied:

"Lie heavy on him earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee."

There is less appearance of desolation in this town, and more of cultivation in its vicinity, than I have any where witnessed throughout Spain. Of the churches here, the usual resort of both idle and curious travellers, I can, as yet, say nothing, as their doors are this day studiously barred against us: but as, I understand, we halt here for a few days, I may, probably, gain access to them.

Sept. 1st.—Having halted this day, I have had ample time to visit the place; but the churches offer nothing worth writing about. The town is well worth exploring

exploring by travellers of all descriptions: to the antiquarian, it must afford a peculiar treat, abounding, as it does, with Roman antiquities. The most remarkable of these are: 1st. The remains of an amphitheatre, a simi-circle of which is in great preservation: there are, besides, walls, completing the circle, and others again withinside these; but these are evidently very modern, and have, I suppose, been erected for the purpose of bull-baiting, an amusement not unfrequent in this country.—2nd. The ruin of an aqueduct, consisting of many lofty and beautiful arches and pillars.—3d. A triumphal arch in very complete preservation, and of uncommon beauty.—4th. Remains of a temple dedicated to Diana, but now converted to a dwelling; there are, however, still standing, five very handsome pillars of the Corinthian order: a few statues are also to be seen in different parts of the town, but all that we could find were in a very mutilated state; these would, in all probability, have attracted much more attention from a virtuoso, than I have bestowed upon them, but not professing that character, I have contented myself with recording that such things are.—Here it may not be improper again to intimate the impossibility for me to communicate all that information which a traveller at leisure naturally obtains, for borrowing the uncontrovertible arguments used by Pangloss, in Voltaire's Candid, and tracing causes to effects, we may logically aver, that a man, who is seldom permitted to stay a minute in a town, cannot say much about it; and that he who does not understand one word of his opponent's language, cannot obtain much information. Such has generally been my situation; but as my eyes are good, though my ears are useless, I have, and shall continue to notice, and communicate, what I see.

On the 2d, we again broke ground, and proceeded to a village, called Lobon, from whence I am just arrived (on a few day's leave), at a town called Talavera, a name which cannot but recall many and various sensations. I have not had time to visit the place; and the only observation I have yet made is, that my billet (the first house I have had to sleep in for many weeks) abounds with mosquitos and bugs,

"Who, hush'd in grim repose, expect their evening prey."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the tenets of popery and protestanism are so widely different, and held to be so incompatible with each other, as not to be encouraged under the same government, I shall be glad if some of your intelligent correspondents, will have the goodness to inform me on what rational principles the churches, chapels, and burial-grounds, consecrated in former times by Roman Catholic priests, have been ever since, and are to this day, considered by protestants in precisely the same point of view, as if the ceremony had been performed by ecclesiastics belonging to their own church? This apparent incongruity may perhaps be satisfactorily explained, although I confess myself at present very much at a loss to comprehend it.

Your's, &c.

E. T. PILGRIM.

Woburn, October 12, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, T. M. seems to suppose, in favouring us with cautions concerning the use of popular remedies for diseases, that medicine is a very mysterious thing: and so indeed would many of its professors persuade us. How many of the articles in the *Materia Medica*, are wholly "inert and powerless," he does not tell us. I think that I could name many, which are constantly exhibited by the regular practitioner, of no medical virtue at all. Common sense will, however, decide in each case: but it would be libelling human nature to suppose, that if I took half an ounce of castor oil, I could not describe its operation as well as any regular practitioner: the evidence as to the cures performed by medicine, whether exhibited by the medical practitioner, or the empiric, is very often of the same nature and subject to the like demonstration; viz. the patient's own feelings. Errors are no doubt committed: but we should remember, by giving publicity to insulated facts, experience will ultimately determine their value.

It were to be wished, that a comprehensive manual of medicine, suited to the capacities of youth, could be found in all our schools as common as Blair's Grammar. The interested and the bigot may fear, but human nature would be a great gainer. Brown's theory, with modification, should make the groundwork: Where is the Beddoes to raise the superstructure?

Your's, &c.

JAMES JENNINGS.

Huntspill, July 15.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Press is a modern engine in the art of government, and it becomes a question of great importance, whether more mischief may not be effected against the rights and interests of a people, by the extensive means possessed by governments of polluting the sources of public intelligence, than is derived of benefit from the unprotected and misrepresented exertions of individuals, in maintaining the cause of truth, and public liberty.

Let any man, at this day, look round him in England, and let him observe how effectually and completely, all the channels of public instruction are bribed, polluted, and corrupted; and let him seriously ask himself, whether some severe law ought not to be made, to prevent men in office, and their agents, from influencing and directing the public press. These persons dare not strike openly at the liberty of the press; they take therefore the more certain means of rendering it harmless to themselves, by squandering thousands of the public money, to give it a direction favourable to their schemes, and destructive to their opponents.

This, in every sense, is a subject deserving of serious parliamentary investigation; and on the affirmative being proved, some laws restricting those who live by the public, from misleading that public, ought to be imposed.

If the people knew generally, that one-half of what they read, in newspapers at least, is written purposely to impose on their credulity, and is printed and circulated at their expense, they would turn with equal disgust from the writings of the panegyrists of persons in power, and from those of the defamers of public-spirited individuals.

The evil would thus cure itself; but unfortunately the knowledge of these facts is not, and perhaps cannot, be so generally spread, as completely to counteract the universal contamination.

Few persons suspect, that a majority of the proprietors of London newspapers, receive regular pensions; that the immediate agents of ministers are the proprietors of some papers; that seven of eight of the provincial newspapers are more or less under the influence of government, or its agents; that the periodical press in general is systematically bought up for the purpose of corrupting public opinion; and that tens of thousands of pamphlets and squibs, in prose and verse, in all manner of shapes, are constantly printed at the expense of men in office, and are distributed gratuitously, and post-free, through the nation!

I do not mean to say, that this has not been the crime of all ministers since the time of Walpole; and that men out of place, do not, in a degree, practise the same arts, as those in place. It is, however, a growing evil—a nuisance of enormous magnitude; and the various means possessed by men in office, who have the use of public money, and the disposal of places of emolument, by which to influence, reward, and bribe, venal writers, render the practice, in them at least, highly dangerous to the public spirit, liberties, and interests of the country. In them, therefore, the practice ought to be prohibited by strong restrictive laws.

I might pursue this important subject to a great length; but for the present I shall be content with having called the public attention to so serious an evil.

Nov. 20, 1809. COMMON SENSE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORICAL DISSERTATION, *on the* SORTILEGES *of the* ANCIENTS, *called* SORTES HOMERICÆ, SORTES VIRGILIANÆ, *&c. and on those known among the* CHRISTIANS, *by the name of* SORTES SANCTORUM.

(Continued from page 384.*)*

I PROCEED now to the practice which, about the third century, crept in among the Christians, of casually opening the sacred books for directions in important circumstances; to know the consequences of events; and what they had to fear from their rulers.

This consultation of the divine will from the Scriptures was of two kinds:—The first consisted, as I have said, in casually opening those writings, but not before the guidance of heaven had been implored, with prayer, fasting, and other acts of religion. The second was much more simple: the first words of the scripture, which were singing, or reading, at the very instant when the person, who came to know the disposition of Heaven, entered the church, being considered either an advice, or a prognostic.

St. Austin, in his epistle to Januarius, justly condemns the practice; but St. Gregory of Tours, by the following instance, which he relates as having happened to himself, shows that he entertained a better opinion of it. "Leudastus, Earl of Tours," says he, "who was for ruining me with Queen Fredegonde, coming to Tours, big with evil designs against me, I withdrew to my oratory under a deep concern, where I took the Psalms, to try if, at opening them, I

should light upon some consoling verse. My heart revived within me, when I cast my eyes on this of the 77th Psa. 'He caused them to go on with confidence, whilst the sea swallowed up their enemies.' Accordingly, the Count spoke not a word to my prejudice; and leaving Tours that very day, the boat in which he was, sunk in a storm, but his skill in swimming saved him."

The following is also from the same author. "Chranmes having revolted against Clotaire, his brother, and being at Dijon, the ecclesiastics of the place, in order to foreknow the success of this procedure, consulted the sacred books; but instead of the Psalms, they made use of St. Paul's Epistles, and the prophet Isaiah. Opening the latter, they read these words: 'I will pluck up the fence of my vineyard, and it shall be destroyed, because instead of good, it has brought forth bad grapes.' The Epistles agreeing with the prophecy, it was concluded to be a sure presage of the tragical end of Chranmes."

St. Consortia, in her youth, was passionately courted by a young man of a very powerful family, though she had formed a design of taking the veil. Knowing that a refusal would expose her parents to many inconveniencies, and perhaps to danger, she desired a week's time to determine her choice. At the expiration of this time, which she had employed in devout exercises, her lover, accompanied by the most distinguished matrons of the city, came to know her answer. "I can neither accept of you, nor refuse you," said she; "every thing is in the hand of God: but if you will agree to it, let us go to the church, and have a mass said; afterwards, let us lay the holy gospel on the altar, and say a joint prayer; then we will open the book, to be certainly informed of the divine will in this affair." This proposal could not with propriety be refused; and the first verse which met the eyes of both, was the following: 'Whosoever loveth father or mother better than me, is not worthy of me.' Upon this, Consortia said, "You see God claims me as his own:" and the lover acquiesced.

But about the eighth century, this practice began to lose ground, as soon or late, reason and authority will get the better of that which is founded on neither. It was proscribed by several popes and councils, and in terms which rank it among Pagan superstitions. However, some traces of this custom are found for several ages after, both in the Greek and the Latin church. Upon the consecration of a bishop, after laying the bible upon his head, a ceremony still subsisted, that the first verse which offered itself, was accounted an omen of his future behaviour, and of the good or evil which was reserved for him in the course of his episcopacy. Thus, a Bishop of Rochester, at his consecration by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, had a very happy presage in these words: 'Bring hither the best robe, and put it on him.' But the answer of the scripture, at the consecration of St. Lietbert, Bishop of Cambray, was still more grateful: "*This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased*"—The death of Albert, Bishop of Liege, is said to have been intimated to him by these words, which the Archbishop, who consecrated him, found at the opening of the New Testament: '*And the King sent an executioner, and commanded his head to be brought; and he went and beheaded him in the prison.*' Upon this the primate tenderly embracing the new bishop, said to him with tears, "My son, having given yourself up to the service of God, carry yourself righteously and devoutly, and prepare yourself for the trial of martyrdom." The Bishop was afterwards murdered by the treacherous connivance of the Emperor Henry VI.

These prognostics were alleged upon the most important occasions. De Garlande, Bishop of Orleans, became so odious to his clergy, that they sent a complaint against him to Pope Alexander III. concluding in this manner: "Let your apostolical hands put on strength to *strip naked* the iniquity of this man; that the curse prognosticated on the day of his consecration, may overtake him: for the gospels being opened, *according to custom*, the first words were: *And the young man, leaving his linen cloth, fled from them naked.*"

William of Malmsbury relates, that Hugh de Montaigne, Bishop of Auxerre, was obliged to go to Rome, to answer different charges brought against the purity of his morals, by some of his chapter; but they who held with the bishop, as an irrefragable proof of his spotless chastity, insisted that the prognostic on the day of his consecration was, *Hail, Mary, full of grace.*

I proceed to the second manner of this consultation, which was to go into a church with the intention of receiving, as a declaration of the will of Heaven, any words of the scripture which might chance to be sung or read, at the moment of the person's entrance. Thus, it

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is said, St. Antony, to put an end to his irresolution about retirement, went to a church, where, immediately hearing the deacon pronounce these words: "*Go sell all thou hast, and give it to the poor, then come and follow me;*" he applied them to himself, as a direct injunction from God, and withdrew to that solitude for which he is so celebrated among the catholics.

The following passage from Gregory of Tours, is too remarkable to be omitted:—He relates that Clovis, the first Christian King of France, marching against Alaric, King of the Visigoths, and being near the city of Tours, where the body of St. Martin was deposited, he sent some of his nobles, with presents to be offered at the Saint's tomb, to see if they could not bring him a promising augury, while he himself uttered this prayer: "Lord if thou wouldest have me punish this impious people, the savage enemy of thy holy name, give me some signal token, by which I may be assured that such is thy will." Accordingly, his messengers had no sooner set foot within the cathedral, than they heard the priest chaunt forth this verse of the eighteenth Psalm: *Thou hast girded me with strength for war, thou hast subdued under me those that rose up against me.* Transported at these words, after laying the presents at the tomb of the saint, they hastened to the King with this favourable prognostic: Clovis joyfully accepted it, and engaging Alaric, gained a complete victory.

Here also may be subjoined a passage in the history of St. Louis IX. In the first emotions of his clemency, he had granted a pardon to a criminal under sentence of death; but some minutes after, happening to alight upon this verse of the Psalms: *Blessed is he that doth righteousness at all times;* he recalled his pardon, saying, "The King who has the power to punish a crime, and does not do it, is, in the sight of God, no less guilty than if he had committed it himself."

The *Sortes Sanctorum* were fulminated against by various councils. The council of Varres, "forbade all ecclesiastics, under pain of excommunication, to perform that kind of divination, or to pry into futurity, by looking into any book, or writing, whatsoever." The council of Ayde, in 506, expressed itself to the same effect: as did those of Orleans, in 511: and Auxerre, in 595. It appears, however, to have continued very common, at least in England, so late as the twelfth century: the council of Aenham, which met there, in 1110, condemned jointly Sorcerers, Witches, Diviners, such as occasioned death by magical operations, and who practised fortune-telling by the holy book-lots.

Peter de Blois, who wrote at the close of the twelfth century, places among the Sorcerers, those who under the veil of religion, promised, by certain superstitious practices, such as the lots of the Apostles and Prophets, to discover hidden and future events: yet this same Peter de Blois, one of the most learned and pious men of his age, in a letter to Reginald, whose election to the see of Bath had for a long time been violently opposed, tells him, that he hopes he has overcome all difficulties: and further, that he believes he is, or soon will be, established in his diocese. "This belief," says he, "I ground on a dream I lately had two nights successively, of being at your consecration; and also, that being desirous of knowing its certain meaning, by lots of human curiosity, and the Psalter, the first which occurred to me were: *Moses and Aaron among his priests.*

Thus, though the ancient fathers, and, since them, others have in general agreed, that the *Sortes Sanctorum* cannot be cleared of superstition, though they assert that it was tempting God, to expect that he would inform us of futurity, and reveal to us the secrets of his will, whenever the sacred book is opened for such a purpose, though it contain nothing which looks like a promise of that kind from God; though so far from being warranted by any ecclesiastical law, it has been condemned by several, and, at last, in more enlightened times, has been altogether abolished, yet they do not deny, that there have been occasions, when discreet and pious persons have opened the sacred book, not to discover futurity, but to meet with some passage to support them in times of distress and persecution. O.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE often been gratified with a perusal of the Naturalist's Reports, as given by your intelligent correspondent in Hampshire; and thinking that the difference which a few degrees of latitude makes in the inflorescence of plants, would be a curious subject of comparison, I have this year, assisted by a botanical friend, noted the times of the inflorescence of such indigenous, phenogamic plants, as have yet appeared, amounting to about 130 species, intending to compare

pare them with the dates given from Hampshire. But as it is desirable to make the comparison as perfect as possible, I would request your correspondent to make his list of dates more extensive, than appears in his reports; by noticing, not only the more prominent and striking beauties of the vegetable world, but also the humbler plants of the gramineous tribes, the rushes, carices, &c. &c.

If your correspondent will either insert his list of dates, in the usual monthly reports, or communicate it through your publication, in any other shape, I will venture to promise him a tolerably perfect account of the earliest periods of the inflorescence, for this year, of the species which are found in this neighbourhood.

Should this subject engage the attention of any attached to the study of botany, in other parts of the kingdom, and induce them to observe the progress of Flora, so as to furnish similar accounts, it will materially improve the comparative scale; and if continued for more than one year, would form perhaps the best criterion for determining the relative forwardness, or backwardness of spring.

The advantage of an early insertion of this, in your interesting miscellany, is sufficiently obvious, and will oblige,

Your's, &c.

PHILO-BOTANICUS.

Warrington, Lancashire,
May 1st, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been, for some years, a frequent attendant at the various auctions of books, perpetually occurring in the metropolis, my astonishment has been greatly excited, by the mania which possesses many of the collectors of the present day, who, setting no bounds to their ambition of obtaining their favourite authors, purchase at the most exorbitant prices, placing fair competition at defiance, and preventing the less *opulent*, though not less *learned*, scholars from procuring, except at a ruinous expense, many of the works essentially necessary to the different courses of their studies.

A few years back, the catalogues of the booksellers might be consulted as the oracles of the real value of the books inserted in them; now, alas! they can be opened, but with fear and trembling, and the prudent collector, finding every important article far beyond his reach, is compelled to lay them down in despair, and submit to wait until the shelves of an institution shall be filled, and the libraries of a Raine, a Burney, or a Heber, be completed; until the men of *letters* and the men of *wealth* shall be pleased to arrange their treasures, to separate the dross from the silver, and by discarding their duplicates, and their triplets, once more afford the means of acquiring knowledge and gratification, on something like reasonable terms.

If a judgment may be formed from the prices which topographical works fetch, eagerness of research into the history and antiquities of our island is more generally prevalent, than at any former period. It is, therefore, a subject of regret, that amongst the literati, few should be found willing to undertake revisions of our county histories, many of which contain numerous inaccuracies: the task would not be irksome, and new editions of the best of them would, I conceive, fully repay the editors for all the trouble and expense they might incur. The difficulty of access to materials, for the compilation of *new* histories, is sufficient to deter all but the most laborious students; whereas it would require comparatively little pains to form volumes in continuation, or to furnish corrections by way of annotations, to the texts of which the public are already in possession. To aid the spirit of enquiry into our own history is truly laudable; and when this disposition displays itself, as at the present day, not alone amongst the profound scholars, but also in the occupations of the leisure-hours of our merchants, it ought to experience every possible encouragement; for it is from the labours of such persons, that we may hope to see produced accurate topographical and antiquarian histories of our country, for the formation of which no empire can boast of more ample materials.

I am led to communicate these observations through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, with the more confidence, because, in the course of my own reading, I have made some progress in the correction of a particular county history; and having uniformly experienced the utmost willingness in men of research, to render every species of information in their power, I cannot doubt, but others would meet with equal facility in similar undertakings; and should any of your learned correspondents be stimulated to exertion, in this branch of useful knowledge, they cannot fail to render essential service to society, and entail the lasting obligations of the antiquarian.

F. A. S.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to a constant reader, page 159, I send some observations on the sun-flower; having heard the assertion made some years since, respecting the peculiar properties of that flower, turning always to the sun.

When only one flower has blown upon a stalk, and that of a very large size, it most frequently faces the east or south-east points of the compass; but, on many a plant now growing in my garden, where three, four, or more flowers, blow upon one stem, they indiscriminately face all points.

That the heat of the sun should expand, warp, or incline so large a surface of blooming vegetation, and that even the weight of the flower, with such numerous seed-vessels, should twist the stalk, is not to be wondered at; but if another season afford me an opportunity, further particulars shall be noticed respecting this grand flower.

Having often been desirous of rendering the seeds of so very prolific a plant useful, perhaps your correspondent may take a pleasure in communicating much useful information on that head: and particularly so, as I have been informed that great quantities of sun-flowers have been cultivated in some parts of the fenny counties, for the benefit to be derived from their seeds.

Your's, &c.

Sept. 14, 1809. AN ESSEX FARMER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to make a few observations upon an article which appeared lately in your Magazine, respecting the Bishop of London, and Mr. Robinson. I do not intend to canvass the merits of either of these gentlemen; but as some of the remarks of your correspondent are not altogether decent or ingenuous, I feel convinced that you will give me an opportunity of publicly animadverting upon them.

The sanctity of private judgment, however constituted, is so constantly made the subject of declamation with persons disaffected to the religious and civil polity of this country, that we must not be surprised, if in some instances individual opinion is found to encroach somewhat rudely upon characters conspicuous for their attachment to the constitution. Wherever this is done, openly and avowedly from party feelings, and peculiar sentiments, which the world can readily ascribe to their proper authors, the effects of it can be nearly ascertained, and the public are in a manner offered, at the same time, the bane and the antidote. When we are unfortunate enough to hear our greatest enemy extolled, at the expense of truth, and of our own reputation, or to observe a poison exhibited for a remedy, we instantly know the character of him who would presume to defame his country, or endanger our lives. Immediate indignation, and universal disgust, are the consequence. But when we are soothed by the endearing name of *liberality*, and the drift of purpose is more concealed, though no less certain, it becomes those whose opportunities are greater, and whose jealous care of the common welfare is supposed to be more vigilant, to characterize impartially, but resolutely, every attempt to unhinge the gates of public sentiment, and undermine the principles of the inexperienced. It is this sense of duty, which has induced me to communicate these remarks. The author has rendered it unnecessary for me to say, that I am actuated by no personal motives, and that I wish to speak only of his opinions, since he has concealed his name, which, for my own part, I neither know, nor wish to learn. I shall select only a few passages, and comment upon them as briefly as possible.

The first I have extracted, is the following. "The writer, in the true spirit of high-church, appears to think, that the addition, *reverend*, is prostituted, when given to one, who refused to have episcopal hands laid on his head." "Is not the dissenting teacher as much a clergyman, as one of the establishment?" I shall not insist upon the disingenuous sneer contained in this assumption; nor the malignant spirit of schism betrayed in it. These are sufficiently evident to strike the reader of high or low church, and will be duly appreciated by the more moderate in religion. In answer, however, to the concluding question, I must observe, that the civil polity of this country, which considers the established church as an integral part of the state, does not acknowledge a dissenting teacher as a clergyman. Individuals may confer the title, but there can be no public sanction to render it general. A society might exist among us, which could for a time assume the official designations of Chancellor of the Exchequer, First Lord of the Treasury, Secre-

tary

tary of State, &c. &c. for its different members; and the whole *clientela* of such association might readily adopt those particular titles, and call them generally, officers of state; but out of the pale of its own self-created institution, each of those appellations would have a very different acceptation, and the incongruity of such an adaptation of them be the subject of ridicule. If there be any peculiar title conferred by courtesy, upon a certain class of persons, either on account of the relative sanctity of their office, or the general dignity and utility of their characters in society, to the propriety of which title, the nation has long and generally subscribed, does it not appear inconsistent, that this should be usurped (I will not say prostituted) by another description of persons, not acknowledged by the state, but as existing upon sufferance? We cannot suppose the country so indifferent to its own establishment, nor the respectable part of our dissenters so self-complacent, as to consider such an usurpation in any other light than as an act of violence, absurdity, and confusion. If I felt inclined to be more particular, I might insist upon the inconsistency of including, under the same title, persons of the best education, of the most refined habits, and acknowledged respectability, "who have had episcopal hands laid on their heads;" and a number of illiterate vulgar persons, of the lowest crafts and vocations, who find a life of preaching and psalmody more lucrative than the drudgery of daily labour, or who, by a licence, evade the service of their country in a military capacity. But this would be termed intolerance.

Speaking of Bishop Porteus, the writer observes, that he was "a man, (perhaps) of distinguished genius; so was Robert Robinson, to a certainty." But where is the advantage of this ironical 'perhaps?' The public may doubt the distinguished genius of either. For myself, I am prejudiced enough, not only very readily to give the palm to the bishop, but to wonder, by what strange fatality, the characters of two such men could ever come into competition.

Of the bishop's exhortation on the observance of Good-Friday, your correspondent remarks: "If there was intolerance in it, that was a pity; most likely the good bishop's maturer judgment would have rejected every thing of that kind in after life." Here we see the usual and unbecoming flippancy of the writer's sarcasm. He appears wincing under the spirit of dissension; and upon a principle well-known among our schismatics, of procuring converts by affecting persecution, he attributes, obliquely, the utmost intolerance to the established hierarchy. Here again the writer betrays himself. But on the subject of toleration, I cannot help saying something more at large. I would ask these gentlemen, so abounding in the milk of human kindness, what is this toleration, this conniving leniency, and moderation, which they make so great a *desideratum* in the members of the established church? Is it, that they shall compromise and surrender those very tenets which distinguish them as the most enlightened Christian establishment; and which it is required by the country, that they shall swear to defend? Is it, that they shall countenance all the religious schisms, that wage a secret, but inveterate war, against their political existence? Or is it, that they shall sit down, regardless of the calumny and machinations of men, averse to all national institutions, repugnant to religious subordination, or careless whether we are of any distinct denomination of Christians? The real truth is this: if the church would renounce her temporalities, her respectability, her politics, and conceal her disgust at religious empiricism, her existence should instantly cease; she should be discarded by the state; the great lights of schism should shine unrivalled; and the avenues to 'filthy lucre' be sufficiently widened for the inspired adventurers in evangelical traffic. But the tide of common sense, and real piety, is not yet at so low an ebb among the respectable part of the community.

I cannot conceive that Mr. Robinson, if alive, would thank the writer for the following complimental remark: "He (Robinson) had no more reverence for a mitre, than for a fool's-cap!" And yet your correspondent observes, that he is "always disgusted with illiberality."

He proceeds likewise to make a syllogism of no common ingenuity. "The truth most probably was, the bishop was convinced that he had the weakest side of the argument; and was too prudent to call for a future discussion." "He (Robinson) had therefore a victory."

I leave

I leave it to Christians of a greater liberality than those of the established church, to characterize such an observation as the following: "Robinson wore no shackles; and loaves and fishes could not seduce him."

It would be attended with more trouble than I am willing to bestow, were I to criticize the uncouth language of this writer. One ungrammatical perversion of an author's meaning is too glaring to omit, as it is very characteristic, and is meant to introduce a sarcastic insinuation of the most disgusting illiberality.—"The eulogist of Dr. Porteus mentions a singular circumstance, as matter of praise. He tells us, that, 'fully persuaded himself of the truth of those doctrines so earnestly recommended by him, he more easily' (that is, by being himself fully persuaded of their truth,) succeeded in persuading others."—Here was an opportunity not to be overlooked, though Priscian had been at his elbow. "More easily than who?" your correspondent continues, "surely he doth not mean other bishops. In the idea of a bishop, we include that of a Christian, and must hope, that there are no such hypocrites as deists upon that bench."

The clergy of the established church, will, no doubt, feel highly obliged by the following gratuitous advice: "How much more honourable would it be to those clergymen, who disbelieve the Trinitarian articles, to withdraw, as Mr. Lindsey, and some other honest men have done! Would all of this description openly avow themselves, and honestly withdraw, they would form no small phalanx to oppose orthodox absurdity." So much for the principles and tenets of Mr. Robinson's advocate. It was the sensible prayer of a heathen, "God defend me from my friends, I will defend myself from my enemies!" I leave it to your correspondent to decide, which of the two is most to be deprecated—a considerate enemy, or an inconsiderate friend.

But, I fear, Mr. Editor, that I have trespassed already too far upon the limits of your useful miscellany. I shall, therefore, reserve any other remarks, which I could make on this subject, to another opportunity; if I find it necessary to advert again to this indecent, and unprovoked, attack upon the established church. Your's, &c.

Great Marlow, A. B. E.
Aug. 18th.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES *of* MALTA.—No. II.

WHEN we reflect on the geographical position of this celebrated Island, we can hardly conceive that it should not be the seat of a perpetually-thriving commerce. Lying as it does in the very centre of the Mediterranean, within sight of Sicily on the north, and a short distance from the African coast on the south, half-way between the Levant and the Straits of Gibraltar, and equidistant from the Adriatic, and Tuscan seas, with a safe and commodious harbour, and a separate Bay and Island, for the purposes of quarantine; how many inducements does it hold out to mercantile resort! And yet in the time of the Knights, Malta possessed but one single square-rigged merchant vessel! A clear proof, that in matters of this kind, the benefits of nature are of far less consequence than the regulations of policy. At that period, the little, inconvenient, and ill-placed port of Ragusa, could boast nearly a thousand merchant ships; the whole wisdom of its government was directed to the support and increase of a commercial marine; and its flag, being alike respected by Christian and Mahometan belligerents, was seen in every port of the Mediterranean; nay, sometimes in the Baltic, and even in the West Indies.

How greatly are the circumstances altered! Malta has now some hundreds of merchantmen, while Ragusa, plundered, and almost razed to the ground, has scarcely a few skiffs left, which run fearfully along the coast with articles of the most indispensable necessity. It must be owned, that the inhabitants of this wretched state have some consolation in the midst of their misery: they have been adopted into the family of the great Napoleon, and have received one of his illustrious generals as their duke!

Commerce depends, in a very great measure, (as I have already said,) on political institutions and regulations; but its dependence is of a negative kind: it thrives best when most freed from the incumbrances which politicians, in general, are too ready to lay upon it. The Knights, who derived the chief part of their revenues from other countries, were little anxious to increase their wealth by commercial means; and on the other hand, they viewed every thing, which tended to the independence of

of the native Maltese, with a degree of suspicion, not altogether impolitic. Hence, under their system, the trade of the Island was subjected to every kind of check and restraint; the most important branches were converted into monopoly, and the remainder was loaded with imposition, exaction, or direct prohibition. The general policy of the English government is the very reverse. We have no reason to dread the independence of the Maltese: the Island furnishes an excellent depôt for our manufactures; and we are fully sensible of the wisdom of leaving industry to the unfettered suggestions of its own interest. This, therefore, is the general principle, by which our government has been wisely directed: some exceptions have occurred in practice, which I shall presently notice.

The independence and consequent productiveness of commerce absolutely demand a civil government. Circumstances may indeed occur, such as an invasion, a siege, or a blockade, which may render it necessary to give a temporary pre-eminence to the military; but except on such occasions, it would be no less impolitic than unjust, to attempt to impose on the Maltese any other than a civil governor. Indeed, as we have no right to do so, and as his Majesty's honour is solemnly pledged to the contrary, there is no reason to apprehend, that so mad and wicked a project will ever be adopted.

At present there is, as is proper, a military commander in chief, whose authority extends to the garrison solely; and there is a civil commissioner, who acts as governor in all matters of municipal regulation. These officers are totally independent of each other, and indeed I conceive that the union of their separate powers in one person, would be a breach of the compact between his Majesty and the Maltese people. Hitherto, an uninterrupted harmony has existed between the different authorities; to maintain which, will doubtless be always considered as highly desirable by his Majesty's ministers.

Of the military, my present subject leads me to say little. The civil government has undoubtedly been, upon the whole, well administered; because it has been administered lightly, and favourably to the Maltese; with a special regard to their laws, customs, wishes, and interests. Perhaps in some respects, these laudable principles have been carried to an extreme. That, however, is not, and cannot, well be the case, in matters of commerce. The great point there, is to leave individuals to themselves; to subject their talents and their industry to no restraints, which are not absolutely necessary; and neither to debar them from one line of traffic, nor to force them into another, unless from motives which a regard to the general safety indispensably dictates.

I have before remarked some of the effects which the general adoption of this policy, by the English, has produced. The industry of all classes of the Maltese has been sensibly increased; and with their industry, their wealth, and their comforts, have been augmented; but I have promised to notice some deviations from this wise line of conduct, in the government; deviations originating, I am convinced, in no interested motives; but in that ignorance of the true principles of commerce, and political œconomy, which is unfortunately too common among statesmen of every class and description.

The first fact which I shall notice, relates to the corn-trade. The Knights kept this trade subject to a strict monopoly; and in a place like Malta, which may be considered as always in expectation of a siege, some precaution of that nature was certainly necessary. The English government, however, has extended this regulation too far. The Island produces about one-third of the grain necessary for its consumption; but the great increase of its trade, of late years, has formed a market, which has occasioned an abundant supply from all parts of the Mediterranean; and even (while the navigation was open) from the Black Sea. The supply would have been still more abundant, had not the old monopoly of the *giurati* been kept up. These officers are so called, from being sworn *(giurati)* to superintend the public stores of corn; and not a bushel can be imported for sale, without being subjected to their right of pre-emption. Under the peculiar circumstances of the Island of Malta, I do not blame the formation of such stores, nor the consequent authority of such officers; but I think it evident, that their interference with the general market should be as little as possible; and what is of infinitely more importance, their own conduct should be controuled by a constant inspection. When governments take up the business of buying and selling

selling, they need officers possessing not only the strictest honour, but the greatest ability and acuteness. It is seldom that these talents can be united. Men of high spirit, and nice feelings, like most English officers, civil or military, are little fitted to encounter the tricking and plausible arts of professed mercantile speculators. In the year 1804, Mr. C——, a most respectable young man, was dispatched from Malta by the civil commissioner there, to purchase corn in the Black Sea, for the supply of the Island. He arrived at Odessa, as ignorant of the language as he was of the country, and of its inhabitants; and not one jot better acquainted with the corn-trade, than with either. The consequences may easily be guessed. A set of interested factors got about him. They purchased corn of a bad quality. The measure was short. The voyage was long. The weather tempestuous. The bad corn became worse. On arriving at Malta, Mr. C—— was appointed public secretary of the Island. The *giurati*, a timid set of people, were afraid to remonstrate against his purchases. The corn was therefore stored in granaries, where it soon became quite offensive. It was attempted to be sold at a low price to the poor, but the poor wisely refused to eat it; a great part was then given to the hogs, the remainder was actually thrown into the sea; and the only satisfaction which the government had, was to displace all the *giurati*, for a fault, in which they certainly were not most to blame. Had the same quantity of corn been imported by private merchants, on their own account, it would have been well chosen, of a good nutritive quality, capable of preservation; and after all, would have yielded them a profit of seventy or eighty thousand pounds. But the civil commissioner wished to put all this profit into the public purse; forgetting, that private individuals are universally more attentive to their interests, than public bodies can be; and overlooking the obvious fact, that the profits of the private merchant, go to increase the aggregate riches of the state.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be thankful to any of your correspondents, who can inform me at what period the consecration of burial-grounds was first practised.

Your's, &c.

Aug. 16, 1809. AN ENQUIRER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVED what was said about a year ago, by the Rev. Mr. Hall, by Dr. Jones, and your dashing correspondent, Sigma, respecting the sounds of the inferior animals, and the scheme proposed by means of these sounds, to hand down to posterity the way in which the various languages, now in use, are pronounced. Finding myself neither disposed, nor adequate to the task, I do not mean to enter the lists, nor contend with any of the gentlemen who have written you on the subject; yet I must say, that the more I consider Mr. Hall's plan, the more I think it deserves attention. Notwithstanding the revolution in France, with the tumults and confusion necessarily attending it, the French nation have not lost sight of literature, nor have they been either inattentive to the hints for improvement, or the plans that ingenious individuals, among themselves, have presented to them. It is otherwise with John Bull, naturally not very quick of apprehension himself, and many of his sons not being more ingenious than their father; he and they, except when money is to be made, allow other nations to pursue ingenious hints, and make of them what they please.

If Sigma is a man of reading, and has even a smattering of knowledge, he must be satisfied that all the nations, whose history has come to our knowledge, the polished as well as the unpolished, when speaking of the sounds uttered by animals, nay, even by inanimate nature, when acting, or acted upon, in certain situations, often use words to denote these sounds; which words, not only serve to call up the idea, denoted by such, but the very sound of which produces an effect on the ear, similar to the sound, or action, they are intended to denote. Thus, who that reflects for a moment, but will perceive that the word *snore*, in English, and *siffle*, in French, were introduced into these languages, not only to denote the idea held out by these words, but also to represent the sound of the action it denotes? While the sound proceeding from *hum*, calls up to the mind the noise made by a *bee*, as it passes, does it not, at the same time, in fact, resemble the very sound, or effect, produced on the organ of hearing, by the bee as it passes? When on pronouncing the word *hiss*, which, strictly speaking, denotes the sound produced by a serpent on certain occasions, who can deny, that ever heard a serpent hiss, but

that, while the word conveys the idea meant, the sound proceeding from the mouth while pronouncing the word, represents the hissing sound made by the serpent?

The French, who have for more than a century been at much pains in polishing their language, have also tried, in several instances, by the sound of some words, to imitate the noise made by the animal: to which it refers.—Thus, *la pie caquette, le corbeau et la grenouille croassent, le chien aboie et hurle, la brebis bêle;* and so in a variety of instances, that might be mentioned. I need not give instances from the Greek to your friend, Mr. Sigma, as his taking one of the letters of the Greek alphabet for his name, is, no doubt, intended to let us know, that he is acquainted with that language. If so, his acquaintance Homer, as also Mr. Pope, will afford him a variety of instances, besides that one where the line ends with παρα φυσσοιο θαλασσης, &c. &c. and where Pope, in the translation, speaking of one suffering for his sins, says, "Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone." With a view to represent a horse's foot, a certain Latin poet, who could snatch a grace beyond the power of art, and had an equally good ear with your correspondent, says, *quatit ungula campum.* Now, Mr. Editor, if the word *clang* not only denotes the idea, but represents the sound, of two pieces of iron coming together; if the word *crash,* not only denotes the idea of a tree with its branches falling to the ground, but also the pronouncing the word, the effect produced on the organs of hearing, by the falling of the tree; I say, if these, and a thousand other instances, that might be quoted from every known language, all tend to support the idea suggested by Mr. Hall, it is but fair that your readers consider it.

Your's, &c.

Walthamstow, ANTI SIGMA.
June 27, 1809.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS *to* ENGLISH SYNONOMY.

To loath—to hate—to abhor—to detest.

THE radical signification of *loathing* is *nausea* of the stomach; of *hate,* is angry warmth, or *heat;* of *abhorrence,* is a *shuddering back from;* and of *detestation,* is *bearing witness against.*

In loathing, there is something of passive disgust; in hatred, something of active hostility. Loathing may be increased into abhorrence; and hatred into detestation.

We loath the food by which we have been surfeited. We hate the person who has injured us. We abhor the filthy vices. We detest the political apostate, in order to render him infamous. When we loath, we do not hate our own excesses. When we abhor, we do not detest our own crimes.

Je m' abhorre encore plus que tu ne me detestes. RACINE.

Low—Mean—Abject.

Low is the reverse of high; mean, of noble; abject, of upstart. He is low, who never was far elevated; he is mean, who has the disposition of the vulgar; he is abject, who is cast down by fortune. The low man creeps; the mean man grovels; the abject man stoops.

Jesus Christ a veçu dans la derniere abjection.

Great Cæsar found
Our fathers no mean foes. PHILLIPS.
Why, but to keep you low and ignorant.
MILTON.

Note.—Besides the adjective *mean,* which derives from the Anglo-saxon *mæne* vulgar, and is a-kin to *many,* there is another adjective, deriving from the French *moyen,* which is so pronounced in Yorkshire, and which might expediently be so written; as, when we say, *in the mean while.* Why not, *in the moyen while?* In some provinces, *midwhile* is used for *meanwhile.*

Width—Wideness.

"The wideness of this paper is so great, that it will cover the chimney-board, without our pasting two widths together."

In the foregoing example, *width* could be substituted for *wideness;* but not *wideness* for *width.* It follows, that the words in *ness* have always an abstract sense; but that the words in *th* are also applicable to concrete being. In like manner, we say, "The broadness of the road. A breadth of calico."

Appear—Seem.

Quintilian, comparing Sallust with Cicero, said, They were rather to be called *equal* than *alike:—Pares eos magis quam similes dicebat.* In this sentence the two adjectives occur, whence the French verbs *paroitre* and *sembler* take their origin. To appear is as much a stronger term than to seem, as equality is stronger than likeness. The shining fantasm, which rivals reality, *appears* to the imagination;

gination; the faint copy, which only recals the original, *seems* to be. As the impressions of sense are stronger than those of reminiscence, external phenomena are usually described as *appearing*, and internal phenomena as *seeming*. An object appears less, the further it is off. Many things seem practicable, which are attempted in vain.

Mirth—Cheerfulness.

Mirth is an effort, cheerfulness a habit of the mind; mirth is transient, and cheerfulness permanent; mirth is like a flash of lightning, that glitters with momentary brilliance, cheerfulness is the day-light of the soul, which steeps it in perpetual serenity. Those are often raised into the greatest transports of mirth, who are subject to the greatest depressions of melancholy; whereas cheerfulness, though it does not give the mind such exquisite gladness, prevents our falling into any depths of sorrow.—*Addison.*

Mirth is derived from the adjective *merry*, which is itself a contraction of *marrowy*, it having, of old, been supposed, that the orgasms of excitement penetrated to the *marrow*; and that the men who had most marrow in their bones were the most liable to be exhilarated by wine, or love: *merry*, therefore, describes a gaiety bordering on intoxication, while *cheerful* only describes the satisfaction which accompanies a comfortable digestion.

Assurance—Impudence.

Assurance is the faculty of self-possession; or of saying and doing critical things, without uneasiness or perturbation of mind.

Assurance, unaccompanied by a sense of propriety, and a taste for decorum, often degenerates into impudence, or shamelessness. Yet they are not necessarily connected. Among the vulgar, impudence may be found without assurance; and, among the polished, assurance may be found without impudence. Intercourse with the world progressively bestows assurance; intercourse with the licentious, suffices to bestow impudence.

Will—Testament.

If a man, before his death, gives directions, either by word of mouth, or in writing, about the disposal of his property, such authentic directions constitute his last will; but they do not constitute his testament, unless they are reduced to writing, and *attested*. A testament is a witnessed will.

The lawyers have sought to introduce another distinction, and to limit the word *testament* to personal property, to the distribution of goods and chattels; and the word *will* to real property, to the devise of land. In this technical sense, an infant at fourteen may make a testament, but cannot make a will: a testament requires executors, but a will requires no executor.

Every testament is a will; but every will is not a testament.

Brute—Beast.

Both these words are applied to animals, as distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; but the term *brute* is confined to the untamed quadrupeds.

We say, *beasts* of burden, never brutes of burden. The beasts of the field; the brutes of the forest.

The man who abuses domestic indulgence, and gets drunk, is called a beast; the man who abuses his strength, and behaves cruelly, is called a brute.

Dr. Trusler gives an opposite account of these words.

Fast—Hard.

Fast and hard are both adverbs of motion. But as the momentum of a moving body is compounded of its rate of velocity, and its weight of matter, according to philosophers; so, according to common talk, to run, to ride, or to rain, *fast*, describes the rate of velocity; while to run, to ride, or to rain, *hard*, describes the weight of matter called into action. He who works fast will soon have done; he who works hard will soon be weary.

Religion—Devotion—Piety—Sanctity.

Religion is the bond which ties us to the Deity. It is the external contract, the alliance made by others. Devotion is the wish to become agreeable to the Deity. It is the internal contract between man and his God. Piety is that filial sentiment, which we feel for the father of all. Sanctity is the habit of interior coercion, which a constant sense of duty to the Godhead inspires.

He is religious, who adheres to the ordinances of his country, or his sect. He is devout, whom this adherence has convinced of the duty of allegiance. He is pious, who regards the Deity neither as his equal, nor as his foe, but as his father and patron. He is saintly, whose habits are affected by pious considerations.

Sanctity is to piety what devotion is to religion—the habit which results from acquiescence in the feeling.

For a worldly person it is sufficient to be religious. Those are devout whose

purposes

purposes embrace their interests in other worlds.

There is a fear of God observable in these times among Calvinists, which is no less hostile to piety than that rude familiarity with the Almighty God which is observable among the Methodists. Yet all these sentiments grow out of religion.

Religion is considered as a duty; piety as a merit: devotion and sanctity as equivocal excesses. This arises from the scepticism of the world, which questions the eventual retribution of the industry spent in devotion, or of the privations incurred from sanctity. One may infer a man's creed from his using the words devotion and sanctity with deference, or with a sneer.

Kingdom—Empire.

Etymologically speaking, a country governed by a king is a kingdom; and a country governed by a successful general, or *imperator*, is an empire. In this sense, England is now a kingdom, but was, under Cromwell, an empire; as France is under Bonaparte.

Usage, however, defines an empire to mean an accumulation of distinct sovereignties under one ruler. The French empire—The British empire. Extent, not title, constitutes the essential character; yet monarchy is implied in either designation. We do not say, The empire of North America. The Roman dominion was originally a kingdom, then a republic, then an empire.

Affliction—Chagrin.

Affliction is to chagrin, what a habit is to an act. The death of a parent causes affliction. The loss of a law-suit causes chagrin.

The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died of grief for it. ADDISON.

Hear me, and touch Belinda with chagrin;
That single act gives half the world the spleen. POPE.

Put—Place.

To put is to place in any situation; to place is to put in a specific situation. Columns, though put to support an edifice, should be placed with symmetry.

For the Monthly Magazine.

In ANSWER *to* DR. JONES'S MISTAKES *about the* DAMP *in* COAL MINES.*

HAVING very attentively perused Dr. Jones's communication, on a very important subject, in your Number for November last, and being on all occasions anxious (on account of the dignity of those sciences, upon which certain principles in the procedures of art depend, and of such practices of art, as especially tend either to ameliorate the condition, or lessen the fatality, of particular pursuits,) to see facts clearly and justly stated; and if, upon these facts, any hypothesis should be erected, that it would at least hold within its view the acknowledged and fundamental *laws of philosophizing*.

Two distinct points I shall then observe upon in the letter of Dr. Jones.

1. By accident, some time back, in my presence, and in the presence of Mr. Nicholas Buddock, Mr. Charlton, and several others, at Hexham, in Northumberland, a strong copper vessel, containing four gallons of a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen gases, in the proportions essential to the formation of water; that is, of eighty-five parts of oxygen gas and fifteen hydrogen, or two parts in measure of the latter to one of the former. When these were exploded, it would have been reasonable to suppose, had any fracture of the vessel occurred, that the metal would have been pushed *inwards*, upon the principle of Dr. Jones's cork: but what happened? The strong vessel, which was cylindrical, was torn to tatters; ragged stripes of copper were urged *outwards* in every part, and had just the appearance of being completely rent. The explosion was, as may be imagined, tremendous; indeed, it is known to have been distinctly heard at the distance of four miles, and certainly will never be forgotten by the parties present.

Were I to offer a solution of the fact, I should say, that although the oxygen and hydrogen did combine, and that the union of their ponderable bases formed water, yet that, in order to give these bases an opportunity of uniting, it was necessary to present them in a gaseous state, consequently, as much constituent caloric was liberated, during the act of union, as was necessary, not simply to convert the water formed as the necessary result, but also to expand that aquatic gas, in the first instant, very considerably; and when we view the great power, which a moderately increased temperature has in increasing the volume of not only steam, or invisible aquatic air, but also of all other elastic gaseous bodies, we shall be at no loss to account for the reason, were explosion created at the first moment of presenting a lighted taper

* See Monthly Mag. No. 191, p. 369.

taper to the mixture of these powerful materials.

I am aware, that I shall be told, there are analogies by which the theory of Dr. Jones may be upheld; but those which are most in point, it is but candid to anticipate. First then, with respect to the well-known experiment of the inflammable air-pistol. In this, when hydrogen gas and atmospheric air are mixed, it was observed, that (the electric spark being employed in lieu of a match or paper,) the interior of the barrel was always moist, but the cork pressed into the end of the barrel is uniformly expelled, as another projectile would have been from an ordinary pistol; and this expulsion is much more forcible, as the *vis e tergo*, greater as the gases with which the pistol barrel is filled, are pure oxygen and hydrogen, and in such proportions as exactly to produce the compound, *water*. It is but justice to state, that the late lecturer, Mr. Warltire, the able assistant of Dr. Priestley, repeatedly noticed the fact of dampness or dew on the interior of the pistol after explosion, to the Doctor; who has since so obstinately maintained, that water was in no instance formed, but simply separated mechanically, or chemically, from its various combinations.

Secondly.—It will be, perhaps, urged, that in the experiment of producing harmonic sounds in glass or tin tubes, by the combustion of small jets of hydrogen gas within them, or by the combustion of the philosopher's candle covered by them, that the argument to be deduced is such as might uphold the theory of Dr. Jones. This, however, we deny; and proceed to state, what we humbly conceive to be the fact.

The singular sounds produced by the percussion of glass, with which a small stream of hydrogen gas is made to enter into *continuous* combustion, is owing to a brisk vibratory motion of the glass, occasioned by the successive formation and condensation of small drops of water on the sides of the glass tube, the air rushing in to replace the space or vacuum, formed by every successive pulsation or explosion. For though it appear to the ear, for want of a nicer power of discrimination, that the harmonic sound is continuous and uninterrupted, yet we have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be made up of a cluster of explosions, so rapidly succeeding each other, as to appear indistinct, or the act of continuity. This may be illustrated by what happens in a heavy rain. It is not unusual to say, "It does not rain, but it pours." The purling rain is a chain of drops, so near each other, as to have the appearance of a continued stream: and again, in whirling a live fire-brand swiftly round an ignited spectral circular train, or luminous ring, is apparent in the air." Now we are certain, that this is a *deceptio visus*, an optical deception; for, we well know, that the ignited point of the brand is not in every part of the circumference of the apparently luminous circle at the same moment of time, but in each degree of the circle successively. Our organs of sense, the auditory as well as optical, give us no just notions on these occasions, judging not from induction, but from apprehension, perception, or appearances. The mechanical causes of vibration in matter, whether producing sound, or simple undulation, or oscillation, have been long since touched upon. I refer the reader, in addition to what is here advanced, to Lord Bacon's Natural History.

In places where water is boiled by the condensation of aquatic vapour (or steam) the noise is terrific, when the steam is first thrown in at the bottom of the tub or cauldron of cold water, from a sufficiently copious steam-boiler; but, as might be imagined, it becomes less and less loud, as the temperature is increased; because the power of instantaneous condensation is proportionally lessened, and, at length, when the water is heated to the temperature of boiling, or nearly so, no noise whatever is heard, because no farther condensation can possibly go on. It is so too in the case of the harmonic sounds, which are consequent to the infinitely minute, but yet successive, explosions of the gas, or explosions, occurring so rapidly as not to be distinguished by the ear; the former from the subsequent. When the tin tube, or glass cylinder, becomes hot, which it will, after some time, do, the sound gradually diminishes, as the water formed ceases to be condensed; and when the glass is of the temperature of 212°, no sound whatever is heard. Now, in the case of instantaneous explosion of hydrogen, considerable heat is produced, and consequently, no immediate condensation can be expected; and that no such condensation does take place is pretty obvious, from what happens in the combustion of oil, tallow, wax, and especially of the pure and carburetted hydrogen gases; indeed, of all bodies what-

ever, containing the radical of water: for, if condensation of the resulting water did contemporaneously occur, the light yielded would be unprofitable for all economical purposes, as it is essential in all useful illumination, that the light should be unclouded, and that the light producing points should not exhibit a sort of *halos* between them and the spectator's eye. We know it has been asserted, that when carburetted hydrogen has been used to any great extent, (as in the case of the gas-lights, which we have had such frequent opportunities of witnessing,) that the cloaks, perriwigs, furs, &c. of the spectators, have been seen to be surrounded by tears of dew, from the aqueous condensation produced. But if this effect has ever occurred, it must have been under very particular circumstances, and only when the lights were far more numerous than could be consistent with profit or advantage to the rooms where they were intended to be useful, or ornamental. All excellence has its limits:

"Sunt certi denique fines, &c."

We should be rather inclined to imagine, that, in the instances alluded to, the halitus of the *expiration* from the lungs furnished the principle of moisture, rather than any actual deposition from the atmosphere, from the products of combustion alluded to, because they never occur in apartments ventilated.

I shall not trouble you much longer, Mr. Editor, but simply wish to present a few remarks on that part of Dr. Jones's communication, in which he says, "It is not unusual for the gas to take fire from the lighted candles attempted to be introduced into the works: the damp, on such occasions, burns with a blue flame, explosions ensue, and very often the miners in the work, and the winders at the mouth of the pit, fall victims to this inevitable catastrophe. The coal mines belonging to Lord Cawdor, at Lanlash, in Carmarthenshire, were, about a month past, annoyed with this damp, which rendered the miners heavy and sleepy, and made it impossible for them to keep in their lights. Being informed of the circumstance by William Dafydd, of Tuyha, the present overseer of the works, I requested him to slacken a few lumps of fresh lime in the level, or subterraneous passage made by the miners in digging out the coals; having an idea that the carbonic acid gas, produced by throwing a few lumps of lime into a little water, would correct the air in the works, and make it more favourable to inhalation and combustion. The overseer complied with my request, and sent me word next day, that the experiment was attended with success, and the miners enabled to go on with the works. The prevalence of the damp in coal mines is so general, and its effects so dangerous by privation of lives, that I (Dr. Jones) conceived this success, in applying a cheap and rational remedy, should be known to the public."

Then, Mr. Editor, is it not very new to tell us, that the same quality of lime, upon this occasion, depends upon the quantity of fine carbonic acid gas which it yields during its being slacked, or pulverized, by its chemical avidity for water? Are we to suppose, that there is any disengagement whatever from the lime, that could, with reference to the *methodus medendi*, or its healing qualities, or corrective powers, upon the mephitic, compound, choak, and fire damp, in the mine, depend upon any such principle as that to which the author alludes?

To be brief—The true reason is, that the disengagement of heat, and consequent expansion, or circulation, or excitement, of draught, as it is mistakenly named, is created. Proper respirable air occupies the space of these Lethean deletereous vapours; and it is of little consequence, whether expansion be effected by the liberated caloric, disaggregated lime, or a similar principle, furnished by means decidedly distinct—the liberated heat of combustion. All of us know the ordinary care of the miner, or the mode of freeing his pits from foul air, which is to excite by air-shafts circulation, these being corrected with perpetual and *rousing* fires.

Your's, &c. ☞

N. B. *Qy.* Is not the term "*rousing*" as applied to fire (and as to its etymology) clearly pointed out from the creation of circulation of the air of any particular confined region?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I have long been in the habit of paying attention to the Insect World, I was struck in reading lately an Account of Morocco, by a Mr. Jackson, with his statement respecting a Beetle, which, he says, is the only other animal, except the vulture, that is found near the tree producing gum ammoniac; and of the production of which it is in fact the cause, by making in the tree, with

with a long horn proceeding from its nose, orifices, out of which the gum oozes. On turning to the plate which Mr. Jackson has given of this curious insect, I was not a little surprised to see a figure, not of a beetle, but of a *Fly*, with two naked wings, and without any elytra, or wing-cases. But much greater was my astonishment, in having occasion, a short time afterwards, to turn over the plates of Bruce's Travels, to find, that Mr. Jackson's ammoniac beetle is precisely the same insect as Bruce has figured for the *Zimb* or *Isalt-Salya*, the œstus or gad-fly, of which he has given such a curious account, except that the former has a long straight horn at its nose; the latter, three parallel hairs. This curious discovery led me to ponder, not a little, on so strange a coincidence; and at length, I reduced the various suppositions which occurred to me, as its cause, into the two following, which are the only ones at all probable:—Either Mr. Jackson's gum ammoniac fly is the same insect (for the slight difference in the horn is evidently to be attributed to the draughtsman) as Mr. Bruce's *zimb*, i. e. a *beetle*, which feeds upon the gum ammoniac tree in Africa, the same insect as the *gad-fly*, which feeds upon the oxen and camels in Abyssinia,—a fact most marvellous and extraordinary,—or that Mr. Jackson, wanting to beautify his work with some pretty plates, and having no drawing of his gum beetle, did not scruple to substitute for it a copy, slightly altered, of Mr. Bruce's *zimb*.

If the latter supposition, which is, I fear, the most probable, be correct, it proves very clearly two things. First, that an author who would stoop to such deception, cannot be worthy of general credit, with regard to his other statements; and, secondly, the low state of entomological science in this country, where an author does not hesitate to laugh at his readers, by giving them a figure of a *fly*, and then telling them that it is a *beetle!*

I shall be glad, if Mr. Jackson can explain this phenomenon, which has made such an impression upon an

Nov. 16, 1809. ENTOMOLOGIST.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *descriptive of* CHELTENHAM, *and its* VICINITY.

LETTER II.

Cheltenham, July 12, 1808.

YOU will very naturally expect, that after the slight sketch, which I gave you in my last, of the county of Glocester, some description of this charming little town will be the next object to which I shall call your attention. Had this task been properly performed by the authors of the *very elegant* and *correct* "Guides" and "Directories," which are here to be purchased, I should have saved myself some trouble, by transmitting their productions for your perusal; but as I conceive you would not feel interested in knowing the descent of the manor, the latitude and longitude of the place, or in reading a "profoundly dull" dissertation on the medicinal qualities of the waters, I have endeavoured to collect such information, as may, perhaps, prove amusing to you now, and useful hereafter, should you ever visit this place of fashionable resort.

Cheltenham is usually described as being situated in the "Vale of Evesham;" but as there is no natural division between this valley and that part of Glocestershire known by the general name of "the Vale," the whole district might, with much propriety, be included in the more comprehensive appellation of the Vale of Severn. The Coteswold hills, rising almost immediately behind the town, form a screen that protects it from the cold blasts of the north and east, while their elevated summits give spirit to the scenery around, and produce a delightful variety in the pleasant rides, with which this neighbourhood abounds.

Before the discovery of the Spa, Cheltenham was an inconsiderable straggling town. The houses were principally thatched, and the inhabitants, for the most part, poor. A stream of water ran through the street, and it was only by the aid of *stepping stones*, that a communication was kept up between the different sides of it. Its convenient situation, however, between Coteswold and the Vale, always rendered it a considerable mart for sheep and corn. The only articles of commerce manufactured in the place were worsted stockings, which it was formerly no uncommon thing to see the good women knitting at their doors. But how is the scene now changed? Little did the simple inhabitants then think of the treasure their fields contained—a treasure which a concurrence of favourable circumstances has since rendered of inestimable value. Who would have imagined, at the beginning of the last century, that a trifling spring, gently rising in an adjoining meadow, could, with an almost talismanic power, so completely revolutionize the town and neighbourhood?

bourhood? The resort of pigeons to this happy spot, attracted by the saline particles left in the soil, and the observation, that, however severe the season, this marshy tract was never frozen over, first drew the attention of the proprietor to the place; and about the year 1718, it was railed in, and a little shed thrown over it. The credit of the water was soon after stamped, by the analysis of Dr. Greville and Dr. Baird; and, as its virtues became more generally known, it was sold as a medicine. In the course of twenty years, the vicinity of the spring was greatly improved. Walks were laid out; trees planted; a pump erected; and a room, for the accommodation of the company, built. The eulogium bestowed on this water, in a publication of Dr. Short's, added greatly to its celebrity, and produced a considerable influx of visitors to the Spa. Their number has ever since been gradually increasing; and the town of course proportionally enlarging, till it has now attained a magnitude and respectability, far beyond the limit of the most sanguine anticipation. Fashion now seems to claim it as one of her most favourite haunts; and, indeed, she has decidedly taken the lead of the goddess Hygeia.

Cheltenham, a few years since, consisted only of one street, which is dignified with the name of the "High-street," and is truly a fine one. It runs from east to west, in a sweep, somewhat resembling that of the "High-street" at Oxford, and is in length a full mile. It is every where light and airy, and is of considerable width in the centre of the town. The houses are generally good, being, for the most part either newly built, or new-fronted; of the former, many are executed in the modern London style, with virandas and areas. Here and there an old house obtrudes upon the eye; but these are rapidly disappearing: and, at no very distant period, the few shabby cottages that still disfigure the top and bottom of the town, will probably give place to more spacious and elegant structures.

The High-street is well paved, and decently lighted, and usually forms the grand promenade for the dashing pedestrians, as its situation always commands one shady side. The shops are handsome, and many of them exhibit a blaze of fashion and splendour, that would not discredit the streets of the metropolis. The lodgings are clean, comfortable, and commodious; and the proprietors of them by no means deficient in civility and attention. The market-place, which is small and inconvenient, together with an adjoining house, projects most unfortunately into the middle of the street. These, I understand, it is in contemplation to remove, and a market of a more suitable size is designed to be erected lower in the street.* Should it be practicable, when this alteration is effected, to widen the street, by throwing into it the space now occupied by the present market and the adjacent houses, the beauty of its appearance will be very considerably increased.

In the centre of the town stands the fragment of a "Colonnade," which branches off on the south side towards the Spa, near to which it was originally designed to have extended. The few houses that are finished overhang the pavement, and are supported by neat columns. This, if the street were complete, would have a charming effect, and would afford a delightful pedestrian retreat, when a summer shower had rendered walking elsewhere impracticable.

So many single houses and elegant rows have been recently erected in the vicinity of the High-street, that their recapitulation would be uninteresting and tiresome; I shall, therefore, be content to notice the most prominent only. On the right, near the top of the town, a new street is begun, called "Cambray-street," through which is the way to Thompson's, or the New Spa. Contiguous to this is a plot of ground, which, if regularly surrounded with buildings, would, with great propriety, have been named "Cambray-square;" but here houses have been erected in direct defiance of all order and method. One side is occupied by the new Theatre, which has a small piazza in front; and on the other are two beautiful houses belonging to Mr. King, the master of the ceremonies. Here Col. Riddel has an elegant residence, in the garden of which, a chalybeate spa has been discovered. A crescent is building in a field called Church Meadow, near the footway to the old wall; and behind that, it has been proposed to erect a square, and some new streets. Near the top of the town, on the left, it is in contemplation to form a terrace in a commodious gar-

* This plan has since been put in execution, and a handsome edifice, intended for a market-house, is now nearly completed.

den,

den, which commands a lovely prospect of the surrounding country.

Thus you see the empire of the capricious goddess is rapidly extending. Whether she will hereafter be able to maintain her ground time only can prove. It is not impossible, but among the many revolutions of this revolutionizing age, the passion for the refreshing "fragrance of Alpine gales," and the mild "serenity of Italian skies," may again return, and many of the present scenes of dissipation and folly sink into their original insignificance.

Your's, &c.

ERRATA. In Letter 1st, page 366, column 2d, line 26 from the bottom, for "*the* county, read *that* county;" p. 367, c. 1st, line 15 from the top, read "that *time* is fast;" c. 2d, l. 53, read "and *of* almost;" p. 368, c. 1st, l. 7, "for *excellent*, read *exquisite*;" and c. 49, "for *effects*, read *effect*;" c. 2d, l. 7, "for *Kingsroad*, read *Kingroad*;" line 25, read "*that distinguished* elegance *which* bespeaks."

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the LAMPS *of the* EAST.

"An obsolete custom, or some forgotten circumstance, will sometimes restore its true perspicuity and credit to a very intricate passage." BISHOP LOWTH.

ACCOUNTS of countries very remote from those which are stated as connected with the earliest records of the transactions of men, or which are in any other way connected with the arts, civilization, strength, wealth, or splendour, of the great nations of antiquity, cannot fail to excite attention, though recorded at distant periods of time. The condition of the arts; the improvements of different manufactures; and the establishment of staple departments of commerce; are regarded as worthy of the more minute attentions of the philosophic economist; of him who views nothing, whether domestic or exotic, but as it either ultimately or directly aims at the extension of the efforts which conduce to humanity, or which add to that generalization of physical truth, upon which the basis of universal science, having necessarily for its object universal good, must rest. *Buchanan's* relation of the manners of the ancient occupants of *Scotland* might possibly illustrate some of the records of *Hesiod*, *Homer*, or *Herodotus*, for between these is a *sameness*, (to at least a certain extent,) unconfined either to time, to circumstance, or place. The Greek warriors were, we are told, themselves skilled in the art of healing; they practised it, and this sort of skill was even held as a military accomplishment. Have we not been taught by historians, that in much more modern days, and in a similar state of civilization, generally speaking, the same object was to be beheld practised in the same (we must add) rude way. Of this the annals of the Highlanders will furnish us with abundant proof.

We have, however, great reason to believe, notwithstanding this introductory view, that the improvements of the eastern and western world have been very unequal, considering the general inundation of science, which the art of navigation, in consequence of the discovery and use of the mariner's compass; the voyage of Gama to the East Indies; the sacking of Constantinople about the same period; and the opening a path to a new portion of the globe, equal in extent to the whole then known world, presented in consequence of the luminous mind of the persevering *Columbus;* not to mention the most important art of printing, which had its birth about the same period.

Whether in the East, generally speaking, or among the representatives of the mighty nations of antiquity, wherever dispersed, and many of whom we acknowledge as connected with the first subtleties of trade, still we do find, that the same order of people, even now, maintain the primitive prejudices of their ancestry; but here I must be understood, as upon the whole, having in my eye, the habitudes of the oriental tribes.

I purpose to elucidate my theme, by a few well-known facts, which shall be confined, however, to a particular set of objects; these objects, as they now stand, will be found to be very similar to what have been, either apparently or obscurely, hinted at, in the records of ancient days, whether from the sounder source of biblical authority, or from the contemporaneous accounts of profane writers.

Easy, however, as our present commerce with the east might render my task, added to the authority of various travellers, were I to undertake a more full discussion, I simply purpose, at present, to confine myself to some one order of facts, purposing (should your pages be no better engaged) to trouble you, on a future occasion, with additional arguments from equally authen-

tic sources. These will have the negative merit of, at least, making more generally known, through the medium of your valuable publication, some of the objects which cannot fail, nearly or remotely, to be interesting to your readers.

Captain Horden, among other particulars that he thought worthy of notice, has given some account of the *Lamps* and *Lanterns,* commonly in use at *Cairo.* The lamp, he tells us, is of the palm-tree wood, of the height of 23 inches, and made after a very rude fashion. The glass that hangs in the middle is half filled with water, and has oil in the top, three fingers in depth. The wick is preserved dry at the bottom of the glass, where they have contrived a place for it, and ascends through a pipe. These lamps do not give *much light,* yet they are very commodious, because they are *transported easily* from place to place.

With regard to the *lanterns,* they have pretty nearly the figure of a cage, and are made of reeds. It is a collection of five or six *glasses,* like that of the lamp, which has been thus described. They suspend them by cords in the middle of the streets, when there is any great festivity at Cairo; and they put painted paper in the place of reeds.

Were these, it has been asked, the sort of lamps referred to in the parable of the virgins, or such as were employed when our Saviour was about to be apprehended? or are we rather to suppose, that these were the lamps appropriated in the Egyptian illuminations, and that Dr. Pococke's account of the lanterns of this country will give us a better idea of the lanterns anciently used at Jerusalem.

"By night," says that author, (vol. i. Descrip. of the East,) speaking of the travelling of the people of Egypt, "they rarely make use of tents, but lie in the open air, having large lanterns, made like a pocket paper-lantern, the bottom and top being of copper, tinned over, and used instead of paper, they are made with linen, which is extended by hoops of wire, so that, when it is put together, it serves as a candlestick, &c. and they have a contrivance to hang it up abroad by means of three staves."

It appears from travellers, that lamps, wax-candles, torches, lanterns, and cresset lights, or such as were used for beacons, are all made use of among the eastern people. There are, however, not more than three words in the New Testament, to express these things by; of which λυχνος seems to signify the common lamp, or such as is used in ordinary life, (see Luke xv. 8.) which, according to Norden, does not afford much light: λαμπας is one of the words made use of by John (xviii. 3.) This appears to mean any sort of light that shines brighter than common, whether torches blazing, resinous pieces of wood, or lamps that are supplied with more than ordinary quantities of oil, or other unctuous substances, such as that mentioned by Jonas Hanway, the merchant, in his travels, (vol. i. p. 223,) which stood in the court-yard of a person of some distinction in Persia, was supplied with tallow, and was sufficient to enlighten the whole place; as a single wax-candle served for the illumination of the room in which he was entertained. The lamps of the five virgins were not unlikely of the same kind, for they were supplied with oil, and were supposed to be sufficient for enlightening the company they went to meet on a very joyful occasion, and when intense lights seem to have been required.

The other word (which occurs in John xviii. 3.) is not met with elsewhere in the New Testament; but, perhaps, it is not equally certain, whether it means lanterns, as our translators have rendered it: if it doth, it hath been thought rather to imply the linen lanterns, of which Dr. Pococke speaks, than such as are mentioned by Norden, which seems rather to be machines proper for illumination than for common use. These lights might be employed, lest, through the darkness of the night, or the weakness of the ordinary lights, an opportunity might be furnished for the escape of our Saviour. Many of them had torches, or such large and bright burning lamps, as were made use of on nuptial solemnities, the more effectually to receive him.

Such was the treachery of Judas, and such the zeal of his attendants.

It may be thought, that Lamy, in his Apparatus Biblicus, may throw some light on the lamp of St. Luke. "As soon as the sun was gone down so far, that it shone only on the tops of the mountains, they lighted the lamps, because it was not lawful to light any fire on the Sabbath-day."

Euripides, in his Medea, (p. 349, ed. Steph.) mentions the lighting up, and exhibition, of lamps, referring it to the female, as one part of the ceremony belonging to the celebration of marriage.

And not only the practices of the Jews in modern days, but all the more recent

recent accounts from Egypt, Persia, or other parts of the East, prove, that the fashions with respect to lights, or modes of illumination, have little, if at all, varied during the lapse of ages.

PHILABETHES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I THINK it will not be uninteresting to the readers of your most valuable Miscellany, to give you an idea respecting the general character of the present *Emperor of the French*, or the *Conqueror of Europe*, Napoleon *Bonaparte*, and to present you with a slight sketch of his person.

Napoleon is about five feet five inches in height, well made, and somewhat muscular. It has been observed, that, notwithstanding his fatigues, he has a tendency to be corpulent. His complexion is a pale olive; his eyes piercing; his hair brown, cut short, and uniformly unpowdered. He seldom smiles; and is, in the natural disposition of his mind, impetuous: but he corrects this habitude by a powerful command of his passions. He is very abstemious; takes snuff abundantly; and remains at dinner with the imperial family but *thirty minutes*. When they dine *en famille*, he eats of the plainest food, drinks four or five glasses of wine, takes his coffee (of which he is extremely fond), and departs. He passes the evening in visiting the Lyceums, or places of public gratuitous education (of which Paris and its environs are full); examines the scholars personally; enters newly-established manufactories; and when he deems the inventor worthy, invests him with the insignia of the legion of honour, which he frequently takes from his own coat for that purpose. On his return to St. Cloud, if in the country, or to the Thuileries, if in town, he hears a concert, converses with his family, takes a slight repast, and retires to bed about eleven o'clock. In the morning he generally rises with the lark, goes to his private cabinet, and examines written documents upon the affairs of state, or representations from all the ministers, both domestic and foreign; inscribes a concise resolution upon each, to be delivered to the proper officers in the course of the morning. In all these duties he is as regular as time itself; and even when he is encamped in the field of battle, I am informed, that he pursues the same system, upon a narrower basis. At six or seven o'clock, he rings for his coffee, and then dresses himself for the day: his dress, on ordinary occasions, is a blue undress uniform, with white kerseymere waistcoat and breeches, military boots, a cocked hat, with a small cockade, placed on the very rim, a sword, and the order of the legion of honour suspended by a red ribbon from his button hole. I should inform you, that no person enters his cabinet but his pages, and those only when he is present; and when he departs, he takes the key in his pocket.

His library is fitted up in the English taste, and rather plain than otherwise: it is decorated with marble busts of great men, among which you find those of the late regretted Mr. Fox, and the immortal Nelson. The Emperor had a great personal esteem for Mr. Fox, and treated that illustrious patriot, while he remained at Paris, with the most conciliating respect. I am told, that he has remarked, that Mr. Fox was to great Britain what Cassandra was to the Trojans—always telling truths, but, unfortunately, never believed.

I carried my curiosity so far, as to take measures to learn, what books this extraordinary character was fond of perusing, and found that Ossian's Poems, (well translated into Italian); the works of Newton and Leibnitz; Smith, on the Wealth of Nations; the works of Montesquieu, Tacitus, Guicciardini, &c. formed the leading articles with which he amused or employed himself in his leisure hours, if such an active mind can be supposed to have any leisure.

To indulge the curiosity of those natives and foreigners, whose rank and talents do not entitle them to an introduction at court, he takes an airing every Sunday evening, in the gardens of St. Cloud, with the empress, the imperial family, and his marshals; and I have observed, that his attendant Mamaluke is uniformly behind his person; and I was told, that he sleeps at the entrance of his apartment, or tent, when he is on duty from the capital.

It cannot be denied, that he is indebted, for a great portion of his success, both in the cabinet and in the field, to that judgment which he has displayed in selecting his ministers and officers, all of whom have been advanced for their individual merit. He has sometimes listened to the recommendation of distinguished persons, in filling up civil vacancies of little importance, but never any other: Marshal Augereau

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rean is the son of a grocer, at Paris; Marshal Lefebvre is the son of an innkeeper; General Vandamme was a taylor in Brabant; and a great majority of the rest were of the same description.

Napoleon endeavours, by every species of artificial attention, to acquire and retain the good-will of his army. He never suffers an officer to strike a soldier, on any pretence whatever; their punishments are through the medium of shame, privations, or death. In England, the citizen and soldier run parallel in their interests; but in France, the soldier is paramount in authority to the citizen: and this partiality is, perhaps, necessary in a government which owes the acquirement and consolidating of its power to the zeal and fidelity of the national armies.

His ambition is boundless, and seems to swell in proportion as it is exposed! If it is asked—Has he any political enemies in France? I would answer, truly, many: but the well-conducted system of his government, precludes all opposition to his will; and even those enemies are becoming less numerous every day, as the brilliancy of his career neutralizes the enmity of those who deprecate his power, by making their national vanity a party to his personal renown.

Hoxton, Nov. 27, 1809.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PLANS *of* REFORM *in the* REPRESENTATION *of the* COMMONS *in* PARLIAMENT.

No. III.

Plan of the Yorkshire Committee of Association.

I TRANSCRIBE this plan also from that treasury of political facts and principles, the Political Papers, chiefly respecting Reformation in Parliament, published by the Rev. Charles Wyvill, Chairman of the Yorkshire Committee of Association.

Resolutions, at a Meeting of the Committee of the county of York, 25th of March, 1780.

2. That there be sent to the House of Commons, in addition to the present representatives of counties, a number of members not less than one hundred, to be chosen, in a due proportion, by the several counties of the kingdom of Great Britain.

3. That the members of the House of Commons be triennially elected to serve in Parliament.

5. That obtaining a law for taking the suffrages of the People, in such a mode as to prevent both expense in election, and the operation of undue influence therein, is necessary towards securing the freedom of Parliament.

COPING *to* GARDEN WALLS.

Such copings are made in this county in white Woolpit brick, little inferior in beauty to Portland stone. They are of two forms; semicircular, or rather elliptic, with little eccentricity, and the half or (bisection) of an hexagon. Both necessarily want the advantage of being free from joints, which your correspondent's plan provides: but on the other hand, they perfectly turn off water, and protect the wall; and they are free from the disadvantage of projecting ledges. As to joints, were mortar always used after the Roman manner, when perfectly hot,* and sprinkled immediately with sand, the joints would be as strong, or stronger, than any other part of the work.

METEOR.

On the 12th of October, about 10h p. 8, P. M. I saw a brilliant meteor, about 40° S. of ♑, which descended in a perpendicular direction towards the horizon, from an altitude of about 14° therefrom: white, light, and circular appearance; no train, no explosion, no sparks. Your's, &c.

Nov. 3, 1809. CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. Jones's intention, as it appears by his communication in your last Number, is very laudable. It is indeed, much to be lamented, that so many lives should annually be lost in procuring such a valuable article to society as coal; and it would be congenial to the feelings of the friends of humanity, if effectual means could be adopted for a perfect ventilation of the coal-mines; or a test discovered to forewarn the miners of their dangers, that they might have time to escape from their perilous situations. Dr. Jones sets out by giving a tolerable description of the inflammable gas of coal-mines; stating that, "it is not unusual for the gas to take fire from the lighted candles attempted to be introduced into the work: the damp on such occasions burns with a blue flame; explosions

* See Watson's Chemical Essays.

plosions ensue, and very often the miners in the work, and the winders at the top of the pit, fall victims to this inevitable catastrophe." All this is so far correct, as we too frequently experience in this neighbourhood, where hundreds are killed by this gas, in a short space of time; but unfortunately, the Doctor is not aware, that the miners are annoyed by two sorts of damps, or airs, viz. the inflammable, or hydrogen gas, and the carbonic acid gas, or choke damp of the miners, formerly known by the name of fixed air. This is the "damp" which the Doctor alludes to, when he speaks of Lord Cawdor's mines, at Lanlash: "this damp rendered the miners heavy and sleepy, and made it impossible for them to keep in their lights." This is evidently carbonic acid gas, or choke damp, for had it been hydrogen gas, or fire-damp, as the miners term it, sickness of stomach would have occured; and instead of the candles going out, they would have exploded the inflammable gas. All this is so clear, and so well understood, that it requires little trouble to detect such a glaring mistake. This error is just a counterpart to the remedy, viz. by "slacking lime in the level," this could not have the least effect upon hydrogen gas, or fire damp: and let it be understood that the two damps are, *toto cælo*, different in their qualities; the one extinguishing a candle, and the other being exploded by it, or the candle burning in it, the volume of the flame being increased, according to the quantity of the atmospheric air. The Doctor proceeds to state, that he requested the overseer, "to slacken a few lumps of fresh lime in the level, having an idea that the carbonic acid gas, produced by throwing a few lumps of lime into a little water, would correct the air in the works, and make it more favourable to inhalation, (respiration) and combustion!" All this is strange enough. I beg leave to inform Dr. Jones, that so far from burnt lime "producing carbonic acid gas," it, on the contrary, absorbs this gas in this state: that it absorbs it readily from the atmosphere is well known to those who are employed about draw-wells; they always observe the chemical caution against descending, without first lowering a lighted candle; if it burn, they venture down with safety; if not, they let down a quantity of quick-lime, in buckets, gradually sprinkled with water; as the lime slackens, it absorbs the carbonic acid gas, and the atmospheric air, by its pressure, will supply its place. This property of lime may be known to every one by a very familiar experiment; expose lime-water to the atmospheric air, and it will attract the carbonic acid gas, and form a crust on the surface of the water, which is carbonate of lime. In a word, lime, in no state, or manner, can have the least effect upon hydrogen gas, or fire damp: in small coal-pits, when in a burnt state, it may absorb relatively, a little carbonic acid gas, but the quantity will be so small, that in the large mines of this neighbourhood, it is never thought of, for ventilation is the only agent employed in these coal-mines. If a current of water could be made to flow through that part which is most charged with the carbonic acid gas, it would carry it away; the water absorbing a considerable quantity of it, in its course. The choke damp is sometimes carried off by a current of atmospheric air, which I have observed to be the case in coal-mines, in the vicinity of Durham.

As to the term explosion, which the Doctor "questions the propriety of," in the note: has he never seen the oxygen and hydrogen gases exploded in a globe for the formation of water? In this experiment he will find that there is considerable expansion in this process. Let him mix two parts of hydrogen gas, with one part of oxygen gas; or two parts of hydrogen gas, and five parts of atmospheric air; and kindle them in a little bottle, or phial, with the mouth upwards; when he will find that they will, at the instant of explosion, expand and rush out of the bottle with the report of a pistol: or let the above gases be corked and tied down with a bit of leather, in a phial, and then fired by an electric spark being made to pass through them, he will then find that the phial will be blown to pieces, and this by the sudden expansion of the gases, at the instant of ignition. After these experiments are performed, Dr. Jones will understand the subject better, and will probably allow that there is a greater affinity between the science and practice of medicine and chemistry, than he has hitherto supposed. If physicians were better informed in chemistry, we should not hear such frequent complaints by intelligent apothecaries, of the heterogeneous, and incongruous mixtures, which they have so frequently to prepare for their patients.

I have only to add, that a discovery has recently been made, relative to the explosions

explosions of hydrogen gas in coal-mines, by a philosopher in this neighbourhood, which, I expect, will be the effectual means of saving the lives of the miners from such a dreadful death.

Your insertion of this communication, on a subject of so much importance to the community, in your very respectable Magazine, will much oblige,

Bishopwearmouth, Your's, &c.
Nov. 13, 1809. ROBERT RENNEY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE bishop of St. David's has lately published at Caermarthen, and circulated throughout his diocese, a very interesting and curious little pamphlet, in which, under the title of "Motives to the Study of Hebrew," he has collected many extraordinary examples of self-taught linguists; as this work is highly worthy of public attention, the surest method of rendering it generally known, is to give a concise notice of it in your universally diffused publication.

The Right Reverend author begins with a passage from Robertson, which affirms, that if the preterite and future tenses be well learned, (and these occupy but one page of the grammar,) "all the difficulty of Hebrew conjugations is overcome." Next follow the opinions of Luther, Melanchthon, and other learned men, on the utility and necessity of understanding the Hebrew language; indeed, the delight which Melanchthon found in the study of it, is forcibly expressed in his own words: "*Omnibus mundi regnis omniumque opibus longè antepono.*—I far prefer it to all the kingdoms of the world, and the riches of all."

The extreme facility with which this most ancient and sublime language may be learned, is demonstrated by several passages from different authors, who mention the astonishing progress made by children of both sexes; by persons advanced in age; and of all conditions of life; and it appears that many had become masters of the Hebrew in one month's time; others in one week; some in the course of twelve lessons, each lesson of two hours, &c.

The particular necessity and utility of Hebrew to the ministers of the gospel, are earnestly inculcated by the bishop, in quotations from various writers, eminent for their piety, and distinguished for their learning; and these passages are followed by an address to the clergy, on the same important subject. But perhaps the most powerful stimulus to the study of Hebrew, is the example of those self-taught linguists, whom his lordship next proceeds to notice: the first of those is Mr. Hill, respecting whom an account was published (at Strawberry Hill) in 1757, by Spence. From this it appears, that Robert Hill, an apprentice to a taylor at Buckingham, having, about the year 1716, obtained some fragments of books, contrived, by studying at night, to acquire a knowledge of Latin; and soon afterwards, a gentleman encouraged his literary zeal, by instructing him in the rudiments of Greek; as a return for which, Hill taught him how to angle. The sight of some Hebrew quotations, in an English book, induced him immediately to study the sacred language, and with the help of such grammars as he could obtain, and accidental conversation with itinerant Jews, he soon conquered all its difficulties: from his own experience, he used to declare, that he would engage to teach any person of moderate abilities, the Hebrew tongue, in six weeks, at one hour each morning, and another each afternoon.

The bishop's next example is, a small society of persons in humble life, at Darlington, in the county of Durham, who now (1809) meet three times a week, and read together some portions of the Hebrew bible, which they compare with the English version. Their only teacher is Mr. George Byers, a skinner and furrier, who himself learned, without a grammar, from a Jew, at Darlington, in the course of a few weeks. Mr. Byers was induced to this study, by the account of Hill, above-mentioned; and he has read the Old Testament through more than once in Hebrew.

His lordship then presents us with a letter from Sir William Ouseley, on the subject of a very ingenious linguist. Mr. Price, of Worcester, who, eleven or twelve years ago, called upon Sir William, in London, and surprised him by his acquaintance with the Arabick, Persian, and Turkish languages, which he had taught himself, amidst all the occupations of business, being a very wealthy and respectable tradesman. "What were his first inducements to the study of languages, (says Sir William,) I know not, but such is the facility with which he acquires them, that in a few weeks the Sanscrit yielded to his persevering diligence; and he has, within the last year, rendered himself, to a surprising degree,

degree, master of the Chinese, that *ne plus ultrà* of complicated difficulties. I recollect, (adds Sir William,) a Jew of Ispahan, also in London, who recited a Persian song, the words of which Mr. Price caught from his lips with such accuracy, that when I had committed them to paper, I found but little difficulty in translating them." His zeal in the study of languages is so great, that he has paid twenty guineas for one Persian manuscript. "He lately went, (says Sir William,) from Worcester to London, that he might attend a sale of rare books at Christie's, where I met him; and last April, he came from Worcester to Cricklowel, that he might examine a Chinese map and lexicon, in my collection."

It appears, that in consequence of this letter, the bishop of St. David's wrote to Mr. Price himself; and his lordship has given the answer which he received. Mr. Price declares, that he had always felt the strongest desire of learning languages, and when very young, became acquainted with French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese: he then undertook the Russian and Hebrew, and afterwards the Arabick and Persian. In 1796, he became acquainted with Major, (now Sir William Ouseley,) who encouraged him by a most flattering letter, and a present of his recent publication, the "Persian Miscellanies," and procured him, since that time, many valuable books; he has at different periods studied the Turkish, Malayan, Sanscrit, and Bengali. "What little I know," says he, "of languages, proceeds from my own labour, as I never received any regular instructions in any but a little Latin, which I learned at school." To the Chinese he seems to have latterly paid great attention; and possesses some valuable books in that language. Having acquired, by business, a handsome fortune, he purposes devoting more time to his favourite pursuits, literature, and drawing.

The fourth example of self-taught linguists, is that of James Claudius Rich, esq. English resident with the Pacha of Bagdad, who, at the early age of eight, or nine years, seeing some Arabick manuscripts in the library of a gentleman at Bristol, by the help of a lexicon, acquired a considerable knowledge of the language, which he afterwards improved by the instruction of a Turkish merchant, during some months. His subsequent proficiency in the Oriental dialects, obtained him the notice of the East India Company, and he was sent as secretary with Mr. Lock, ambassador to the Beys of Egypt.

The bishop closes this interesting little volume, with anecdotes of Miss Smith, lately deceased, whose "Fragments in Prose and Verse," have been lately edited by Mrs. Bowdler. This wonderful young lady, with scarcely any assistance, learned the French, Italian, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriack, Arabick, and Persian. In her twentieth year, she had translated from the Hebrew, the eleventh chapter of Genesis, in a manner different, in some respects, from the English version, and conveying many new and curious ideas.

In 1803, she finished a translation of Job, and left a collection of philological remarks on the Hebrew and Persian languages, and many valuable papers on the Arabick.

Her death happened in 1806, whilst in her thirtieth year. From a memorandum found in her pocket-book, we find that the study of the scriptures appears to have been a settled rule of her life, from the age of one-and-twenty; and the bishop concludes with this passage; "In the narrative of Miss Smith's extraordinary attainments and virtues, there is nothing more striking than this reflection, on her coming of age. It may afford matter of deep and interesting consideration, both literary and religious, to the most diligent student of our Universities, at the end of his seven academical years."

We trust that this outline may have the effect of promoting the bishop's object; and encourage many to undertake the study of Hebrew, by the examples here given of self-instructed linguists.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As some of your correspondents are enquiring for information respecting benefit societies, permit me to offer a few remarks on the subject.

In the fourth and fifth volumes of your Magazine, there are some papers on this subject, to which I beg such of your readers, who have not read them, or may have forgot them, to refer. In forming societies of this kind, it is very difficult to lay down very accurate calculations respecting them, as they are comparatively of modern date; nor have there been sufficient trials as yet, fully to form a decision; (at least the circumstances of these societies, where they have, or have

not

not answered, are not sufficiently known,) and this will appear very plainly, when it is considered how long a time must elapse from the commencement of such a society, before a fair trial can be made. The general calculations of lives do not fully answer the purpose; as in societies of this kind, infancy, childhood, and old age, are excluded. Suppose then, a society to be now formed of one hundred members, of different ages, from twenty-one to thirty years, it would be forty years before any of its members would arrive to the age of seventy; and at that period, some of them would be only sixty-one: if then seventy years was considered as the age, when men employed in the common business of life, might be supposed to be so far incapable of labour, as to be entitled to permanent relief from the society, it would be forty-nine years from its commencement, before those members who entered at the age of twenty-one, would arrive at that age; and until that was the case, the funds of the society would not be fully tried.

But that would not be the case even at that period, if the society continued for a number of years to increase the number of members: all those who were admitted for ten, twenty, or thirty years afterwards, being young persons, the number of old members would not be in proportion to the whole number of the society, until the member had been for a considerable period certain and stationary; and time sufficient had elapsed, to prove by experience what number of members, in proportion to those admitted under a certain age, would live to such an age as that they might be liable to become constant pensioners.

Was the society to be limited to a certain number, say one hundred, two hundred, or three hundred, and this number filled up in the first instance, and when any one member died, another was admitted who was under a certain age; so that the same number always continued: whenever a sufficient time had elapsed to prove, what number of those admitted under a certain age would be all dead, there would then have been a fair trial of the chance, both of what number of members might become chargeable for temporary relief, during sickness; and what number might be liable to become chargeable through age. Now, if no member, of more than twenty-five years of age was admitted, and seventy years was supposed to be the age at which members might become constantly chargeable, then forty-five years must elapse before this could take place: and as some might live to several years beyond seventy, it would be a longer time before a full trial was made: for it should be remembered, that the heavier part of the expense, will be the support of old members; many of these may require relief several years, while the younger members might seldom want more than a few weeks relief.

If then any society of this kind, which has been established fifty or sixty years, and has had a regular number of members for such a period, as to have given a full opportunity for a proportionate number of members to have grown old, and become liable not only to occasional, but permanent, relief: the accounts of such a society, would furnish the best materials for a calculation, how far a certain weekly subscription would furnish relief to its members, in sickness and old age. But here a question may arise, viz. when a society has been established so long as above stated, what funds ought it to possess to afford a reasonable hope of its permanent solvency? To this I reply, that it ought to possess such a fund, that the interest with the weekly subscriptions shall be fully adequate to every expense, without infringing upon the capital: for though it will not be necessary that the funds should increase *ad infinitum*: yet while the number of members continue the same, it ought not to decrease; and while the number of members is increasing, the funds ought to increase, and to keep increasing for some years after the number of members are become stationary. But if the number of members decrease, and there are many old members chargeable upon it, it must necessarily decrease: and the enquiry then should be, whether it decreases in such a proportion, as is likely to run it out before all its members are dead.

But if any society, whose numbers are stationary or not, considerably reducing in number, should find that the interest of their capital, with their weekly subscriptions, are not fully adequate to the support of their sick, or aged members, without infringing upon their capital; such society ought immediately to lessen their allowance, or bankruptcy must ensue. I think a subscription of three-pence per week, would afford an allowance of five shillings per week to sick or aged members, provided the funds were placed out to interest, and carefully

fully managed: but the wretched plan of turning the meetings of these clubs into convivial ones, and allowing (as many of them have done,) two-pence out of every shilling subscribed monthly, to be spent at their monthly meetings, has been the ruin of many; let such a society reflect, that two hundred persons spending two-pence per month, is twenty pounds per annum; and was this sum laid up for twenty years, with the interest, how much it would amount to; and if for thirty, or forty years, would be a very considerable fund: so that two societies, of an equal number of members, acting upon these different plans, at the end of forty years, while one was become insolvent, and could afford no relief to its surviving members, the other would possess an ample fund. Some societies have ruined themselves by annually purchasing lottery tickets: this ought to be prohibited by the rules of the society, and by the laws of the country. How far the members dining together annually is adviseable, I pretend not to determine; but I think it does no good; if the expense is paid from the box, it would be better saved; and if paid for by the individual members, it is a considerable expense to them: and few persons who are members of these clubs, have so much to spare from their families. There is the loss of a day's work, besides the expense of the dinner; and it too often happens, that many become intoxicated, and not only spend more than they intended, but are unfit for work the next day; and some continue drinking for several days. I wish the description I have here given of these annual meetings, were, in some circumstances, only imaginary.

I know not how long the rules of these societies require any member, after his admission, to subscribe before he can be entitled to relief, but some time ought to be given to raise a fund: and if this time was lengthened, might be of use; and in that case, should any member die before the time fixed for his receiving relief, a certain proportion of his subscription might be returned:—say one half of it, to his family. I think no relief should be given to any one who had not subscribed three years; for if relief was allowed sooner, and any epidemical distemper prevailed in the place, the whole of the weekly subscriptions might not be sufficient for the temporary support of its sick members, and its whole stock might be sunk in its infancy. It would be a great public benefit, if the accounts of those societies which have been established a number of years, both those that have become insolvent, as well as those that have maintained their ground, were inspected by persons capable of doing it, in order to point out the causes of the failure of some, and the standing of others; that those societies which may in future be formed, might avoid those errors which have ruined others.

It has been a fault of those societies which have become insolvent, that they did not lessen their allowance the moment they were obliged to intrench upon their capital: for although those members who were at that time sick, or aged, might complain that they had not the same allowance as some before them, yet no injustice would be done to any individual, if he had an allowance as great as the subscription would afford; and to allow more, would be injustice to those who were to follow them. It depends upon circumstances, whether I trouble you with a few more remarks on this subject.

Your's, &c.

Liverpool, J. K.

Nov. 11, 1809.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH *of the* LIFE *of the late* MOST NOBLE WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH BENTINCK, L.L.D. F.R.S. DUKE *of* PORTLAND, MARQUIS *of* TITCHFIELD, EARL *of* PORTLAND, VISCOUNT WOODSTOCK, BARON *of* CIRENCESTER, EX-FIRST LORD *of the* TREASURY, KNIGHT *of the* MOST NOBLE ORDER *of the* GARTER, CHANCELLOR *of* OXFORD, HIGH STEWARD *of* BRISTOL, LORD LIEUTENANT *of* NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, &c. &c. &c.

CRAIGNEZ HONTE!

THIS nobleman may be considered as the last member of a school, that has regulated the affairs of this country, during a period of nearly half a century. The Duke of Newcastle, who figured and fluttered on the scene during a few of the first years of the present reign, is long since forgotten, or if remembered, it is only on account of the bon-mot of George II. who was accustomed to observe, "That his Grace was always in a hurry; for having lost half an hour in the morning, he was busily employed in running after it during the rest of the day."

The Earl of Bute, with the system of *favoritism* he is supposed to have engendered, is at length suffered to sleep

quietly in his grave, no longer pestered by the shafts of Wilkes, or Junius; and even his disciple, the first Earl of Liverpool, seems to have dropped quietly into the gulph of oblivion.

Lord North, afterwards Earl of Guilford, will not however be so easily forgotten; for his long and ruinous administration was so intimately connected with the American contest, and the independence of the colonies, that his name will of course be consigned to that sinistrous species of "everlasting fame," of which few men would be desirous.

The genius of Charles Fox was rather obscured, and all his glories were assuredly eclipsed, by coalitions, in which he stipulated rather for his friends than his country. The youth of William Pitt was so promising, that his rising splendour seemed to outshine even the meridian effulgence of his father's glory; but the horizon soon assumed a sanguine hue: and this bright sun, after a portentous course, set in darkness. Every battle fought, and every tax levied, will recall the memory of a man, whose reputation is even now but equivocal. The Earl of Chatham, calculated to shine and to dazzle, moved like a comet in its orbit, and will live for ever in our annals.

William-Henry Cavendish Bentinck, third Duke of Portland, by turns the rival and the colleague, the friend and the foe, of most, if not all, of these once celebrated men, was born April 13, 1738. He was of Dutch extraction; and his immediate ancestors, like those of the Earls of Albemarle, and Rochford, came over to this country at the Revolution of 1688. His family had been long settled in the province of Overyssel; but the first of them known to us, was Henry-Bentinck Heer Van Diepenham, who had issue three sons, the third of whom, William Van Bentinck, was brought upon the Stadholderian household. While a boy, he acted as page to William Prince of Orange, and was afterwards advanced to the rank of a gentleman of the bedchamber. In 1670, he accompanied his Highness to England; and on the 20th of December, obtained the degree of L.L.D. from the University of Oxford, out of compliment to his Highness, in whose suite he then was.

His favour appears to have encreased with time, but it was at least equalled by his gratitude. Five years after his return to his native country, he, at the risk of his own life, conferred such an obligation on his patron, as seems to have secured the attachment of the latter, during a long series of years. In 1675, the Prince was seized with the small-pox, then considered as a most dreadful disease; for at that period, the custom, afterwards introduced by Lady Mary Montague, from the East, was to the full as much unknown as the Jennerian system. In addition to this, the nature and treatment of the malady were alike undiscovered; for instead of adopting the cool regimen of the present day, the hot and dangerous system, but lately exploded even here, then reigned in full force, so that a warm atmosphere, and a profuse perspiration, were to be kept up by fires, blankets, &c. In compliance with this custom, it was proposed by the Dutch physicians, that some one should be put to bed to his Highness, so as to encourage the production of the pock, and a favourable issue to the malady, by the heat of some youthful body.

Mynheer Van Bentinck volunteered his services in this dangerous adventure; and thus created a fortune for himself, and rank and honors of all kinds for his posterity!

On his death-bed, William enquired for the Earl of Portland, and that nobleman being in attendance, immediately made his appearance; but it was too late: for although he had placed his ear as near as possible to his Majesty's mouth, his lordship was unable to hear any distinct articulate sound: and this great monarch demised a few minutes afterwards. He, himself, survived only about eight years; having died at Bulstrode, in the county of Bucks, November 23, 1709, in the 61st year of his age; and was buried soon after, under the east window of Henry VII.'s chapel, in Westminster Abbey.

His son Henry, second Earl, and first Duke of Portland, having injured his fortune greatly by that disastrous speculation, usually termed the "South-sea Bubble," determined to repair it abroad. He accordingly went as governor to Jamaica, in 1722, and died there, four years after, in the 45th year of his age. His eldest son, William, third Earl, and second Duke of Portland, by Lady Elizabeth Noel, eldest daughter and coheir of Wrothesley Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough, with whom the lordship of Titchfield, in the county of Southampton, came into the family, succeeded to the honours and estates. On his return from his travels, he was appointed a lord of the bed-chamber to the king; and in 1734, married Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, only daughter and heir

heir of Edward, Earl of Oxford. By her he had, 1. Lady Elizabeth Cavendish Bentinck, afterwards the wife of the Earl of Stamford. 2. William Henry, who succeeded him. 3. Lady Margaret Cavendish Bentinck; and 4. Lady Frances Cavendish Bentinck, who both died, unmarried; and 5. Lord Edward Charles Cavendish Bentinck, born in 1744.

William-Henry Cavendish Bentinck, third Duke, and fourth Earl of Portland, who forms the subject of the present Memoir, was a youth of some promise. After a prefatory education, partly at home, under a private tutor, being then Marquis of Titchfield, he was sent to Oxford, and entered of Christ Church. In 1756, he recited publicly some English verses, in such a manner, as to attract notice. On the 1st of February, 1757, he obtained the degree of M.A. but it was not until October 7, 1792, that his lordship proceeded D. C. L. when it was conferred by diploma.

After finishing his education at this learned seminary, Lord Titchfield was sent abroad, in company with his only brother, Lord Edward Bentinck, on their travels. In conformity to the established etiquette of that day, they made the *grand tour;* and soon after their return home, both became members of parliament. The Marquis served for Weobly,* in Herefordshire, a borough supposed to be then somewhat under the influence of the family; while Lord Edward was elected, first, for the city of Carlisle,† and secondly, was nominated a knight of the shire for the county of Nottingham; of which county his brother became Lord Lieutenant.

Lord Titchfield sat but a few months as a commoner, for his father, the Duke of Portland, died soon after he took his seat; and we accordingly find a new writ issued, June 6, 1762, so that we believe he never had an opportunity of speaking, as the house did not meet for the dispatch of business until the succeeding autumn. From the first moment that he was admitted to his seat among the Peers, the new Duke of Portland, who by that time had attained the 24th year of his age, took an active part in the proceedings of the House, and then, as well as for many years after, seemed desirous both of earning, and of deserving, popularity. His estate was not large, as it was encumbered with an immense jointure of about sixteen thousand pounds per annum, to his mother, the dowager.* This circumstance obliged him to have recourse, early in life, to expedients for raising money, which encumbered his fortune, crippled his independence, and is supposed to have induced him suddenly, and unexpectedly, to alter the whole tenor of his political conduct.

In 1763, his Grace gave an early presage of his patriotism, by a strenuous opposition to the cyder-bill, a measure which was engendered during the Earl of Bute's administration, and brought

* He was returned during the twelfth parliament of Great Britain, which met November 25, 1762.

† He was nominated for Carlisle, along with Mr. Musgrave, in the thirteenth parliament of Great Britain, which met in 1768. After the dissolution, he was returned for the county of Notts, on the death of Henry Earl of Lincoln, and served during four successive parliaments; but withdrew to make way for his nephew, in 1796. He married the daughter of Colonel Cumberland, now a veteran author, as well as veteran officer of volunteers.

* The Duchess Dowager of Portland, a daughter of the Earl of Oxford, and granddaughter of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, possessed a great taste for vertû, and expended an immense sum of money, on the attainment of objects suitable to her finely-cultivated taste. To convey some idea of her collection, it is only necessary to look over the catalogue, which is crowded with curiosities. That superb article, denominated, by way of eminence, "the Portland Vase," was purchased by her Grace, for one thousand guineas.

It had been originally in possession of the Barberini family, and was supposed to have been intended as the depository of the ashes of the dead. All the figures, which were of most exquisite workmanship, are executed in *basso relievo*, being formed of white opaque glass, raised on a ground of deep blue glass. Some antiquaries have calculated the period of its production, to be many centuries anterior to the Christian æra; and M. D'Ancarville has written on this subject like a man of sense, while Mr. Rudgwood has treated it like an artist.

It was the opinion of the late Dr. Darwin, that the subject was a representation of the Eleusinian mysteries. The figures represent the marriage of Cupid and Psyche, the portrait of Atis, the first great Hierophant; a grand procession, &c. &c. A Plate of the compartments is introduced in vol. i. of the Botanical Garden, where the following allusion will be found:

"—— Or bid mortality rejoice and mourn,
O'er the fine forms of Portland's mystic urn."

forward

forward by a Chancellor of the Exchequer,* supposed to be but little conversant in matters of finance. He afterwards entered his protest against that measure, which was too unpopular to be persevered in, as it introduced the excise laws into the barn and cellar of every farmer in the kingdom, who made use of the juice of his own apples. On the proceedings against Mr. Wilkes, too, the Duke joined with the opposition, who, on this occasion, were supported by the great body of the people. He, and those with whom he acted, maintained that the privilege of parliament extended to matters of libel, and accordingly he was one of those who dissented from the resolution of the house.

It has always been customary for men of a certain rank and influence in this country, to attach themselves to a party, as this is supposed to be the only sure and infallible way of either attaining, or preserving, political and parliamentary consequence. His Grace, accordingly, connected himself with the Marquis of Rockingham, a name once celebrated, and still venerable, in the annals of this country! He joined with that worthy nobleman, in *talking down*, and *writing*† *down*, two different administrations. At the head of the first of these presided the Peer, who had acted as governor to the King, who enjoyed all his Majesty's confidence, and who was supposed to have conceived notions of government but little compatible with public liberty. The second was George Grenville, father of the present Marquis of Buckingham, Lord Grenville, &c. &c. who had been but a lawyer, and was conceived to be no statesman. With a mind technical, professional, and limited, he on all great occasions exhibited the barrister, rather than the minister; and to him have been attributed some of those measures which first led to a war with, and that produced the enfranchisement of, America.

At length, in 1765, in consequence of a change in the ministry, the Duke accepted of employment; but on this occasion, at least, there was no compromise with principle; no coalition with notoriously wicked men; no groveling, narrow, or interested speculation. The place occupied by him, was that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household, an office of honour rather than of profit; and he retained it but a few months, having gone out, or, in plain English, been *turned out*, in conjunction with his colleagues.

From this disappointment, if it really was one, the mind of the Duke was happily averted to more pleasing scenes; and the bustle of politics became, for a while, exchanged for the happiness arising out of domestic comfort. On the 8th of November, 1766, his Grace was married to Lady Dorothy Cavendish, daughter of William, the late Duke of Devonshire, by whom he has had four sons and two daughters. By this union, he became connected with another whig family, which, like his own, had been zealous for the revolution; and still cherished the principles under a new dynasty, that led to that great, memorable, and fortunate event. From this period, too, Burlington House, in Piccadilly, became his town residence; and it was there where all the plans for abating the alarming influence of the crown, curbing the avowed arrogance of several successive ministers, &c. giving strength, zeal, and efficiency, to popular sentiment, were hatched, reared, and brought to maturity, up to the period of the French revolution.

As parliamentary influence must always be a great object with every one who aspires to become a leader of a party, the subject of this memoir was well aware of the advantages supposed to result from it. Having property in the county of Cumberland, he thought a fair opportunity presented itself of assisting two of his friends, in their pretensions to be returned its knights of the shire, and he accordingly supported the late Henry Curwen, Esq. a gentleman of fortune, and Henry Fletcher, Esq. an East India Director, and afterwards a Baronet, both of whom had large possessions there.

This of course gave great umbrage to the late Sir James Lowther, afterwards Earl of Lonsdale, who, to great opulence, united a daring spirit; and, in addition to both, was son-in-law of the Earl of Bute. A long, violent, and expensive contest accordingly took place; and, although the Baronet found means to be returned, yet he was declared unduly elected by a Committee of the House of Commons, and the two other candidates were left for that Parliament, at least,

* Sir Francis Dashwood, afterwards Lord Spencer.

† I say "writing down," as there was a joint-stock purse collected and employed for that express purpose.

least, in the quiet possession of their seats.

While these transactions were meditating in the north, a storm was preparing in the south, to crush the fortunes, darken the expectations, and put an end to the influence, of the hardy Peer, who had thus presumed to counteract the views of the favourite, and create an influence, in direct opposition to his family. By way of effectually preventing the two friends of the Duke from reaping the benefit of his patronage, it was resolved to annihilate, by one single sweeping stroke of authority, the power and interest of the family of Portland, in the county of Cumberland. Accordingly, in the month of December, 1767, a grant was made, in due form by the Lords of the Treasury, to Sir James Lowther, of an extensive and valuable estate, known by the name of Inglewood forest, being part of, and appurtenant to, the manor of Penrith, in the county already mentioned. To this was added, the peerage of Carlisle, granted by King William III. to his favourite, the first Earl of Portland, by way of remuneration for his services, and which, whether worthily bestowed or not, had hitherto been considered as an inheritance, descending regularly from father to son, through several generations, without hindrance, molestation, or objection. Every thing on this occasion was conducted with all the due forms of office. Sir James Lowther, by memorial, prayed a lease of the lands in question, and on a reference to the Surveyor-General, that gentleman, although no lawyer, was about to decide, "that the premises were not comprised within the grant from King William to the Earl of Portland, but remained still vested in the crown." He concluded a most elaborate report, by recommending to the Lords of the Treasury, to grant the lease demanded, at a very inconsiderable reserved rent.*

However secret these proceedings might be, they were at length disclosed, and the *tenant in possession*, being of course alarmed, adopted the necessary steps to counteract such a conspiracy against his fortune. His agents, however, were refused permission to examine the rolls, on which the report was supposed to have been founded; he himself was referred from Whitehall to the Surveyor's office, and from the Surveyor's office to Whitehall: in fine, the whole was involved in secrecy and equivocation. At length, notwithstanding a positive promise, that nothing should be decided without a due hearing, the Duke, to his great surprise, received an official letter, dated Dec. 22, 1767, intimating, that the grants were passed, and leases signed, although a *caveat* had been entered at the proper place, to prevent being taken by surprise. On Lord North, who had just become Chancellor of the Exchequer, being remonstrated with on this occasion, he replied, "That he had received directions to affix the seal *instanter*, and that he was compelled, in virtue of his office, to obey all orders from the Treasury Board." Perhaps, had he spoken his sentiments freely and confidentially, he would, like Dido, have imputed the whole to the 'Novitas Regni,' which forced him to do violence to his own feelings.

At length, on the 20th of November, 1771, this great cause, which had raised the expectations of the whole country, and aroused the indignation of the county of Cumberland, was tried before the Barons of the Exchequer, in Westminster-hall; but it was greatly narrowed, so as to assume the form and substance of the following question: "Whether the late grant of the forest of Inglewood to Sir James Lowther, Bart. was legal or not?" The Earl of Rosslyn, then Mr. Wedderburne, was Counsel for the Crown, and Mr. Thurlow, afterwards Baron Thurlow and Chancellor, *led* for the Duke of Portland. After a long trial, the new leases were adjudged to be invalid, as being in direct opposition to the statute of the 1st Anne, declaring, "that upon every grant from the Crown, there shall be a reserved rent, not less than the third part of the clear yearly value of such manor, estate, &c. as shall be contained in such grant."

During the whole of the American contest, the Duke was eminently consistent, exhibiting on all occasions a degree of firmness, zeal, and resolution, that obtained for him, on one hand, the confidence of the opposition of that day—an opposition, in which nearly all the talents, and most of the wealth, of the country, were concentrated and combined—as well as the love of the people—a people not then subservient from influence, or timid from the dread of power.

No sooner had the members been hunted into the toils, dismissed, and, as was

* The reserved rent for the forest of Inglewood, &c. &c. was thirteen shillings and four pence!

was then thought, disgraced for ever, than a new distribution of their employments took place. On this occasion, the government of Ireland, an office, at that period, not only of great honour, but also of great power and authority, was assigned to the Duke of Portland, who accordingly repaired thither, as Viceroy, with General Fitzpatrick for his secretary. The administration of that day continued, by means of their instructions, which were liberal and manly, to insure popularity to his mission. He accordingly conceded freely, what might otherwise have been demanded in a forcible manner; and, accordingly, one of his first acts was the independence of Ireland, or rather complete emancipation from the power and controul of a British Parliament. He is perhaps the only Lord Lieutenant with whom the Irish people were so completely pleased, as to be eager to drag him to the Parliament-house, which they were, indeed, only prevented from accomplishing by the intervention of the horse-guards. In the mean time, an event occurred in this country, which produced his speedy return, at the end of three short months. This was the lamented death of the Marquis of Rockingham, whose talents and virtues were of the first order, so that all conceded to him the first place. But no sooner was the nation deprived of this great statesman by death, than a most contemptible and interested struggle took place, for the nomination of his successor. The candidates, set up by their respective friends, were the first Marquis of Lansdowne and the Duke of Portland, the latter of whom was supported by Charles Fox, and recommended to the Sovereign by the majority of the Cabinet. But his Majesty was pleased to pitch upon the Earl of Shelburne, a nobleman of great talents, and, by way of counteracting that measure, a scheme was recurred to, which was then deemed equally monstrous and abominable; and after the lapse of nearly thirty years, when the passions of men have become cool, and the judgment is allowed to operate in full force, it must be allowed, that it was a measure, at once weak, unprincipled, and unjustifiable!

On the other hand, it cannot be denied, that it was completely successful, so far as the gratification of human ambition is to be considered, although even that proved but short, unpopular, and unsatisfactory. The Duke, however, obtained that high and honourable situation of First Lord of the Treasury, and succeeded to the government of an exasperated people, while the Cabinet was so divided, by the Lords North, Carlisle, and Stormont, being placed in opposition to Lord Keppel, Lord John Cavendish, and Mr. Fox, on all great constitutional questions, that nothing could be effected, either honourable to themselves, or advantageous to the country. Accordingly, this ill-fated ship, and ill-assorted crew, ran a-ground on the East India bill, for securing the patronage of Asia, and chaining down the directors to their counters and calicoes in Leadenhall-street. This event brought Mr. Pitt on the stage, as a principal actor, for he had hitherto only exhibited in a subordinate capacity. Although young in point of years, it was soon seen, that he was calculated "to teach the hoary Numidian guile," and accordingly, in a negociation for power, during which he declined to descend from his new appointment, he first *outwitted* the Duke of Portland, and then the House of Commons, the latter of which was dissolved. Notwithstanding an implied promise to the contrary, while he bereaved the former of his friends and supporters, by those courtier-like acts, this great man did not disdain sometimes to practice. In revenge, the Duke, whose candour and whose veracity had remained unimpeached, is asserted to have declared, in the most unequivocal manner, that he "would never sit in the same Cabinet" with this youthful statesman!" Nothing, however, is so rash, and, perhaps, so impolitic, as a promise of this kind, on the part of a public man, as has been clearly evinced in the case of Mr. Fox, and the subject of this article, after the supposed solemn abjuration of Lord North on one part, and William Pitt on the other, both of whom were afterwards taken to their respective bosoms.

Disappointed and deceived, the Duke of Portland now tried to regain his tarnished popularity, and strove, if possible, to restore his friends, after a six-years political martyrdom, to their seats in the House of Commons.*

"Facilis

* The Duke of Portland appears not to have taken an active part on Mr Hastings's trial. He, doubtless, at first agreed with his friends in the propriety of that measure, but did not vote on any of the charges. By the time it was finally concluded (April, 1795),

" ———— Facilis descensus Averni.
Sed revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras,
———— Hic labor, hoc opus est."

It was not difficult for Mr. Pitt, with all the influence of the crown, added to the most energetic support on the part of the people, to render them odious to their constituents; but it was almost impossible, even when the popular current, in consequence of his own notorious defection, had taken another direction, to reinstate them in their respective boroughs and counties. In the course of events, however, it was probable, that circumstances might occur, and favourable opportunities intervene, so as to impede the course of this bold adventurer, who, after pretending to clip the wings of prerogative, had furnished fresh pinions to the royal bird, that now soared aloof, regardless of all restraint. But the finances of some of the principal personages, in this political drama, were supposed to be in a desperate state; and it was thought but fair, that those who had embarrassed their estates to support a party, might bid adieu to their old friends, whenever a favourable opportunity occurred. Mr. Pitt, after the lapse of many years, was firmly seated in the arm-chair of the Treasury, with his right foot placed on the cushion of the Exchequer, and a powerful host of volunteers and Janissaries at his command; the former of whom were collected by their fears, the latter by their interests. It would have been as easy to have dispossessed the heathen Jupiter of Olympus, as to have overturned the Minister from his exalted station; but it was not difficult to coalesce with him, and not at all unpleasant to share his authority. Besides, the times were "out of joint," and it was easy, either to find or make a pretext for an alteration of conduct, at a time when Europe itself was about to submit to a new destiny, in consequence of the French revolution.

But although a few lawyers, as usual, were affrighted into office, and Mr. Burke at length become prudent, in respect to his motives, obtained about thirty thousand pounds, in consequence of his change of opinions, the Duke of Portland remained for awhile firm and undaunted—the very Abdiel of the party. It has been said, that during a debate in the House of Commons, when one of his Grace's near relatives sent a note to Burlington House for instructions, in consequence of the sudden hostility of Fox and Burke, which was first publicly declared that evening, the reply was "Follow Fox." Yet some circumstances occurred that raised suspicion, anterior to this, from the death of the Earl of Guilford. The Duke of Portland, on the 5th of August, 1792, succeeded him as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, without so much as a struggle, although the influence of the Minister was supposed to be very great among the Members of that learned body. In the course of a short time, however, what was only suspicion, became certainty, for Lord Loughborough having accepted of the seals in 1793, the Duke of Portland, in 1794, was gazetted as Secretary of State for the Home Department.

From this moment the conduct of his Grace must, in some measure, be confounded with that of his old enemy, Mr. Pitt; for although the former executed all the duties of a high office under him, yet the latter still retained his premiership, and allowed no man to be his superior, or even his equal, in the management of the empire. How far the Duke might have consented to the trials in England, and the military punishments in Ireland, we know not; but certain it is, that during the period alluded to, the searching eye of a Tacitus might have discovered, and his pen, if in such times it would have been allowed to move, could alone have described with sufficient force, "that energy beyond the law," as it was happily termed by Mr. Windham,

1795), he was estranged from the party with which he had hitherto acted, although doubtless united, closer than ever, with Mr. Burke, the original author and prime mover of that measure.

In respect to the proceedings of Parliament, in the great question of the regency, his Grace was more intimately connected with the result; but even then he does not appear to have spoken once. On Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1788, he was one of the Privy Councillors summoned to hear, and take into consideration, the report of the physicians relative to the state of his Majesty's health; he was also one of the twenty-one peers, selected by the House of Lords, to form a committee for the same purpose; and one of the sixty-six, two of whom were of the blood royal, that divided in favour of Lord Moira's amendment. He, however, did not subscribe the protest, to which two princes of the blood had affixed their names, together with 47 other peers. Yet, on the 23d of January, 1789, we find the Duke's name in the list of those who were "dissentient" to the report of the committee.

Windham, which took place. It was then, in particular, that, in a new breed of informers, a symptom of the ancient arbitrary government during the days of Imperial Rome, was for awhile fully disclosed.

"Sic delatores genus hominum publico exitio repertum, et pœnis nunquam satis coercitum, per præmia elicebantur."*

The power, fortune, and consequence, of certain individuals, were however greatly enlarged and improved, although we are doubtful, whether the insinuations of the Marquis of Lansdowne, originating perhaps in the spirit of ancient rivalship, were ever realized.†

No sooner was his political alliance with Mr. Pitt made known, than the Duke's popularity evaporated, in consequence of the outcry of his quondam associates, and it is no less remarkable than true, that the man, in whose praise the tongues of half a nation had vibrated, no longer received any homage but from his own immediate friends and dependents. Notwithstanding this, his influence was now become so extensive, as to occasion a multitude of applications for preferment, and not a few of a very suspicious, unusual, and equivocal kind. Under his name, but without either his authority or knowledge, a multitude of places were publicly and impudently offered to sale, particularly in an office opened in the city, expressly on purpose for this species of traffic.‡ As his Grace's finances were supposed to be rather deranged, he himself was frequently pestered with applications of all sorts, for patronage, both civil and ecclesiastical, and corrupt offers were actually made in a most barefaced and disgusting manner, to obtain his protection. On this occasion, he displayed great, and, perhaps, blameable, moderation; and it is believed, that the utmost stretch of his revenge—for he was always eminently placable—consisted in recommending an officious clergyman to the notice of his Bishop.

At length, in 1801, the subject of this memoir, finding his health decline, resigned the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, and acted as President of the Council until 1805, a situation in which less labour and application were required. On the formation of the Fox and Grenville Administration, his Grace thought fit to withdraw, as he had not, for some time, been on terms of intimacy with Mr. Fox. After the death of that gentleman, and the sudden dismission of his colleagues, in consequence of a supposed attempt to restore their civil and ecclesiastical privileges to the Irish nation, his Grace once more appeared on the scene, and that too in an official character, which to some appeared unsuitable, in consequence of his declining years and infirmities. Accordingly, in 1807, under the name of First Lord of the Treasury, he became *ostensible* Minister; but as he was for the most part unable to attend, the parliamentary part of the business was conducted by Mr. Perceval in one House, and Lord Liverpool in another. At length, after a severe struggle with disease, his Grace determined to retire wholly from the political world; this was accordingly effected in the autumn of 1809, and but a few weeks anterior to his demise, which took place in the 72d year of his age.

It now remains, after such an ample account of his public conduct, to consider the Duke of Portland as a private nobleman. In this point of view, the early part of his life was peculiarly amiable. During that period, he supported, for many years, the splendour of his dignified rank, with a very moderate fortune. Although never considered as an orator, yet what he said was listened to, as the suggestions of an honest man, springing directly from the heart. He was but little adapted, perhaps, to business, yet it is well known, that no gentleman in the kingdom could write a better letter. After his coalition with Mr. Pitt, his equanimity at times forsook him, and his order to exclude a distinguished Commoner from any of his Majesty's jails, on account of the denunciation of certain supposed abuses, in which he has been supported by the concurring testimony of more than one Grand Jury, savoured but little of his usual urbanity.

During the youthful portion of his career, the Duke lived in habits of great intimacy with the celebrated Chace Price, M. P. for Radnor, a man of infinite humour and jest, the very "Yorick" of society. Money negociations, to a very great

* Tacitus Annal.

† He observed, in 1794, in the House of Peers, "That it was to be hoped, the lease of the Mary-le-bone estate had not been renewed!"

‡ It is but candid here to remark, that the parties have been since prosecuted, and punished.

great amount passed between them, and on the sudden demise of the latter, as may be easily supposed, the Duke was a considerable loser. On the death of his mother, the debts incurred by him were supposed, although very considerable, to be liquidated, either wholly, or at least, to a very considerable amount, by the falling in of her jointure; but he unhappily had acquired certain habits of expense, which always kept his fortune in a state of embarrassment.

It is believed, however, he never was addicted to play; and as to the *turf*, his Grace did not appear on it with any degree of *eclat*, for a stud was never kept either for, or by him, so that the utmost, we believe, was merely the *naming* of a horse. But he was accustomed, now and then, to pay the debts of a near relative, who, we imagine, formerly frequented Newmarket, and had been, during the greater part of his life, in difficulties. As the *visible* head of the opposition for a long series of years, frequent calls were, doubtless, made on his purse: the election for Cumberland; the contest with Sir James Lowther, or rather with the Crown, and his household expenses, which were always conducted on a liberal, and, perhaps, extravagant scale, all contributed to make him poor, and to keep him so. On the other hand, the sums received as salary are to be deducted; but after all, these were so trifling, as not to amount to, perhaps, one-fifteenth of his *political expenditure*.

While a very young man, the Duke of Portland became an invalid, and old, as it were, by anticipation. His constitution, many years since, was so enfeebled, as to require a strict and sober regimen. From this, wine, except in small quantities, was excluded, and flesh meat totally prohibited. Notwithstanding this, his health had been for some time precarious and uncertain; for although the gout, which had been the primitive disease, was either cured, or, at least, modified, another, and a more dangerous malady, made its appearance. This proved to be the stone, which became so extremely painful, as well as alarming, as to induce him to submit to an operation. This was accordingly performed by Messrs. Home and Wilson, two eminent surgeons, in the spring of 1806; and is said to have been renewed some little time before his demise.

His Grace, long before it became so fashionable a pursuit, had addicted himself to agriculture, and improved several thousand acres of ground. He also planted a large tract of country, formerly a barren waste, in the immediate vicinity of Welbeck Abbey, Nottinghamshire, consisting of a picturesque series of hill and dale. Some of the Spanish chesnuts, in the lime grounds, are upwards of fourteen feet in girth, and a few of the oaks have been estimated at nearly thirty; particularly the green dale oak, still existing, which, in 1724, had a hole cut through its body, large enough to admit a coach.

As to the political character of his Grace, and the talents which he displayed in support of it, his death is too recent, to be able to indulge on these themes with any degree of propriety. It is impossible, however, to contemplate the subject, without recollecting the memorable saying of the Chancellor Oxiesterna to his son, when he persuaded him to undertake the office of Prime Minister of Sweden!

ORIGINAL LETTERS,

Alluded to in the MEMOIRS *of* MR. ELPHINSTON, *in our last* NUMBER. *Communicated by* R. C. DALLAS, ESQ.

Letter to MRS. STRAHAN.

How shall I impart to you, what must fill you at once with pleasure and with pain?—the happy departure of our dear, dear, mother, who was last night, about seven, delivered from the longest encrease of constant suffering, that ever perhaps exercised the patience of a mortal. But, in all God was gracious. Her patience persisted, and obtained the victory. For about a week past, excess of distress and of weakness, with an utter inability of rest or sustenance, sometimes deprived our dear mother of her wonted distinctness. But in the main, her consciousness of innocence, the humble confidence she had immoveably placed in the goodness of God, her Creator and Redeemer, preserved her almost cheerful in the midst of pain, till at length she seemed to have blunted the sting of death himself; and with the most edifying, and most amiable serenity, she resigned her spirit into the hands of God, who gave it: but, not without blessing you, and your's, and me, a few hours before, in the most solemn manner her enfeebled power could express. She received the holy communion on Sunday morning, as her last and best *viaticum* (or provision), having taken little other refreshment some days; except perhaps a little jelly, or a mouthful of wine and

water. All yesterday, she was perfectly distinct, and charmingly serene to the last.

I have met with abundance of kindness and sympathy from all our friends, particularly Miss Garrock, who begs to make her compliments of condolence (as I may say do all the rest) in the sincerest manner.

And now, my dear sister, allow me to give you the advice I am myself on all hands receiving; but which is easier to give than to take, though not the less indispensable. Nothing can indeed forbid yielding some time to nature; who, I thank God, has done tolerably her duty to me. But, afterwards, I hope we shall feel what we can express, great thankfulness for the so long enjoyment of so uncommon a parent; and for the unspeakable patience, and other virtues and graces of her life, of which the happy, though humble consciousness, afforded such consolation at the last. Oh! may we, and all, where her influence or example can extend, oh! may we live her life, that our latter end may be like her's.

The coffining is just performed, with much decency, as without affectation, according to her own dear injunctions, which to us will ever be sacred. The interment is to be to-morrow at five in the afternoon, of which I hope to give you an account by next post. In the mean time, I shall not forbid you to mingle your tears with mine: the tears of nature with the thanks of reason.

I mean to leave this house, which can now afford me very small comfort, in a few days, and move to a little house, in the Fountain Close, where I shall become the Doctor's nearer neighbour; though indeed he has been ever a near neighbour to me, particularly upon the present occasion, on which I have been obliged, not a little, to his assistance.

May God comfort you and your's; and grant us a happy meeting, when we may pour our souls into each other more freely: my frequent prayer, who am ever your own,

Edinburgh, JAMES ELPHINSTON.
Sept. 11th, 1750.

From DR. JOHNSON, *to* MR. ELPHINSTON.

Dear Sir,

You have, as I find by every kind of evidence, lost an excellent mother, and I hope you will not think me incapable of partaking of your grief. I have a mother, now eighty-two years of age; whom therefore I must soon lose, unless it please God, that she rather should mourn for me. I read the letters, in which you relate your mother's death, to Mrs. Strahan, and I think I do myself honour, when I tell you, that I read them with tears. But tears are neither to me, nor to you, of any farther use, when once the tribute of nature has been paid. The business of life summons us away from useless grief, and calls to the exercise of those virtues, of which we are lamenting our deprivation. The great benefit which one friend can confer upon another, is to guard, and incite, and elevate, his virtues. This your mother will still perform, if you diligently preserve the memory of her life, and of her death; a life, so far as I can learn, useful, wise, and innocent; and a death, resigned, peaceful, and holy. I cannot forbear to mention, that neither reason nor revelation denies you to hope, that you may increase her happiness by obeying her precepts; and that she may, in her present state, look with pleasure upon every act of virtue to which her instructions or example have contributed. Whether this be more than a pleasing dream, or a just opinion of separate spirits, is indeed of no great importance to us, when we consider ourselves as acting under the eye of God. Yet surely there is something pleasing in the belief, that our separation from those whom we love, is merely corporeal, and it may be a great incitement to virtuous friendship, if it can be made probable, that union, which has received the divine approbation, shall continue to eternity.

There is one expedient, by which you may, in some degree, continue her presence. If you write down minutely, what you can remember of her, from your earliest years, you will read it with great pleasure; and receive from it many hints of soothing recollection, when time shall remove her yet farther from you, and your grief shall be matured to veneration. To this, however painful for the present, I cannot but advise you, as to a source of comfort and satisfaction, in the time to come: for all comfort, and all satisfaction, is sincerely wished you, by,

Dear Sir,
Your most obliged
humble servant,

Sept. 25th, 1750. SAM. JOHNSON.

To DR. JOHNSON.

Dear Sir,

While I doubted my ability of making a suitable return to your former letter, the unexpected, as unmerited comfort,

and

and next to inspired excellence of last Sunday's, filled me with a transport of gratitude and admiration, which still almost totally deprives me of the power of speaking it. The first sentiment I was capable of expressing, was a rapture of thankfulness to the great Creator, and comforter of the world; that still such a friend remained in it, and then that I, who can plead so small a claim, or promise so poor a return; that I should possess such a share in a friendship, which orators have preached, poets have painted, and princes have wished, in vain. But I shall not tire you with all you have made me feel, nor offend your delicacy with praise, as undesired as deserved. Be it my glory to improve your exalted precepts; and so to cultivate that benevolence, as to preserve such a correspondent.

The treasure of my dear mother's letters, which I have been long amassing, and which I shall ever guard with veneration, will greatly facilitate the painful, though pious task, you prescribe, which it might indeed almost wholly save me; but which I am fully determined, by your sage advice, literally to perform. If I shall eagerly embrace every scheme that can perpetuate the memory, and even the presence, of my beloved, my honoured guardian; that can preserve and invigorate those important lessons, to which I owe all I have that is valuable; all that has been my past, that constitutes my present, or shall found my future happiness; with how much greater ardour shall I then pursue a method, which I am fond to believe may increase the felicity of my best benefactress; or which may at least animate a piety, lasting as my life, in return of a piety lasting as her's! Long may you, dear Sir, possess your long-possessed parent; and late may my duty of congratulation be turned into my debt of condolence.

Some of the friends to whom I communicated my letter, have insisted with me to put it into the Scot's Magazine, for the benefit of my country. But, however sensible I am of its uncommon value, and of the consolation it might convey to thousands, who cannot boast such a correspondent, yet certain scruples have obliged me to deny the benevolent request, in hopes that I shall easily prevail with you, Sir, to favour the public with an essay, comprising the principal thoughts of the letter, and purposely adapted to still more extensive utility. Though I would not wilfingly lavish my private treasures, far less publish aught without its author's leave, I shall join with no less ardour in the public gratitude, that you shall have so extended the happiness, without impairing the honour, conferred on one, whose glory it is to subscribe himself,

Dear Sir,

Your most obliged friend,

Edinburgh, JAMES ELPHINSTON.
October 4, 1750.

To DR. JOHNSON.

I thought you, dear Sir, in my debt, but alas! my sister's letter which I yesterday received, proves me very deeply in your's. And oh! that I were as able as willing to pay. Your tender friendship and exalted genius, flew unasked to my aid, when I lost my (then) nearest and dearest relation. Oh! that I could now minister equal comfort to you, bereft of a nearer and dearer. I can indeed (and am proud to own it) participate your sorrow, if hence it can find any alleviation; and do with the more tender sensibility join in mourning your loss, that I now can, from tasting a like happy union, judge what must have been your enjoyment. To paint my notion of the latter, were to augment your grief; my idea of the former, is scarce to myself supportable. It forces, however, upon me a consideration, which I have hitherto been willing to banish from my mind; that the strongest human tie must one day be broken; that the happiest pair one day must part; that one shall probably go a moment before the other, to complete perhaps the probation of both, and prepare their eternal reunion. For me, therefore, it is good to sorrow with you, as well as to hope. But surely, my dear friend, it were as bold as unnecessary, for me to offer any hints, either of consolation or counsel, to a sufferer, who has so powerfully taught the public in general, and me in particular, to indulge nature within the limits of reason, and to exalt the man into a christian.

But since that modesty, which ever accompanies superior merit, has prompted your grief to seek the aid it used to convey; in obedience, I must answer, and in justice, declare, that of the various liniments which allayed my distress, none was equal to your public, far less to your private, productions. Other sources of solace you know better than myself. I have therefore only to mix my tears with your's, and to wish

you

you every inward and outward help, in this your time of need. Nor can I doubt, but that the religion and virtue, whose cause you have so effectually espoused, will support, under every pressure, their brave, their faithful advocate. In this persuasion, as in every good wish to Mr. Johnson, I must be joined, not only by my dearest, who feels most tenderly for him, but by all the sensible, and the worthy, of this kingdom; who, though mourning that the Rambler is come to the end of his labours, cannot but congratulate themselves, as well as him, that his labours have ended as they began. How happy must I therefore deem myself, in privately sharing with you, sorrow or joy, and in styling myself, with equal tenderness and truth,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate servant,

JAMES ELPHINSTON.

Edinburgh, March 26, 1752.

To DR. JOHNSON.

Dear Sir,

I have just learned my new debt of condolence, of which the greatness does put me in mind, how little you need its payment. While I must, however, grieve with you, through a friendship, where gratitude is but a feebler impulse, it is some joy for me to understand, that no distance either of place, or of time; no immediate attention, of whatever importance, has been able even to blunt those filial feelings, which are inseparable from a noble mind. But though affection and sympathy claim both their indulgence, I may at least return the kind hint you lent me, on a like occasion, that "tears are neither to you, nor to me, of any farther use, when once the tribute of nature has been paid."

I need not, dear Sir, insinuate to you that neither your parent, nor mine, was called away till weary with age, and ripe for Heaven, any more than that the longer we were blest with their company on earth, the shorter shall be our separation from them.

Mean time, I think but again with you, that duty, even to the dead, as well as to the living, bids us moderate that grief we would not stifle; and return, as soon as possible, to the exercise of those faculties, which the worthies we mourn have transmitted us for the service of a world, that never stands more in need of their aid, than when she seems least to deserve it.

I hope to find you, the first day the weather will allow me, enforcing those precepts you both publicly and privately inculcate, with so singular power, by a still more powerful example. For as every solace is your due, from, at least, every Briton, as proud must I be to contribute my little peculiar, as to think how peculiarly it is your due, from,

Dearest Sir,

Brompton, Your obliged,

Feb. 22, 1759. JAMES ELPHINSTON.

ERRATUM.—In the Memoirs of Mr. Elphinston, page 489, column 1, line 8, for "competent," *read*, "complete."

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS, AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of scarce and curious Books.

"*Chaucer's Ghoast: or, a Piece of Antiquity. Containing twelve pleasant Fables of Ovid, penned after the ancient Manners of writing in England, which makes them prove Mock-Poems to the present Poetry. With the History of Prince Corniger, and his Champion, Sir Crucifrag, that run a Tilt likewise at the present Historiographers. By a Lover of Antiquity.*"—*Multa renascentur quæ jam cecidere, &c.*—HOR. *Lond.* 1672. *duod. p.* 121.

WE are ignorant even of the name of the author of this scarce little work. In order to exhibit a specimen of his style and manner, we shall transcribe his address to the readers, and one of his "pleasant fables."

To the Readers.

New books and pamphlets, Sirs, now a-days, thrust so fast out of the press, that they will not give the readers time to breathe; this was the misery of Juvenal's time, and I may cry as he did, *Semper ego auditor tantum?* But yet there is one remedy, *perituræ non parcere chartæ.* Yet what shall be the subject? Novelty. No.—Hang it, then, must it

be

be laught at and jeared in every coffee-house, and be subject to the old mens' tobacco-pipes, to bring them fire. But coffee-houses are going down, you'll say: faith, that's one comfort; for I heard such damning of a pamphlet there once, that I thought they had sate on the life and death of the author: besides, I know some persons hate new fashions, as much as an old don in the university hates Burgerdicius logick, because he was taught in Sanderson's. Shall the matter be old then as the Pre-Adamites?—No, that's foolish too.

O Gramery, mine old grete granfader, now me seemeth to think on his wholesome saw,

In the mid way,
'tis safe to play.

So then I must write what's nether new nor old; in a dialect that is both daubed over with novelty, and hath antiquity for its ground. Have at'um then, and let any novice say what he will; since there is a temple built to antiquity, whatever the world may say of my superstition, I am resolved to fix this tablet there.—Farewell.

Coryugis adventum præsenserat, inq; nitentem
Jnachidos vultus mutaverat ille juvencam.
Ovid. l. i.

Ovid telleth in his saws,
how Jupiter in ancient days,
lay by a maid, which Jo
was called, whereof's wife Juno
was wroth; and as she was goddess,
of Jo turned the likeness
into a cow, to go throughout
the fields and pastures thereabout,
and get hes meat upon the green;
and thereupon the lofty queen,
betook hes Argus for to keep;
for he was seldom wont to sleep,
because he had an hundred eyes,
all were alive, and all were spies.
Now hearken how he was beguiled
by Mercury, who was affiled
this cow to steal; he came disguised,
and had a pipe full well devised
of musick, and thus to the field
he came, where Argus he beheld
with Jo, which beside him went
with that anon his pipe he bent,
and 'gan to pipe in such manner,
things which were sleepy for to hear;
and in his piping eves among,
he sung him such a lulling song,
that he the giant brought asleep,
and there was no eye that might keep
his head, which Mercury off smote,
and so away the cow he got;
the cow, I say, which Argus kept,
and all this fell for that he slept.

"The Legend of Saint Brandon."

It should not be supposed, that in a tract of this title, stories of curiosity and invention, somewhat assimilating the celebrated Arabian Nights' Entertainments, would at all appear. The work from which the following extracts are taken, is the "Golden Legend," printed by Julian Notary, in 1503, f. ccxxx. seq.

The first extract which I shall give, is the fabulous description of the Paradise of our first parents.

"They sawe a full fayr ylond, and thyderwarde they drew; in the ylonde was joy and myrthe ynonge, (and that erthe of the ylond shined as bright as the sonne) and there were the fayrest trees and herbes, that ever ony man sawe) and there were many precious stones shyning bright, (and every herbe there was full of figures, and every tree full of frute) so that it was a glorious syght, and an hevenly joye tabide there: and then ne there came to them a fayr yong man: and full curtously he welcomed them all, and called every Monke by hys name, and sayd yt they were moche bounde to pryse the name of our Lord Jhesu, that wolde of his grace shewe to them the glorius place; which is ever daye, and never nyght, and this place is called paradys terrestre, but by this ylonde, an other ylond, wherein no man may come: this yonge man sayd to them, "Ye have been here half a yere, without mete, drynke, or slepe; and they supposed that they had de not ben there the space of half an houre: so mery and joyeful, they were there, and the yonge man told them, that this is the place yt Adam and Eve dwelte in first."

The next account is of the *Kraken*, of which the earliest mention, known to this writer, as ever published, is in the seventeenth century.

"They wente upon an ylond, wening to them, they had ben saufe, and made theron a fyre for to dresse theyr dyner; and whan the fire was ryght hote, and the mete nyghe soden, thenne this ylond began to moeve, (wherof the Monkes were aforde) and fled anone to shyppe, and left the fyre and mete behynde them, and merveylled sore of the moeving. And Saint Brandon comforted them, and sayde, that it was a grete fysshe, named *Jassone*, whyche laboured nyght and day, to put hys tayle in hys mouthe, but for gretenes he may not." (f. ccxx, xi.) But it is more distinctly described in (f. ccxxxiii.) "From them they came to

to the grete fysshe, (where they sayde matyns and masse, on ester-day. And whan the masse was done, the fysshe began to moeve) and swamme forthe faste in to the see; wherof the Monkes were sore agaste: whche stode upon hym: for it was a grete mervelle to see suche a fyshe, *as greate as al a centre*, for to swymme so faste in the water."

The next, and last extract, which I shall give, is a picturesque and strange account of the situation of Judas, in the infernal regions. This situation is a subject of much frequency in the middle ages, as may be seen in the Monkish Chroniclers, M. Paris, &c. and punishment, like his, is a common denunciation in Anglo-saxon Charters.—See Dugd. Monast. Ecc. Cath. iii. 129, 303, 4, 5, &c.

"And thenne anone the wynde tourned into the northe, and droof the shyppe into the southe, whiche sayled seven dayes continuelly; and they came to a grete rocke, stondyng in the see, and theron sate a naked man in full grete misery and payne. For the waves of the see had so beten hys body, that all the fleshe was gone, and no thyng left but synewes and bare bonys, and whan the wawes were gone, there was a canvas, they hyng over his hede, whiche bete his body full sore wythe the blowing of the wynde; and also there were two oxe tonges and a grete stone, which he sat on wyche dyd him full grete ease.

"And thenne saynt Brandon, charged hym to telle him, what he was; and he sayd, (my name is Judas) that solde our Lord Jhesu Cryst for xxx pens: whyche sytteth here thus wretchedly, (how be it) I am worthy to be in the grettest payne, that is but our Lord is so mercyfull, which he hath rewarded me better than I have deserved. For of ryght my place is in the brenning helle. But I am here but certeyne tymes of the yere, that is, from Crystmasse to twelfth daye, and from Ester to Whytsontide be paste, and every festefull daye of our lady, and every Satyrday none, tyll Sonday, that evensong been don. But all other tymes I lye still in helle, in full brennyng fyre, with Pylate, Therode, and Cayphas. Therefore, accursed be the tyme that ever I knewe them. And thenne Judas prayed Saynt Brandon to abyde styll there all that nyght. And yet he wolde kepe hym there stylle, and the fendes sholde not fetche hym to helle. And he sayde, 'Wyth Gode's helpe thou shalt abyde here all this night.' And thenne he asked Judas, what cloth that was that henge over hys hede; and he sayde, 'It was a cloth, that he gave to a lepre, whyche was bought wyth the money that he stale fro our Lord: whan I bare his purs, wherfore it doth to me full grete payne now, in betyng my face with the blowing of the wynde. And thyse two oxe tonges that hange here above me, I gave theym somtyme to two preestys, to praye for me, themme I bought with myn ogne (*sic*) money, and therefore they ease me, by cause the fyshes of the see gnwe on them, and spare me. And this stone that I sette on, laye sometime in a desolate place, where it eased no man. And I toke it thens, and layde it in a foule waye. And therfore it eased me now for every good dede, shalle be rewarded, and every evill dede shall be punished. [Benefactions to highways, were anciently recommended from the pulpit.] And the Sonday agaynst even ther came a grete multitude of fendes, blastyng and roryng, and bad Saynt Brandon go thens, that they myght have theyr servaunte Judas; for we dare not come in the presence of our mayster, but yewe brynge hym to helle wyth us.' And thenne sayde Saynt Brandon, 'I lete not you to do your mayster's commaundement, but by the power of our Lord Jhesu, I charge you to leve him this night tyll to-morow, how darest thou helpe hym that so solde his mayster for xxx pens to the Jewes, and caused hym also to deye the most shamfull deth upon the crosse.'

"And thenne Saynt Brandon charged the fendes by hys passion, that they shold not noye hym that nyght. And thenne the fendes went theyr waye roringe, and cryeng toward helle to theyr mayster the grete devyll. And thenne Judas thanked Saynt Brandon so ruthofully, that it was pyte to see, and on the morn the fendes came wyth an horryble noyse, sayeng, that they had that nyght suffred grete payne, bycause they brought not Judas: and sayden that he sholde suffre double payne the vi day followyng, and they toke then Judas tremblynge, for forewyth them to payne."

Extracts

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

RUSSIAN VIRTUOSI.

THE author of "The Present State of Russia," has favoured us with a chapter on the *Amateurs* of that country. A very ingenious traveller, Mr. Abel Burja, in his "Observations d'un Voyageur sur la Russie," (p. 162), informs us, that there are, in fact, at Petersburg, many Russian lords, and men of fortune, who affect to be connoisseurs in the sciences and fine arts. "I was introduced," says he, "one day, into a closet filled with books, thrown about, as if at random, in the most *picturesque* manner. There were globes, spheres, and mathematical instruments of every kind, and I retired from the house penetrated with the most profound respect for the learned and accomplished possessor of so many rare productions of ingenuity; but what was my astonishment, at hearing that this personage was merely a rich man, and nothing more? The booksellers reap a wonderful harvest from the ignorance of those pretended amateurs: they absolutely sell them volumes by the yard; and by this means clear their warehouses of all the damaged books and trash which had been accumulated for years. To a courtier they will sell old musty concordances of the bible, and similar works. If a set of books wants the second volume, they will immediately place on the back of the first, 'Vol. I. and II.' All this they hazard, because they know with positive certainty, that the worthy purchaser will never even open one of the books. There are, however, in Russia, some few men of real taste, and true lovers of literature."

PARRICIDES AND SUICIDES.

Count John Potocki, in his "Voyage dans quelques parties de la Basse-Saxe," (p. 43,) mentions, that near la Ghorde, a hunting lodge, belonging to the Electors of Hanover, on the road from Euchace to Hansbourg, is a forest, called the Jammer Holtz, or "the Wood of Groans." It is related, that King George the Second, hunting in the vicinity of this place, heard cries and lamentations issuing from the skirts of the forest, and, on galloping up to the spot, he discovered a Vend peasant in the very act of burying his own father alive. The monarch was struck with horror, and the peasant assured him, with great simplicity, that he was only following a custom, established among the Vends from time immemorial, but which they were latterly obliged to practice with great secrecy, through fear of being detected by the Germans. This circumstance gives occasion to Count Potocki for many ingenious observations and reflections. He notices the similar custom prevalent among Hottentots, and other savages, of putting to death their aged and decrepid friends. The Greeks and Romans, it is true, did not kill their parents, but the old men amongst them often prevented the evils of infirmity and disease by voluntary suicide. Ælian, in his "Various Histories," informs us, that Pompey, passing through a certain city of Greece (which he names,) was invited by a lady, aged eighty years, to be present whilst she poisoned herself—a ceremony which she resolved to perform some days sooner than she had originally intended, that she might have the honour of dying in the presence of Pompey. And Pliny the Younger, assures us, that many of his friends had consulted him on the question, Whether it was decent and expedient, that they should continue to live? as if they considered the perpetration of a suicide, as nothing more than giving a quicker degree of action to the scythe of Time.

VOLTAIRE'S PORTRAIT.

Voltaire once chanced to pass through Colonges, a village about twenty miles from Geneva, just at the time when an eminent painter happened to be resting there for a few hours. The latter, contrary to the practice of most persons of his profession, had neither pencils nor colours about him, but enraptured with the sight of the philosopher, whom he here met so unexpectedly, he took a piece of charcoal, and with this rude instrument drew a sketch of him over the chimney-piece of the inn. The resemblance of this sketch to the original was uncommonly striking. Some time afterwards, the same place was visited by a jovial party, who were highly diverted with the grotesque figure of the patriarch of Ferney, not knowing for whom it was intended, and were just going to profane it by various additions, when the hostess perceived their design, and exclaimed, "It is Voltaire!" At these words they were struck with awe; one of the company immediately rode, or rather flew to Geneva, and fetched a glazier, to make a glass-case to put before the

the portrait, in order to protect it from similar accidents. It is as large as life, and is supposed to be the best likeness of Voltaire extant. Under it were inscribed the following verses:—

Mon oeil le reconnoit, c'est lui-même, c'est lui
Qui de la vérité fût le plus ferme appui:
O toi qui dans ces lieux viens mettre pied á terre,
Trop heureux, ne pars pas sans contempler Voltaire!

LA ENSENADA.

La Ensenada was of low birth, and clerk to a banker of Cadiz; but he possessed talents which were far superior to his station, and soon raised him from obscurity. He advanced by degrees; became intendant of the army; and was at length promoted to the post of prime-minister, in which he appeared with all the splendour of a man who is the artificer of his own fortune. The king conferred on him the title of Marquis, and the name of La Ensenada, which he assumed, and which corresponds with the expression of *sprung from nothing*, proves how little he sacrificed to vanity, and how far his ambition was from the ordinary kind. His real name was Zeno Somo de Silva. Many Spaniards have assumed appellations in memory of events, upon which they prided themselves. Thus, for instance, Orendyn, a native of Biscay, took the name of Las Pas, because he signed the treaty between the emperor and Spain, in 1725; and Transport Real, because he accompanied the infant to Italy. Navarro, after the naval engagement off Toulon, in 1744, assumed the name of Victoria, though he had concealed himself below during the whole action, which was conducted by Decourt. La Ensenada, and Farinelli the singer, had been acquainted at a time when they could be of no advantage to each other. When they again met at court, the one as minister, and the other as favourite, they renewed their ancient friendship; and Farinelli proved the sincerity of his attachment to La Ensenada, when the latter fell into disgrace. He showed his resentment to the queen, because she had not opposed it; demanded his dismission; and the princess was obliged to have recourse to the most humiliating excuses in order to appease him.

M. VON HALLER.

M. von Haller, a son of the celebrated physician of that name, was an officer in the Swiss regiment in the service of France. He was a man of great eccentricity and extraordinary genius. With the rarest gifts of nature he united extensive acquirements, and, with the greatest frankness of disposition, the most fascinating vivacity, the most singular caprices, and inflexible obstinacy. His father having taken him to task in a way that he did not like, and wishing to controul him in manhood, as he had done in infancy, the son returned him every farthing that he had laid out on his account, including even the expenses of the midwife and the christening; and he would never afterwards eat at his table without paying for his repast. M. von Haller generally travelled on foot, and always proceeded straight forward. If a river intersected his route, he swam across, and if he came to a mountain he climbed over it. His whole baggage in such journies consisted of a couple of shirts. He was likewise a great adept, and very fortunate at play. He fell, in the year 1781, in a duel with M. von Erlach, occasioned by a dispute respecting a post at Bern, which both of them solicited.

FATHER D'ARRUIS.

Father d'Arruis, the Jesuit, speaking of Bourdaloue, observed: "When father Bourdaloue preached at Rouen, the trades-people left their shops; the merchants their counting-houses; the lawyers the courts of justice; and the physicians their patients: but when I preached the following year, I set every thing to rights again: not a creature quitted his business."

THEOPHILE.

The French poet, Theophile, who lived in the seventeenth century, was urgently requested, by a lady, to write a comparison, in verse, between her and the sun. Vexed with her importunities, he, at length, sent her the following stanza:

Que me veule donc cette importune
Que je la compare au soleil?
Il est commun, elle est commune,
Voila ce qu'ils ont de pareil.

ANDREA DEL CASTAGNO.

Andrea del Castagno, an Italian painter, being inflamed with jealousy of the talents of Dominichino, his most intimate friend, way-laid him one night in a corner at Florence, and assassinated him. The wounded Dominichino directed those by whom he was found, to convey him to his friend Castagno, and died in his arms!

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES,

OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE; WRITTEN WITHIN VIEW OF HIS CASTLE AT SOUTHAMPTON.

By Mr. PRATT.

MUTE is the voice, which bade yon turrets rise,
And point their daring summits to the skies;
While, from the battlements extremest steep,
They seem to frown upon the shore and deep;
Ev'n like some despot they appear to stand,
Lord of the subject sea, and vassal land;
Awful and fierce, they swell upon the eye,
In all the pomp of feudal tyranny.

But, thoughts abrupt, from transitory views,
Rapid as rash, the mental sight confuse;
In the pure mirror of the reas'ning mind,
Clear as yon fair expanse, when not a wind,
And not a wave disturbs its tranquil rest,
Compos'd as infants sleeping on the breast;
Yes, in truth's mirror, perfect, plain, and pure,
The object palpable, the medium sure;
Things as they are, not as they seem, appear,
Obvious the motive, and the action clear.

Yon fabric judg'd by these unerring laws,
Claims reason's sanction, and the world's applause;
Lo! as that fabric lifts th' aspiring head,
Cloth'd are the naked, and the hungry fed;
As gradual spreads the far-extended pile,
Ingenious art, and honest labour, smile;
And every cubit to its stature, proves
What wisdom honors, and what bounty loves.

The bark of commerce, and the barge of wealth,
Afford the poor man ease, the rich man health;
Pleasure's light sail, and trade's laborious oar,
The castle hail from ocean to the shore;
Alike it aids them in their different views,
As this gay pastime, that stern toil pursues;
Its cheering light, the mariner befriends,
As o'er the main his homeward course he bends:
And, haply, when the northern tempest raves,
And the eye startles at the billowy graves,
One friendly taper in yon turret plac'd,
May snatch the tossing vessel from the waste;
Ev'n in the sight of home, the crew may spare,
And guide to wives and children in despair.
Ye moral censors, eager to deride
Plans not your own, as folly or as pride,
Repress the cynic sneer, and hence be taught
A nobler scope of action and of thought;
Learn, that when riches run not to abuse,
That private pastime leads to public use;
That wide diffusion, tho' not waste, supplies,
From wealth's full store a thousand sympathies:
That pleasure's frolic, oft with virtue blends,
Sportive the means, but bountiful the ends.

Fortune's gay plaything, fashion's idlest toy,
Yields social comfort, and domestic joy;
And the huge logs that light yon Gothic hall,
Warm into blaze the woodman's cottage small;
His sturdy arm that gave the well-aim'd blow,
Dilates his heart, and spreads the genial glow,
To all his forest family around,
Who hear the faggot crackle in the sound;
Circling the ruddy hearth, the jocund throng,
The freezing evening thaw with jest and song.

Thus, tho' yon castle's founder breathless lies,
Still shall its turrets in memorial rise
Than Egypt's pyramids, or Babel's tower,
More fair, for these were pomps of lawless power.
Nay, were it levell'd to its lowest base,
And Time could scarcely his own ruins trace,
The sons of labour, thus the spot would cheer:

"*There stood the pile our fathers help'd to rear.*"

Hill Cottage, near Southampton.
Nov. 22, 1809.

ADDRESS TO SLEEP,

WRITTEN UNDER AFFLICTION FOR THE DEATH OF A FRIEND.

SWEET sleep, thy visits to the wretch are kind!
To him, who needs repose, thy blessings give!
And let no dreams engage my troubled mind,
That, for a time, I may forget I live!

Nov. 7. 1809. W. P.

EXTEMPORARY LINES,

INSCRIBED TO MR. WARDLE, AND THE OTHER INDEPENDENT, PATRIOTIC MEMBERS, OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HAIL! to the Heart of Oak! who firmly stood,
And fought, with legion, foul corruption's brood;
Hail! to the tongue of Truth! whose trumpet-tale
Made the proud spirit of corruption quail;
Hail! to the virtuous band, th' enlighten'd few,
Who prov'd to justice, and Britannia true:
Ye firm defenders of your country's cause,
To whom each patriot-Briton peals applause,

Oh! may an exile, distant doom'd to toil,
Where blood and tears cement the sun-burnt soil;
Exalt his voice to swell the votive song,
And, in loud notes, the applausive strain prolong;
The pension'd Laureat's prostituted praise,
Insults the subject of his leaden lays;
But he who lifts unknown his voice to you,
Speaks but the praise to public virtue due:
He bows the knee to Freedom's form divine,
And for the patriot, fain a wreath would twine.
But say, what need to pour the applausive lay,
Needs the bright morn the taper's twinkling ray?
To virtuous action, still it is decreed,
Self-approbation yields her purest meed;
Yes! conservators of the sacred laws,
Ye firm defenders of your country's cause;
Proceed, supporters of the public weal,
On whose fair fronts, high Heaven has set its seal!
Proceed, ere long to reap your recompence:
Reform the rotten fabric of defence;
Resist the force that 'gainst your country fights;
From usurpation still preserve her rights;
The constitution, and its subjects guard,
And, glorious, gain the patriot's rich reward!

June, 1809. BRITANNUS.

SONNET,

ON THE DEATH OF THOMAS HOLCROFT.

HOLCROFT! thy angel-pen of purest light,
Fell from the wing of Truth, a favour free,
Ev'n by the goddess giv'n, to blazon bright,
The record of thy soul's nobility!
And never shall thy glory set in night;
The virtuous energy that glow'd in thee,
The warm effulgence of thy mental might,
Shall fire the hearts of late posterity.
Yet must I mourn, that thou art laid in earth,
And I have ne'er beheld thy honour'd face,
Ev'n in the morn of life I read thy worth,
And I have joy'd thy genius still to trace:
Holcroft! thy sacred ashes shall give birth,
To phœnix forms of intellectual grace.

Jamaica, June, 1809. A. ROBSON.

SONNET TO THE MOON.

BY S. D. H. REID.

O, THOU fair orb, that roll'st in yon expanse,
Thy perfect sphere, while chill'd autumnal dews,
And killing frosts, their baneful power diffuse
Thro' nature's fairest works, and fast advance
The boisterous train of storms, and tempests drear,
Quick hurrying o'er the short revolving year,
Thou seem'st to lend thine influence benign,
To curb stern winter's desolating power,
And whisper peace to the unfriended bower;
As thro' the fragment cloud, thy pale beams shine,
So man, when ills, and 'whelming cares increase,
In life's (decline), will from religion find,
The only comfort that can calm his mind,
And hoary age shall smile, and die in peace.

Manchester, Oct. 1809.

SONNET,

ON THE DEATH OF DOCTOR BEDDOES.

OH! name rever'd! to know that thou no more
Art number'd with the living, fills my heart
With a dark flood of sorrow. I deplore,
That thou, who could'st to others health impart;
High priest of blest Hygëia! and restore
The breath of life, by thy most blessed art,
Though mail'd in beams of bright Phœbean lore,
Should'st feel the rage of Death's destroying dart;
But not to die, not thine a mortal doom,
Thy generous zeal! O, truth-illumin'd sage,
Has gain'd, for thee, an ever-living tomb;
The truth shall shine, eternal from thy page.
Thy laurel, Beddoes! shall for ever bloom,
And grow still greener, with increasing age.

Jamaica, May, 1809. A. ROBSON.

SONNET.

TO AN ANCIENT OAK.

HAIL! rev'rend tree, with kindred ivy twin'd,
Low at your foot, my languid limbs I spread,
And pillow'd on the leafy couch you shed,
These soft reflections steal upon my mind,
How often you have felt the winter's wind;
How many summers beam'd upon your head;
How many, who in infant gambols join'd
Beneath your shade, now slumber with the dead:
And soon shall he, o'er whom your branches wave,
Where yon white stones point out the hallow'd ground,
Sleep unremember'd in some nameless grave,
And dark oblivion spread her curtain round.
Another, and another race shall fail,
'Ere all-devouring Time, your knotted trunk assail.

J. U.

NEW

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. SIMEON THOMPSON'S (MADDOX-STREET, LONDON), *for a new Method of raising Weights.*

THIS invention does not extend to very heavy weights, but is confined to those which are equal to, or rather less, than the weight of the man or men employed in the operation. It is peculiarly adapted to raising coals out of a ship's-hold, or bricks to a high building, or any other things of the same, or similar, kind. The plan may be thus described:—If the machinery is to be adapted to raising coals from a ship, a single pulley is fixed to the mast, over which a strong rope is passed; to one end is fixed a basket, into which the coals are thrown, and to the other a stage of any kind, to hold one, two, or more men. Suppose the basket filled, the stage will be aloft; and the man or men mount a ladder, from which they step into the stage, and by their weight instantly raise the basket. The momentum of the man or men in the stage, gives motion to the basket, which is of course raised with an accelerated velocity; but the method of stopping the machine is very simple and easy. To raise any thing to the top of a building, two strong scaffolding poles are fixed, and the pulley suspended between them; the ladder rests against the cross-beam that supports the pulley, and then the operation is as before. But if the building is very high, then the mechanical power of the wheel and axis is used, in order that the man or men may only have to walk up a ladder to half, or one-third, &c. of the height to which the bricks, mortar, stone, &c. are to be raised. Water may be raised by the same kind of machinery. The operation may be seen almost any day at the vacant space at the end of Wild-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

The patentee says: the basket is raised by one man, or by two alternately, and any given quantity of work can be done by two men, much easier than by four in the usual method. Two baskets, in the case of coals, may be worked out of the hold by two machines and two gangs. The machine is simple, and may be fixed at a small expense in a few minutes. By the present practice, whether the hold is ten or twenty feet deep, whether the ship is worked at the rate of forty, or one hundred and forty chaldrons per diem, the same number of men are employed, which, of course, is a waste of labour, to employ four men to perform what might as readily be done by two, or even one person. Mr. Thompson claims to be remunerated by his employers in the proportion of one-third only of their actual savings: a fairer or more honourable mode we presume cannot be devised, and it should seem surprising that it has not been used in many instances to which it is evidently well adapted. We intend, in a subsequent Number, to give a fuller description, accompanied with an engraving.

MR. RICHARD TREVETHICK'S, *and* MR. ROBERT DICKINSON'S (ROTHERHITHE *and* LONDON), *for a Method of stowing Cargoes of Ships, &c. by Means of Packages for containing Goods, &c.*

Instead of the casks, trunks, &c. now used for packing, and securing from damage, articles of merchandise, whether in the solid or liquid form, the patentees make use of cast or wrought iron receptacles, made so close and tight as to be absolutely impenetrable to the external air and moisture. They are so constructed as to figure and shape, as to fit exteriorly to each other without the waste of room, which often takes place in the stowage of wooden casks. The forms adopted in this specification, and which are considered as preferable to others, are the rectangular or hexagonal prism. In other cases, where economy of space is not very requisite, they employ cylindrical vessels and chests, and they contend that whichever mode be adopted, still there will be a saving of room; and that, by their invention, a much larger quantity of goods can be stowed in an equal space, than when they are put into packages made of wood, the sides and ends of which are necessarily of considerable thickness. Another advantage resulting from this invention, is that water, oil, and various other fluids, as well as provisions of different kinds, will be better preserved from waste, putrescency, leakage, depredations from insects, and other living creatures in iron vessels, than in vessels made of wood. In some cases, the iron packages are recommended to be tinned or varnished.

MR. FRANCIS HAMILTON'S (MOUNT-STREET, DUBLIN), *for a new Method of preparing Soda, and other Mineral Waters; Spirituous, Acetous, Saccharine, and Aromatic Liquors, &c.*

By this invention, various solutions of

of alkalies, salts, &c. and combinations of ardent spirits, vegetable acids, aromatic oils, sugar, milk, mucilage, &c. are used for saturation with carbonic acid. The gas is obtained by the decomposition of whiting, with dilute sulphuric acid, applying the whiting in a liquid state, to admit of its introduction to the laboratory, in which the carbonic acid is disengaged with facility and cleanliness. The solution is exposed in a well-tinned copper vessel, under a certain pressure for the absorption of fixed air, which may be effected without interruption to the injection of solution from a condensing syringe, or discharge of aërated liquor, from a decanting stop-cock, so that the bottling may go on continually. The piston used is solid and cylindrical. It forces upwards, causing the proportionate supply of liquid matter which is injected by it at the same time with the carbonic acid, to serve as a lute to the collar of leather, already nearly air-tight. The valves are placed in the plugs of acting stop-cocks, so that if they get out of order they may be easily ground air-tight again, by withdrawing the plugs; in which case the charge may still be preserved in the vessel by means of another set of stop-cocks placed nearer to it. The shape of the vessels used is a long oval; they are placed on their sides, so that the liquid being always in contact with the stopper, no leakage can take place, and this shape permits the contents to be more easily poured out with less loss of fixed air. Sometimes the neck and mouth of the bottle are so formed, that it may serve as a drinking-glass if necessary. Cork is generally used as a stopper, which, from the pressure, generally existing within the bottle, flies out on the string being cut; but sometimes Mr. H. makes use of ground glass and wooden stoppers. He saturates under a pressure of 120 square inches, which is reduced in part on the liquors being bottled. The decantation is effected by stopping the mouth of the bottle or jar with a perforated cork, leather, &c. through which the decanting tube passes, so that on opening the cock, the aërated liquor rushes into the bottle, till resisted by the condensation of the atmospheric air it originally contained, and a portion of carbonic acid gas is extricated during the effort. When full, the bottle may be withdrawn and stopped with ease, by letting off slowly a small portion of the fixed air contained before its removal. In some cases the decanting cock is constructed so as to allow the stopper to pass into the bottle, &c. previously to its removal from the flat air-tight fitting; by which means the entire pressure may be retained.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requeste that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Work (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted,* FREE of EXPENSE

AGRICULTURE.

A TREATISE on the Diseases and Management of Sheep, with Introductory Remarks on their Anatomical Structure; and an Appendix, containing Documents exhibiting the value of the Merino Breed of Sheep, and their value in Scotland. By Sir George Stewart Mackenzie, Bart. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

ARTS, FINE.

A Collection of Portraits, sketched from Life, since the year 1793. By George Dance, R. A. Nos. IV. and V. 1l. 1s. each.

A Letter from the President and Directors of the British Institution, containing the outlines of a Plan for the National Encouragement of Historical Painting, in the United Kingdom. By M. A. Shee, R. A. 3s.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Every Builder his own Surveyor, or the Builder's Vade Mecum. By Richard Jones, 6s.

Evening Amusements for 1810. By W. Frend, esq. M.A. 3s.

The New Cyclopædia. By Dr. Rees, Part XXVI. 4to. 1l. 1s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of John Philip Kemble, esq. 2s. 6d.

The History of the Political Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt. By John Gifford, esq. 3 vols. Imperial 4to. 15l. 15s. royal 4to. 8l. 8s. or 6 vols. 8vo. 4l. 4s.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Victor Alfieri, written by Himself, 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

Life

Life of Lord Nelson. By the Rev. J. Clarke, and John M'Arthur, esq.

Ecclesiastical Biography; or Lives of Eminent Men, connected with the History of Religion in England, from the Reformation to the Revolution. By Christopher Wordsworth, M.A. 6 vols. 8vo. 3l. 15s.

CHEMISTRY.

A Supplement to the First Edition of a System of Chemistry, containing an Account of Mr. Davy's Experiments, and other recent Discoveries. By John Murray. 5s.

DRAMA.

The Rebellion, or All in the Wrong. A serio comic-hurly-burly, as it was performed for two Months at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, 4s.

A Journal of the War, carried on in the New Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, from the 18th of September, to the 18th of Nov. 1809.

Not at Home. By R. C. Dallas, esq. 2s.

Reason versus Passion, or an Impartial Review of the Dispute between the Public and the Proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre, 2s.

A Letter to J. P. Kemble, on the present Disturbance at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.

EDUCATION.

A Geographical and Historical View of the World. By John Bigland, 5 vols. 8vo.

Fables on Men and Manners. By Richard Gurney, jun. esq. 12mo. 5s.

Elements of Geometry, Geometrical Analysis, and Plane Trigonometry. By John Leslie, Professor of Mathematics, in the University of Edinburgh, 12s.

The Fruits of Reflection, or Moral Remembrances on various Subjects. By Elizabeth Helme, 2 vols, 12mo. 9s.

An Inquiry into the best System of Female Education, or Boarding-School and Home Education attentively considered. By the Rev. J. L. Chirol, 8vo. 9s.

HISTORY.

The Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for 1803, 16s.

An Abridgment of the History of Spain, from the Spanish of Don Thomas Yriarte, 12mo. 5s.

LAW.

A select Collection of Thirteen printed Blank Drafts, in Conveyancing, comprising such as are of the most general Use in Practice, 1l. 10s.

Reports of Cases, determined in the Court of King's Bench, last Easter Term. By Edward Hyde East, esq. vol. XI. Part I. royal 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Reading upon the Statute of Sewers, with the several Judgments and Resolutions of the Judges. By Robert Callis, esq. royal 8vo. 14s.

The Whole of the Proceedings in the Cause, the Commissioners of Excise versus Brown and Parry, 2s. 6d.

The Whole of the Proceedings in the Cause, Clifford against Brandon. By Messrs. Ramsey and Blanchard, 3s. 6d.

The Whole of the Proceedings in the Cause, Wardle against D. and F. Wright, and M. A. Clarke, 2s. 6d.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, ANATOMY.

Two Engravings; one representing the Basis of the Human Brain, the other the Cavity in which it is contained, accompanied with two Outline Plates, and Figures of Reference. By T. J. Pettigrew, royal 4to. 1l. 1s.

Letters concerning the Diseases of the Urethra. By Charles Bell, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Cases and Observations in Surgery. By Walter Weldon, 3s. 6d.

An Inquiry into the Seat and Nature of Fever. By Henry Clutterbuck, M.D. Part I. 8vo. 9s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Friendly Gift for Servants and Apprentices. By the Author of Lessons for Young Persons in Humble Life. Price 6d.

The New Newgate Calendar, Number I. (to be continued weekly,) 6d.

The New London Gleaner. By John Perry, esq. Number I. to XX. (continued weekly,) 6d. each.

The London Review, conducted by R. Cumberland, esq. Number IV. 5s.

The Examiner Examined, or Logic Vindicated. Addressed to the Junior Students of the University of Oxford, 2s.

A Letter to the Inhabitants of Gosport, on the Suit now pending in the Court of Exchequer, between the Crown and the Proprietors of the Mudlands and Buildings on the Gosport Shore of Portsmouth Harbour. By George Moses Jukes, 2s. 6d.

Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books. By the Rev. W. Beloe. Vol. iv. 10s. 6d.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, occasioned by his Charge to the Jury, on the Trial of Wardle *v.* F. and D. Wright, and M. A. Clarke. By G. L. Wardle, esq. M.P. 1s.

The Housekeeper's Domestic Library, or New Universal Family Instructor, in Practical Economy. By Charles Millington, 8vo. 9s.

An Analysis of Mr. Locke's Essay concerning Human Understanding. By Edward Oliver, D.D. 4to. 5s.

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Le Livre Rouge; or a New and Extraordinary Red Book, containing a List of the Pensions in England, Scotland, and Ireland. By P. F. M'Callum, 4s.

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Dangers through Life, or the Victim of Seduction. By Mrs. Plunkett, 3 vols. 15s.

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Modern Times, or Anecdotes of the English Family, 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

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THEOLOGY.

Sermon sur les Devoirs de la Jeunesse. Traduit de l'Anglois du feu Rev. Dr. Hugue Blair. Par M. Lenoir, 8vo. 2s.

The Scripture Expositor; a New Commentary, critical and practical, on the Holy Bible. By the Rev. Samuel Burder, A.M. Number I. (to be continued weekly,) 8d.

A Companion to the Altar, chiefly selected from the Writings of Hugh Blair, D.D. 1s. 6d.

The Righteousnes of the King, the Blessedness of the People. A Sermon, preached at West Tilbury, October 25, 1809. By the Rev. Sir A. Gordon, Bart. 1s. 6d.

The Obligations of Christians to Attempt the Conversion of the Jews, 1s.

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The Religious World Displayed, or a View of the Four Grand Systems of Religion, Judaism, Paganism, Christianity, and Mohammedism. By the Rev. Robert Adam, B.A. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Reflections on the Tendency of a Publication, entitled, Hints to the Public, and the Legislature, on the nature and effect of Evangelical Preaching. By a Barrister. By the Rev. John Hume Spry, M. A. 2s. 6d.

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Strictures on a Work, entitled, Zeal without Innovation, 1s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The History and Antiquities of the County of Cardigan. By Samuel Rush Meyrick, A.B. royal quarto. 4l. 4s.

An Account of the British Settlement of Honduras. By Capt. Henderson, 8vo. 7s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Second Journey in Spain in the Spring of 1809. By Robert Semple, 8vo. 8s.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

Report on the Progress of the Sciences from the Epoch of the French Revolution (1789) *to the Year* 1808, *made by a Commission of the Institute of France, by order of the Emperor Napoleon.*

HIS Majesty being in his Council of State,* a deputation from the class of History and Ancient Literature of the Institute, composed of Messrs. Levesque, President; Boissy-d'Anglas, Vice-president; Dacier, Perpetual Secretary; Sylvestre de Sacy, Visconti, Pastoret, Gosselin, Degerando, Brial, Sainte-Croix, Dutheil, Ameilhon, being presented by the Minister of the Home Department, and admitted to the bar of the Council, the President spoke as follows:

SIRE,

* Sitting of Saturday, the 20th of February, 1808.

Sire,

All the sciences with which the class of history and ancient literature of the Institute is occupied, and of which it has the honour of presenting to your Imperial Majesty the actual state, have one common centre: all concur in preparing their materials and their modes of proceeding; all have made a gradual progress, and criticism which throws a light upon them all, is in some measure, a science of our time.

Modern history, which originated in France nearly at the same time with the monarchy, cultivated in France during ages in which it was silent in every other country, either bore away the palm, or gloriously contended for it, in the ages of learning. Reduced to a temporary silence, while public confusion stifled its voice, it appeared at one time likely to be buried under the ruins of all social institutions. It is to your Majesty that it owes its regeneration.

M. Dacier then read the following report.

It is not with literature, Sire, as with the accurate and the natural sciences, the real state of which may at every instant be known, and their progress calculated; the state of literature can only be estimated by the works it produces. If they be good, literature supports itself; if but middling or bad, literature either declines or retrogrades: if they excel, it advances. Thus the report which the class presents to your Majesty, is and can be only the result of the examination which it has made of the works published in Europe since the year 1789, with a statement of the most effectual means of maintaining or encouraging each of the branches composing what is denominated ancient literature; a literature which is the primitive and everlasting model of taste, if the grand and beautiful in letters, as the monuments of ancient sculpture and architecture will ever be models in all the arts of design.

This labour, which would have required a longer space of time to be prepared and executed in a manner worthy of the subject, and, if it were possible, of the hero who has ordered it, includes, under the general titles of philology, antiquities, history, oriental languages and literature, ancient geography, almost the whole circle of letters, with an indication of the efforts made within the last twenty years by French and foreign literati, to make some additions to the immense and magnificent edifice of human knowledge. The class has thought fit to join to their report, a view relative to legislation and philosophy, in order to discharge a portion of the debt of the class of moral and political sciences, to which it has in part succeeded.

Your Majesty will see, that notwithstanding the political troubles which have agitated France, it has not hitherto remained behind-hand in any branch of literature; but it is with pain that we are obliged to state to you that several of its parts are threatened with a speedy and nearly total annihilation. Philology, which is the basis of all sound literature, and that on which rests the certainty of history, and the knowledge of what is past, which has shed so much lustre on the academy of belles lettres, scarcely finds any cultivators. The learned men whose labours still fertilize its domain, for the most part the remains of a generation about to disappear, see rising about them but a small number of persons capable of replacing them. By pointing out the evil to your Majesty, we are assured that your powerful hand will apply the proper remedy.

Nevertheless, Sire, these learned men, the faithful guardians of the precious deposit of acquired knowledge, and of the temple consecrated by the present time, to the times past and to come, appear to redouble their zeal and energy in proportion as their number diminishes, and as they approach nearer the end of their career. Of this an unquestionable testimony is given by four volumes of the posthumous memoirs of the academy of belles lettres, which will shortly appear, and to which they have greatly contributed, as well as by the two volumes of the memoirs of our class, which have already begun to be printed at the imperial presses, agreeably to a decree of your Majesty; and these we do not deem unworthy of forming a continuation of the valuable collection of the works of that illustrious academy. This testimony, may, if necessary, be confirmed by the important translation of Herodotus, the father of history, become in our language a treasure of knowledge as various as it is profound and uncommon; by the critical examination of the historians of Alexander the Great; by the translation of Eschylus, the most difficult of the Greek tragic poets; works eminently philological and critical: and by a multitude of others, all extremely commendable, and which we refer to in our report.

The language of monuments and inscriptions,

scriptions, that department of Latin literature which is to transmit to posterity, in a manner at once simple, noble, and concise, the events of the present time, has lately been reduced to more certain rules, and recalled to the imitation of the most excellent models.

The science of antiquities has made very considerable progress, which is in a great measure due to France. The study of monuments has shed unexpected light on that of philology and history, and has in return drawn from them that solid and enlightened criticism, by means of which the science of medals has, within our time, been reduced to a regular system. The Greek and Latin paleographies have attained a degree of perfection unknown to our predecessors. Archæology, which elucidates monuments, has renounced its chimeras, and is become the depositary, or the faithful interpreter of the manners, customs, rites, events, and arts of antiquity. The admirable remains of ancient sculpture which your Majesty has already caused to be removed, and is still about to have removed, from the banks of the Tiber to your new Rome, will enhance the importance of the science of antiquities, and more and more facilitate its progress. Ancient iconography revived by one of your looks, will place before our eyes the images too long neglected, of the great men of antiquity, your ancestors in glory, and whose sublime and immortal inheritance you have been able to conquer and extend.

Oriental literature, which was before so much indebted to France, far from being neglected, has been enriched by some discoveries, and a considerable number of useful works. A new school established for teaching the principal living languages of the east, the possession of a multitude of different oriental types, which places the imperial presses at the head of the first typographical establishments in Europe; a new professorship of Persian, created by your Majesty at the college of France; are distinguished favours conferred on this branch of literature, and certain pledges of its future progress: but what chiefly insures its advancement, is that your Majesty has resolved that it should be admitted to contend for the great decennorial prizes instituted by your munificence. It were to be wished that literature might also be indebted to you for editions of the best oriental writers, in order to render accessible to the studious youth, the sources of that literature which could hitherto have been approached but by very few.

Among the essential characters of true philosophy, as taught by Socrates, and the wise men of all ages, we have sought the rule necessary to appreciate the merit of the labours of which this science is the object, and we have had the good fortune to find, in different countries, writers who preserved it in all its purity, and rendered it productive; who have pointed out some improvements in doctrines conducive to sound morality, improvements which console us for the deviations imputed to philosophy, but which philosophy disavows. We have attempted to exhibit a view of the revolutions which it has experienced in Germany, and to present an abstract of the services rendered to it by the Scottish school.

France has furnished us with two principal results: the light thrown on the analysis of the ideas and faculties of man, and the history of philosophy, a history of which our literature was hitherto in want.

If the progress made in the different sciences within the last twenty years, be in a great measure due to the many distinguished men in the science of legislation whom France possesses; it is nearly all to be ascribed to the knowledge, to the active foresight, the wisdom, and the unshaken resolution of government.

The Napoleon code, so worthy of its great name, has been given to France, and offered as a model to Europe; schools have been formed where great numbers of pupils receive useful lessons; a code of civil proceedings, and a commercial code have been published; a new criminal code is now preparing, and promises to France new benefits. Nevertheless, our civilians have never ceased labouring for the improvement of legislation, and some have very usefully seconded the profound views of the supreme head of the empire. Even at the time when the disorder of our laws was at once the cause and the effect of our public misfortunes, foreigners sought amongst the works previously published by Frenchmen, principles capable of improving legislation; and Germany, so abundant in learned civilians, was not afraid to set the example, and to translate our books, for the purpose of enriching the legislative works ordered by its princes. Our codes have suddenly given rise to an infinite number of commentaries, some of which may not be unworthy

worthy of the approbation of well-informed men. The rights of nature, and the laws of nations, have likewise been cultivated, and some elementary works have been added, in order to facilitate the study of them. The grand principles of legislation and public morals have been discussed in their necessary relations to social order, as well as to the closest bonds of the family and community.

In Germany, as well as in England, and in Italy, several treatises have been published on different branches of legislation; some, though few in number, have embraced the whole of it. The civil and political laws of the Romans have been the especial object of various works published in the same countries, and particularly in France, where, a short time before the revolution, appeared some publications on the laws given by Moses, Zoroaster, Confucius, to the Hebrews, Persians, Chinese; and on those which Mahomet afterwards gave to the Arabs. France has also diffused new light on the federal governments of Greece, so that no part of the science of laws, ancient or modern, has been neglected; and as soon as it was permitted to renew the connexion between legislation and those fundamental principles, from which it never deviates without danger to the repose and happiness of nations, the study was resumed with an ardour which daily promises new success.

Since the death of d'Anville, whose labours nearly fix the state of ancient geography, at the time which we are now considering, several works published in different countries, particularly in France, contributed to its improvement. The opinions of the principal geographers of the school of Alexandria, and the whole system of geography of the Greeks, have been rescued from oblivion, and the kind of annihilation to which they appeared condemned during fifteen centuries. The development of this system, by giving rise to new ideas, has afforded abundant means of extending this species of knowledge so necessary to history, as it serves to determine the situation of the places, and to circumscribe, with precision, the countries which were the scenes of memorable events. A great number of the difficulties and uncertainties which obscured the greater part of geographical discussions, have already been removed; and this science, so long conjectural, may henceforward aspire to a rank among the accurate sciences.

Several travels through Europe, Asia, and Africa, undertaken for the purpose of visiting countries better known to the ancients than they were in our time, have also contributed to extend the sphere of our knowledge of ancient geography. The glorious expedition of your Majesty to Egypt, in particular, has made us acquainted with that land of prodigies, which always revives the most astonishing recollections; and our geographers will soon connect with the new map, which they anxiously expect, all the knowledge transmitted to us by antiquity respecting that classic country.

Several parts of Greece, and the environs of the Bosphorus, have been surveyed with the greatest care, within about twenty years. This great operation will give a new interest to, and throw new light on, the ancient description of those shores, the celebrity of which has been increasing during thirty centuries.

Piedmont, the Alps, a great part of Italy, now better known than formerly, have presented numerous discoveries to those geographers who have occupied themselves with the state of the country while under the domination of the Romans.

The western coasts of a portion of Africa, and the geography of India, rectified in many points, have made known to us the principal places visited by ancient navigators, who resorted to those remote regions for commercial purposes.

Ancient geography has made some progress: the translation of Strabo, ordered by your Majesty, and the zeal of those who cultivate that science, are pledges of its future advances.

History, the great instructress of mankind, as Cicero calls it, has perhaps been cultivated by no nation so much as by our's; and none has produced so great a number of historians worthy of being quoted. To find the first link of the long chain formed by them, we must go back nearly to the origin of the monarchy, as far as Gregory of Tours, who wrote under the grandsons of Clovis; and the last link includes the present time. Italy is indebted to a Frenchman for the first history of Rome written by a modern; it was likewise a Frenchman who first acquainted the English with their own history. The epoch fixed by your Majesty, was gloriously prepared and opened in France by a history of the private life of the Greeks, of their manners, their learning, their opinions, their philosophy; which has been translated into all lan-

guages, and read throughout all Europe: but France was soon compelled to relinquish the hope of reaping the produce of the soil which she had so long and so successfully cultivated. History, which is no longer herself when she ceases to be free, was, during many years, reduced to silence; and how could she have raised her voice, when liberty was repressed in the name of liberty? She withdrew into neighbouring countries: she inspired Müller; she inspired Mitford; and lent her pen to writers previously accustomed to handle it, and who have employed it to advantage.

However, some men of letters in France continued in solitude and silence their studies and their labours; and as soon as circumstances permitted, there appeared in the collections of the Institute, a considerable number of notices of manuscripts and memoirs relative to our history of the middle age, and to diplomacy. The fourteenth volume of the Collection of the Historians of France, has been published by the order, and under the auspices, of government; the fifteenth is in the press, as well as the fifteenth volume of the Collection of the Ordinances of the Kings of the third French Dynasty. Other works of the same kind have been suspended, and yet wait, it is true, for continuators; and we must confess to your Majesty, though with great regret, that we have no hopes that all will find them, unless one of your powerful looks should revive this species of study, by which France had rendered herself illustrious during upwards of two centuries, and which she now seems to have entirely abandoned.

The history of Russia, written by a Frenchman, has been augmented and improved in a new edition. The history of the Roman republic has been treated in a new point of view; that of the Lower Empire has been resumed, and is now completing. The history of the unsettled governments of France, and of its long misfortunes, has been written in a style, and with colours, suitable to the subject. The historical and political view of Europe, during ten years, has been delineated with as much truth as elegance and ability. The view of the revolutions of this same part of the world, lately published, is a work which it will be useful to read before the history, and to keep sight of, in reading it. The author has judiciously avoided the prolixity which some of our historians may be justly reproached with: they wish to turn all their researches to some account; whatever has cost them trouble acquires importance in their eyes. Our contemporaries must be in a state of mind more fit than their predecessors to write history. They have witnessed so many great subversions, such great calamities, such great actions, so great a man, that whatever is not truly great, will to them appear little. From all the grand objects which they have seen, they have undoubtedly learned to see grandly; and one who sees thus, will always express himself with force, dignity, and conciseness.

His Majesty replied nearly in the following words:

Gentlemen, presidents, secretary, and deputies, of the third class of the Institute: I take a great interest in the prosperity of the sciences, and more particularly in the success of your labours. You may always rely on my protection.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communication of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under COVER *to the Care of the Publisher.*

A Man amusing Two Children, by playing on the Jew's Harp. D. Wilkie, A.R.A. pinxt. Burnett, sculpt. Published by the Engraver, Boydell and Co. &c.

THIS is the first engraving (with the exception of a small book-print or two) that has been made from the designs of Mr. Wilkie, who has been justly called the British Teniers. The subject represents an aged man sitting in the centre, playing on a Jew's-harp, and stooping with much satisfaction, to the level of the two children, a boy and a girl. The accessories, are a peacock's feather in the head of the girl, cottage furniture, utensils, a square knob, pane of glass, &c. finished in a precise and elaborate manner; but which, in the print, must in a degree fail for want of the aid of colour, that the picture possesses. The engraving (in the line manner) is clear, brilliant, and appropriate to the style of the original. It does infinite honour to the talents of Mr. Burnett, who (if report speaks true) was a painter, and this print the first entire effort

effort of his burin. Of the picture, little need be said, as it possesses the usual and well-known characteristics of the painter; the old man seems a portrait, and is well drawn; the children are shorter and thicker than are generally observed even in the most ill-formed, and much approach what is called, the clumsy; it is however an interesting and beautiful domestic subject.

The Interview between St. Wilfrid, the expelled Archbishop of York, the Founder of Christianity among the South Saxons, A.D. 681, and the King of the South Saxons.

The Interview between King Henry VIII. and Robert Shurborne, Bishop of Chichester.

The size of the painting from which this last engraving is made, is thirteen feet four inches wide, by eight feet eight inches and a quarter high: is the work of Theodore Bernardi, of Amsterdam, by command of R. Shurborne. King Henry VII. is introduced here with his son, by an anachronism, frequent in the designs of that age. Bernardi, likewise, painted the portraits of Bishops in the cathedral: the ceiling, with armorial bearings, in Chichester-house, and a large room in Amberly-castle. The price of the pair, 16s. in colours, 1l. 4s.

These two prints, engraved by a provincial artist, who has long devoted himself to antiquarian subjects, are rather faithful and correct copies of the pictures, than elegant engravings; being principally etched, and slightly finished with the graver.

Royal Academy.—On Monday, the 11th ult. a general meeting was held of the Academy, in the Council-room, at which Mr. Fuseli presided, in the absence of Mr. West, who was indisposed. Mr. Fuseli proceeded to the distribution of the prize-medals, in the following order. Gold Medals. In painting, (one candidate) none. In sculpture, (one candidate) none. In architecture, one to Mr. J. Adams, (for which there were seven candidates.) Silver medals.—To Messrs. C. F. Porden, T. Alanson, and H. Wyatt, for the best drawings of the screen of the Admiralty; to Messrs. E. H. Bailey, and J. Kendrick, for models of Academy figures; to A. Perigal, W. Collins, and J. J. Le Compte, for drawings of Academy figures. Of the distribution in the classes of drawing and modelling, little need be said, as they appear to have been decided with justice and fairness; but general satisfaction is by no means given in the decision for the architectural designs, which may perhaps have originated from the very small number of architects in the Academy, which should certainly, (if it is to be an academy of architecture, as is professed) be increased. In the last Magazine it was hinted, that the sizes ordered by the Academy were not preserved, but a much greater fault was committed; that of suffering landscape embellishments to the architectural designs, which a few years ago was very properly not allowed. If it is still permitted, and encouraged by premiums from the painters, because they are most like *pictures*, the architectural student, instead of attentively studying the mathematics, (the basis of all architective skill) construction, distribution, and in short architecture, will only aim to be a good draftsman, particularly a landscape draftsman. But the fault does not end here: one student may have a longer purse than another, and he, (as has been done this very year,) has nothing to do but employ the best landscape painter he can meet with, to decorate his flimsy designs, (a Turner, or a De Loutherbourg, if he can afford it,) and seize all the painters in the Academy, which are in a proportion of nearly thirty to two against the architects, by the eye; and thus, unfairly, rob the meritorious student of his well-deserved prize. It is much to be hoped, for the advantage of art, that this friendly hint may be attended to. It would be invidious, to speak of the solitary picture that was offered, but to notice what Mr. Fuseli mentioned, that the picture was of a good tone of colouring, and had some merit; but that the academy wished to see their students excel in design, which is the most important part of their study.

Mr. Carlisle's second anatomical lecture was delivered to a crowded audience on Monday, Nov. 27. In this he gave a general view of the human mechanism, to prepare the minds of the students in arts for the subsequent demonstrative lectures. He observed that "The human body is constructed upon the same general plan with the other parts of the animal creation. The form of man, his organs, and the texture of his constituent materials, are adapted to his wants, and to the destinies of his nature. That the skeleton consisted of a series of bones connected together by various kinds of joints

joints, serving the purposes of locomotion in the limbs, and for the protection of the more important organs, such as the brain; the instruments of sensation, as the eye and the ear; the heart, the lungs, and the main trunks of the blood-vessels."

He considered it as irrelative to the place and the occasion, to enter into minute and complex details of the means by which the leading objects of growth and self-preservation are effected; it would be sufficient to state that they are admirably adapted to the ends, and that not only the powers which are directed to continue life, are guarded with infinite precaution, but even the lesser appointments for accommodation, conveniency, and for accidental defects, are equally provided by superior wisdom and design.

"The bones," he said, "are cloathed by soft and flexible substances, which protect their brittle texture from mechanical injuries. At the joints, where much pressure, or occasional concussions, take place, the surfaces of the bones which rub against each other, are covered with cartilage, a substance peculiarly elastic on pressure, and bearing the finest polish; by which provision, the large surfaces of contact opposed to friction in the knee, hip, shoulder, and elbow, are made to glide upon each other with perfect freedom. These junctions of the bones are bound together by strong ligaments.

"The whole fabric is built up from a small beginning with materials prepared from the food; and which are constantly distributed to every part, to supplant decayed particles.

"The solids are contained in the circulating blood in a fluid form, and are deposited when and where required.

"The secretions and excretions serve to carry off the worn-out and decayed parts.

"The mind, seated at the junction of all the nerves which bring intelligence, receives the impressions of distant objects through the eye, the ear, and the nostrils; while the tongue, and the whole surface of the skin, indicate the properties of things in contact with them."

The remainder of the lecture was extemporaneous, and consisted of a demonstration on the skeleton, under the general divisions of head, trunk, limbs, or extremities; and which were subdivided as follows:

- Head
  - Skull
    - Cranium
    - Face
  - Lower Jaw
    - Teeth
- Trunk
  - Spine
  - Ribs
  - Bones of the Pelvis
- Upper Limbs, or Extremity
  - Clavicula
  - Scapula
  - Brachia
  - Cubit
  - Carpus
  - Metacarpus
  - Phalanges
- Lower Limbs, or Extremity
  - Femur
  - Patella
  - Tibia
  - Tarsus
  - Metatarsus
  - Phalanges.

The uses of the general form of the head, &c. and the geometrical direction and adaption of the shafts of the limbs and the structure of joints.

We lament that our present limits will not allow us to give each of his interesting discourses at greater length.

The third and fourth lectures were also devoted to the skeleton. The third contained a more particular explanation of the head and trunk; the fourth, those of the upper and lower extremities.

In the two concluding lectures, the Professor described the origin, insertion, and use, of the superficial muscles; and after pointing out the circumstances which disguise and soften their appearance, demonstrated them on the living subject in the various and opposite actions of pulling, pushing, &c. by a machine constructed for the purpose. Mr. Carlisle had intended to exhibit a Chinese, and other subjects, from different eastern nations, but from some accident was disappointed. He advised artists to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the commercial relations of this metropolis for making such studies; and concluded with some general, but pertinent, observations, for directing the anatomical studies of the students.

VARIETIES.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE public will shortly be gratified by the publication of a series of interesting Letters from Madame la Marquise du DEFFAND to the Hon. Horace Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford, between the years 1766 and 1780. To these will be added, some Letters from the same Lady to Voltaire, published from the originals at Strawberry Hill. A Life of Madame du Deffand will be prefixed by the Editor; and the letters will be accompanied with copious explanatory notes.

The first volume of the Rev. RICHARD CECIL's Works, containing the Memoirs of the Hon. and Rev. W. B. Cadogan, of John Bacon, Esq. R. A. and of the Rev. John Newton, with three portraits, will appear this month.

The New Herbal for which Mr. BEWICK has engraved the cuts, and Dr. THORNTON has written the text, will appear in a few days.

The Rev. Dr. REES has in the press, a Sermon which he delivered at the opening of the new Chapel in Jewin-street, Cripplegate.

A Gentleman is preparing for publication, an Historical Narrative of the late War in the Levant, from 1793 to 1801; to be accompanied with picturesque views, marine scenery, and a map of the Ottoman empire. The author is already in possession of an abundant stock of materials, but is still desirous of consulting the log-book, or other nautical journal, kept during that period on board any of the following ships—Theseus, Tigre, Lion, Swiftsure, Cameleon, Transfer, or Alliance. He wishes for further testimonies concerning the charges upon record against Buonaparte, for the treatment of the Othman garrison of Yaffa; of his sick and wounded soldiers in the depôt on Mount Carmel; and of the hospital scene at Yaffa, on the retreat. He will be thankful also for the loan of any sketches, plans, or surveys; to be addressed to the care of Mr. Gold, 103, Shoe-lane, London.

Messrs. DANIELLS intend to publish, under the title of Picturesque Voyages and Travels, a connected series of Views, exhibiting the most remarkable objects, natural and artificial, which presented themselves in the different regions of the East that they have visited; and each plate to be accompanied with a portion of narrative and descriptive letter-press.

Dr. MAVOR has made great progress on his new Edition of "Tusser's Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," a work which may be considered as a calendar of rural and domestic economy for every month in the year; and as a picture of the state of agriculture, customs, and manners, in the sixteenth century. Though it ran through upwards of twenty editions, it is now so scarce, that it was with great difficulty, copies of the early impressions, by far the best, were obtained for the use of the present Editor, who intends to enrich his edition with notes Georgical, illustrative, and explanatory, a glossary, and other improvements.

Mr. LEE, Surgeon, of Shields, is about to publish a Treatise on Mortification. The public are partly acquainted with the successful practice of Mr. Lee in these cases.

Dr. UWINS, of Aylesbury, has in the press a small tract, entitled Cursory Remarks on the Causes, Prevention, and Treatment, of Fever, occasioned by a recent epedemic in Aylesbury, and its neighbourhood.

The Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have lately presented Mr. JOHN MORISON with their silver medal and forty guineas, for his ingenuity in providing himself with artificial arms, after he had experienced the misfortune to lose his natural ones by the discharge of a cannon. This worthy man, who lives in the neighbourhood of Holborn Bars, undertakes to supply other persons labouring under similar misfortunes with that which he deplores, with artificial arms, legs, and other instruments, adapted to almost every purpose of life.

A work will make its appearance on the 1st of March, consisting of Picturesque Views of twenty of the Parochial Churches of London, freely etched from original drawings, by W. PEARSON.

In the first week of the present year will be published, a new edition, being the seventh, of the "Laboratory, or School

School of Arts," containing a much larger and more extensive collection of valuable secrets, experiments, and manual operations, in the arts and manufactures, than is to be met with in any other work in the English language. The whole is adapted to the present improved state of the arts and sciences, and illustrated with about forty copper-plates, some of which are entirely new.

The ninth Number of LEYBOURN's Mathematical Repository, containing, besides various articles, solutions to the mathematical questions proposed in the seventh number, and a series of new questions, to which he solicits answers from his correspondents.

On the 2d of January, there will appear in London, for the first time, a German Newspaper, in one sheet, 4to. to be continued every Tuesday and Friday.

Mr. JEPSON ODDY, author of European Commerce, is engaged in a work on the political, commercial, and local interests of this country; particularly as they will be promoted by the intended Stamford navigation.

Dr. BUFFA will speedily publish Travels through the States of the Empire of Morocco, in the year 1806. His correspondence with that Court relative to the interests of Great Britain, including a letter from the Emperor of Morocco to the King of Great Britain, is prefixed to it.

The Third Canto of the Pursuits of Agriculture, will be ready in the course of the present month.

Dr. DUIGENAN is about to publish a pamphlet of very great importance, relative to the state of Ireland and the Romish Question.

Mr. THELWALL has in the press, and almost ready for delivery, two publications; one of which, his "Letter to Mr. Cline," will, in all probability, excite some attention and curiosity in the philosophical and professional world. The subject of this address (which has been principally occasioned by some persons who had applied to Mr. Cline for chirurgical assistance in cases of impediment, coming afterwards under the management of Mr. Thelwall,) is an inquiry into the nature, causes, and treatment, not only of impediments of speech, but of cases of amentia, and of imperfections, partial derangements, and non-developments, of the human faculties, whether organic and constitutional, or moral and intellectual. Upon one very interesting object of this work, Mr. T. made a short communication to this Magazine a few months ago; and, at the same time, intimated his design of prosecuting the subject in a more ample and methodical manner, and in another form. This promise he has now, in some degree, fulfilled; and has incorporated, in a connected series, several of the essays and disquisitions which have been dispersed, from time to time, in this and other publications, together with many valuable communications from Mr. John Gough, of Middleshaw, and other philosophical and professional men, tending to elucidate the distinction between physical and moral idiotism, and furnishing suggestions for the treatment, remedy, or prevention, of the latter description of maladies. The other publication, "The Vestibule of Eloquence," consists of original articles, oratorical and poetical, intended as exercises in recitation among the pupils at Mr. T.'s institution, and which are printed accordingly, with particular attention to facilitating the acquisition of a correct knowledge of rhythmus, especially by a notation of the short or supernumerary syllables, so as to avoid the necessity of elision. It is preceded by an introductory discourse, and plan and terms of instruction, &c.

History of the Inquisition in Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c. illustrated with numerous plates, is in the press, and will form a large quarto volume.

There will shortly be published, Poems, &c. selected from the posthumous papers of JOHN DAWES WORGAN, late of Bristol; and a Sketch of his Life and Character, by an early Associate and Friend: with an Introductory Preface, by WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq.

Mr. JOHN JOS. STOCKDALE has in forwardness a Journal, consisting of a complete history of the whole of the late Disturbances at Covent Garden Theatre.

A new Edition of Mr. HEADLEY's Select Beauties of Ancient Poetry, with a Biographical Sketch, by the Rev. Mr. KETT, of Oxford, will shortly appear.

A work, called English Comedy, in six volumes, being a collection of classical dramas, will be published in January.

The Favourite Village, with an additional Poem, never before published, by the late Professor of Poetry, of Oxford, Dr. HURDIS, will be published in a few weeks.

A Selection

A Selection from the Juvenilia of GEORGE WITHER, is also in a state of forwardness. The Editor has been favoured by Mr. Heber, with the loan of the scarcest of Mr. Wither's productions, his Second Remembrancer, from which several extracts will be made. Some account of the Life of Wither, together with his Portrait, will also accompany the volumes.

The Second Volume of BRITTON's Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain is just completed. It contains seventy prints; also an history and description of each; with an Essay on the Rise, Progress, and Characteristics, of Domestic Architecture in England.—The Third Volume is announced to embrace Accounts, with various Architectural Illustrations, of Castle Acre Priory Church, Norfolk; Waltham Abbey Church, Essex; the Collegiate Church, at Manchester; Hedingham Castle, Essex; Roslyn Chapel, Scotland; St. George's Chapel, Windsor; the Crypt, St. Peter's Church, Oxford, &c. &c.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Kentish Town, and Bedford-street, Covent Garden, purposes, early in the spring, to read a Course of Lectures on the Elements of English Elocution. This course will have peculiar reference to his new Theory of Inflexion.

Dr. BUXTON's Spring Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, will be commenced about the middle of January, at the Medical Theatre, London Hospital.

Dr. REID's next Course of Lectures, on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, will commence on Wednesday, the 3d of January. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered on that day, at six o'clock in the evening; and the subsequent Lectures will be given at the same hour, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, until the conclusion of the course, on Friday, the 23d of March.

Mr. JACKSON is preparing a Text Book for the use of those who attend his Lectures this season, at the Surry Institution.—Mr. Jackson's Lectures in the City will commence in February, with a Course on Philosophical and Experimental Chemistry.

Dr. CLARKE and Mr. CLARKE will begin their Spring Course of Lectures on Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Monday, January 29th. The Lectures are read every day, at the house of Mr. Clarke, No. 10, Upper John-street, Golden-square, from a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning, till a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the Hospitals.

Mr. BELOE's fourth volume of Anecdotes of Rare Books will speedily appear.

The Rev. F. STONE, late rector of Cold-Norton, Essex, has in the press, Memoirs of his Life.

Dr. CHURCHILL, author of the Medical Remembrancer, will shortly publish a Guide to Health.

A work, on the Origin and Constitution of the Parliamentary Boroughs of England, has just been put to press. The intention of the writer is to show that all the privileges and immunities enjoyed at present, by the cities and boroughs of this part of the United Kingdom, are derived from the bounty of our ancient monarchs. The contents of the work, are founded on documents of the highest authority: Doomsday-book, the charters of our early kings, public records, and the rolls of parliament.

A Catalogue of Books, published in London, between the first of June, 1808, and the first of January, 1810, will be published in the course of the latter month. It will contain a reference to the different papers comprised in the transactions of learned societies, published in the above period. It is proposed to continue this catalogue quarterly.

Mr. PYBUS, of Hull, intends to publish a Collection of Miscellaneous Receipts and Philosophical Experiments, selected from various authors.

A Treatise on the Passions, by a Lady, will speedily appear, in two volumes.

The Letters of Miss SEWARD, are in the press. They will form five volumes, post octavo, with portraits, and other plates.

Capt. WILLIAMSON, author of the Wild Sports of the East, has nearly ready for publication, the East India Vade Mecum, in two octavo volumes.

The Rev. JOHN HUNT, of Titchfield, has circulated proposals for publishing by subscription, the whole of the works of the Rev. JOHN HOWE, including at least one volume of Discourses, never before printed, with a translation of such passages from the learned languages, as are not rendered in the body of the work.

The Rev. Mr. DUDLEY will shortly publish a Poem, on Hindoo Mythology, with a copious vocabulary.

It appears, that in the principal works of botany, are described 2046 genera, and 19,803 species of plants, of which 683 genera

genera have but one species, 263 but two, 174 but three, 124 but four. This enumeration is, however, only an approximation to the truth, as the works referred to are defective, and we may call the number of described plants 22,000. The first edition of Linnæus's *Species Plantarum* contained only 7,300.

Common spirits of turpentine have been recently administered by several medical gentlemen of the metropolis, with good effect, in the cure of tape worm. The doses given were in some cases so large as two ounces, but those of half an ounce at a time, repeated twice a day, were generally found to answer the purpose. The vehicle in which the turpentine was administered, was generally honey.

It is a fact which ought to be known to all housewives, that if they begin to grate a nutmeg at the stalk end, it will prove hollow throughout; whereas the same nutmeg, grated from the other end, would have proved sound and solid to the last. The centre of a nutmeg, consists of a number of fibres issuing from the stalk, and its continuation through the centre of the fruit, the other ends of which fibres, though closely surrounded, and pressed by the fruit, do not adhere to it. When the stalk is grated away, those fibres having lost their hold, gradually drop out, and the nutmeg appears hollow; and as more of the stalk is grated away, others drop out in succession, and the hollow continues through the whole nut. By beginning at the contrary end, the fibres above-mentioned are grated off at their core end, with the surrounding fruit, and do not drop out and cause a hole. Another circumstance worth knowing, is, that in consequence of the great value of the oil of nutmegs, it is often extracted from the nuts that are exposed to sale, by which they are rendered of very little value. To ascertain the quality of nutmegs, force a pin into them, and if good, however dry they may appear, the oil will be seen oozing out all round the pin, from the compression occasioned in the surrounding parts.

The Rev. James Hall, has, for several months past, been usefully engaged in experiments for procuring flax from broom. This is done by the following process:—Steep the twigs, or the former year's branches, preferring the most vigorous shoots, for two or three weeks, more or less, according to the heat of the season, in stagnant water, or boil them for an hour, in water. This done, the flax separates freely from the twigs; and where there is not machinery for the purpose, it may be easily stripped off by children, or others, at any time, when not quite dry; as hemp is pulled from the stalks. What adds to the value of this discovery is, that on being cleared of the flax, and steeped for some time in boiling water, the twigs, or wood, become tough and beautifully white, and are worth, at a medium, from a shilling to eighteenpence a pound, for making carpet-brooms, &c. When stripped from the twigs, the flax requires only to be well washed in cold water, then wrung, and shaken well, and hung out to dry, previously to its being sent off to the paper manufacturers, &c. Professor Davy has bleached some of it for Mr. Hall, who has also seen it spun. The same gentleman also observes, that the fibres of all kinds of mallows are particularly beautiful, especially the malva-sylvestris. They are finer than camel's hair, which they somewhat resemble, and there is no difficulty in procuring them.

FRANCE.

Upwards of sixty chests, containing productions of art, collected during the late war, have arrived at Paris. Among the most valuable, are many original pictures of the Flemish school, and a great number of rare printed books from Vienna. From that city have also arrived a number of animals, among which are two lions, kangaroos, a cassowary, parroquets, &c. Some of these animals are destined for the menagerie of Malmaison; others for the Museum of Natural History. They were accompanied by many boxes, containing rare and curious exotic plants.

A family, consisting of the father, mother, and daughter, died last October, in the commune of Portels, from eating champignons, which they procured from an old woman, who was in the habit of collecting them for sale. The old woman herself, though she had eaten a quantity of the same kind of champignons at several meals, experienced no disagreeable consequences. It was found, upon enquiry, that she was intoxicated with sour wine at all her meals, and the effect of vegetable acids, in counteracting narectic poisons, is well known. Both the persons who died, and the inhabitants of the place where they lived, assured the medical attendants, that they had used the same species of mushrooms for food in former seasons, without any bad effects. The French naturalists suggest, that they

may

may have contracted their deleterious properties from the state of the atmosphere.

For some time, the curiosity of the Parisians has been gratified, by Messrs. Franconi, with a spectacle truly extraordinary; that of the most shy and timid animal, a stag, tamed and trained to the same performances as the most docile and courageous horse. Led by his instructor, the docile animal advances into the arena, looking round on every side with an air equally expressive of gentleness and intelligence. At the command of his master, he bends his knees, and respectfully bows his head. M. Franconi gets upon his back, cracks his whip, and fires pistols, at which the animal shows neither fear nor alarm. After this first experiment, he is left to himself, and made to perform the exercises of the manége, like the best-trained horse. He sets off at full gallop: turns and stops at the word of command. He leaps over rails with wonderful agility, and even clears two horses at once. After every performance, he stands still, fixes his eyes on his master, and endeavours to discover from his looks whether he is satisfied. M. Franconi then goes up to him, pats him, and bestows other caresses, for which the gentle animal testifies the highest gratitude. In the last place, a triumphal arch, charged with fire-works, is erected in the middle of the air; it is set on fire: and the stag, impatient for the signal, starts off, as soon as it is given, and passes twice under the blazing arch, amidst the shouts and applauses of the spectators.

M. Chaptal has recently made experiments to ascertain the nature of seven specimens of colour, found in a colour-shop at Pompeii. No. 1, the only one which has not received any preparation from the hand of man, is a greenish and saponaceous argil, in the state in which Nature presents it in various parts of the globe, and resembling that known by the name of Terra di Verona.—No. 2, is an ochre of a beautiful yellow, all the impurities of which have been removed by washing. As this substance turns red by calcination with a gentle fire, the yellow colour, which it has preserved without alteration, affords a new proof, that the ashes which covered Pompeii retained but a slight degree of heat.—No. 3, is a brown red, like that employed at present for coarse work, and is produced by the calcination of the preceding.—No. 4, is a pumice-stone, extremely light and white; the texture is very fine and close: the three others are compound colours, which M. Chaptal was obliged to analyse, in order to ascertain their constituent principles.—From his experiments on No. 5, which is of a deep blue, and in small pieces of the same form, it appears to be composed of oxyde of copper, lime, and alumine. It resembles ash-blues in the nature of its principles, but differs from them in its chemical properties. It seems to be the result, not of precipitation, but of the commencement of vitrification; and the process by which it was obtained by the ancients, is lost.—No. 6, is a sand of a light blue, mixed with some small whitish grains. On analysing it, M. Chaptal discovered in it the same principles as in the preceding; indeed, it may be considered as a composition of the same nature, in which there is a greater proportion of lime and alumine.—No. 7, is of a beautiful roseate hue: it is soft to the touch; is reduced between the fingers to an impalpable powder; and leaves upon the skin a pleasing carnation colour. From M. Chaptal's experiments, he looks upon it as a real lake, in which the colouring principle is united with alumine. In its properties, its hue, and the nature of its colouring principle, it has nearly a complete analogy with madder lake. The preservation of this lake for nineteen centuries, without perceptible alteration, is a phenomenon which cannot fail to excite the astonishment of chemists.

ITALY.

A Roman peasant recently discovered in a field at Monterosi, a coin which is thought to be the most ancient of any extant. It is conjectured to have been struck under Servius Tullus the Sixth, King of the Romans, who died in the year of Rome, 218, and must consequently be 2,300 years old. Its weight is eleven ounces, 17 dwts. and its diameter two inches, ten lines. On one side is the head of Minerva, seen in profile, with a helmet *(Pallas galeata)*, and on the other an ox, with a small I. denoting the first of the Roman figures. On the exergue is inscribed, in large characters, *Roma*. This type is the same as that described by Pliny, Plutarch, and Varro, and ascribed, by those authors, to the time of Servius Tullus. In Cardinal Zeladas's collection of coins, there is a specimen of a similar type to that lately found; but the antiquaries, who have examined it, have found, that it was not

of the weight which those coins must necessarily have been. That described above, is of the actual weight of a Roman pound; for the difference of seven dwts. can be ascribed only to the injuries of time. The characters of the word *Roma* are of the same form as those of Etruria and Samnium. The metal is very pure, and has considerable analogy with the Egyptian copper of the coins of the Ptolemies.

The Eugenian Museum, at Milan, has lately been enriched with eight new pieces, discovered in the excavations made at Aquileg. They consist of a group of two busts in marble, remarkable for the elegance of their drapery; a statue without a head, likewise of marble; an arm adorned with bracelets, the hand of which holds an instrument that was employed in sacrifices; the upper extremity of a cippus, several sepulchral caskets of lead, a stone ink-stand, and several sareophagi.

HOLLAND.

Dr. VAN MARUM has discovered a very simple method, proved by repeated experiments, of preserving the air pure in large halls, theatres, hospitals, &c. The apparatus for this purpose is nothing but a common lamp, made according to Argand's construction, suspended from the roof of the hall, and kept burning under a funnel, the tube of which rises above the roof without, and is furnished with a ventilator. For his first experiment, he filled his large laboratory with the smoke of shavings. A few minutes after he lighted his lamp, the whole of the smoke had disappeared, and the air was perfectly purified.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Fantasia and Rondo, for the Piano forte. Composed expressly for Mrs. Griffith, of Brompton-hall, by John Jay, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 5s.

MR. Jay, who has just taken his bachelor's degree at Oxford, with considerable credit to his talents and science, has evidently bestowed great pains on this production. Not only the passages are pleasingly imagined, but the adjustment of the bass and the violin part, with which both the Fantasia and Rondo are accompanied, bespeak deep consideration, and an anxious effort at harmonic correctness. With the subject of the Rondo we are much pleased. The idea on which the effect chiefly rests, though not remarkably novel, possesses sprightliness and force, and is alternately *played upon* with considerable success.

"Time." Lines written in the Case of a Lady's Watch, by Mr. E. Button. Set to Music by J. Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

In the melody given to these lines we certainly find some passages with which our ears have been long acquainted; yet it is but justice to the composer to say, that he has so judiciously combined them, as not only to produce an appropriate, but a novel, effect. The accompaniment, in which we trace the imitation of the ticking of a watch, is ingenious and well judged.

The Overture to Oscar and Malvina, arranged as a Duet for Two Performers on the Piano-forte. By J. Blewitt. 3s.

This overture is so well calculated for a piano-forte duet, that we have often wondered at its not being so arranged by some able master. After closely inspecting Mr. Blewitt's effort, we are enabled to report favorably of the taste and management he has displayed. The *parts* are disposed with ingenuity; and the general effect is so good, as to promise an extensive sale amongst practitioners on the instrument for which it is intended.

The favorite Air sung by Signora Catalani (Hope told a flatt'ring Tale.) Arranged as a Glee for Three Voices. By J. Mazzinghi, esq. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Mazzinghi has been as successful in the execution of this arrangement, as happy in the choice of his subject. The harmony, and diversity of effect, produced by the disposition of the added *parts*, is highly creditable to Mr. M.'s experience and acknowledged science; and, together with the tasteful piano-forte accompaniment subjoined, will not fail to recommend this harmonical *morceau* to the favorable attention of the public.

The Foley Reel, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte. By W. Slapp. 1s.

"The Foley Reel," as arranged by Mr. Slapp, forms one of those trifles which every day produces, and many of which, though not conspicuous for their taste or originality, serve to amuse and improve; and, therefore, are not unworthy of commendation. The digressive matter, in the present example, is, however, neither

neither devoid of fancy, nor unconnected with the theme; nor is the bass, as in many instances, chosen without judgment or meaning.

No. 2, of the Vocal Works of Handel, with a separate Accompaniment, arranged for the Organ or Piano-forte. By Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. Each Number, 5s.

This useful and elegantly-executed publication proceeds, we are glad to be able to say, with encouragement on the part of the public, and with spirit on that of the editor and proprietors. The present number is equally correct with the former; and the paper and printing are of an excellence to do credit to Dr. Clarke's valuable labours.

"O turn to me thy beating Heart;" a Song. Composed by J. Whitaker. 1s 6d.

This song is in the Scotch taste, and possesses some agreeable and well-connected passages. The general effect of the melody is perfectly consonant with the subject and sentiment of the words; and the piano-forte accompaniment is arranged with judgment.

Twenty-four Preludes for the Piano-forte. Composed by J. W. Holder, Mus. Bac. Oxon, and inscribed to his Pupils. 7s. 6d.

These preludes, from their variety and progression, will be found highly useful to those piano-forte practitioners who have advanced to the higher stages of execution. They mostly lie remarkably well for the hand, and are constructed with much taste and ingenuity.

The Vale of Tweed, a favorite Scottish Air, arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte. By John Ross, esq. of Aberdeen. 1s. 6d.

This arrangement of the "Vale of Tweed," will be found to be as pleasant as familiar. The passages are at once flattering to the ear, and convenient for the hand; and Mr. Ross has given no less proof of his taste, than of his thorough knowledge of what is useful and valuable to the piano-forte student.

Dominion's Symbol, or the British Flag. Sung by Mr. Slader. Composed by M. P. Corri. The Words by Mr. Cross.

This melody has the merit of a tolerable correspondence with the subject and sense of the words; but the general arrangement of the composition betrays inexperience in vocal music, and in some places the common laws of harmony are grossly violated.

The Sigh and the Tear, a Canzonetta, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte. The Music composed by Thomas Thompson, Organist of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1s.

The "Sigh and the Tear," is, we are obliged to say, bordering on the *insipid*, in its melody, and in course, is not very forcible in its *expression*. The accompaniment, which is *arpeggio*, is too uniform in its construction, and the aggregate effect is feeble and unmeaning.

The Beggar Boy, a favorite Song. Sung with universal Applause by Mr. Incledon. Composed by J. Davy. 1s.

This song is set with considerable pathos. The sentiments of the poetry have throughout been successfully consulted, the bass is well chosen, and the accompaniment is constructed with judgment.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

Speech of Napoleon, on the opening of the Legislative Body, on the 3d of December.

"Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body,

"Since our last session, I have reduced Arragon and Castile to submission, and driven from Madrid the fallacious government formed by England. I was marching upon Cadiz and Lisbon, when I was under the necessity of treading back my steps, and of planting my eagles on the ramparts of Vienna. Three months have seen the rise and termination of this fourth punic war. Accustomed to the devotedness and courage of my armies, I must, nevertheless, under these circumstances, acknowledge the particular proofs of affection, which my soldiers of Germany have given me.

"The genius of France conducted the English army—it has terminated its projects in the pestilential marshes of Walcheren. In that important period, I remained four hundred leagues distant, certain of the new glory which my people would acquire, and of the grand character they would display. My hopes have not been deceived—I owe particular thanks to the citizens of the departments of the Pas de Calais, and the North. Frenchmen! Every one that shall oppose you shall be conquered, and reduced to submission. Your grandeur shall be increased by the hatred of your enemies. You have before you long years of glory and prosperity.

You

You have the force and energy of the Hercules of the ancients.

"I have united Tuscany to the empire. The Tuscans were worthy of it by the mildness of their character, by the attachment their ancestors have always shown us, and by the services they have rendered to European civilization.

"History pointed out to me the conduct I ought to pursue towards Rome; the Popes, become sovereigns of part of Italy, have constantly shown themselves enemies of every preponderating power in the peninsula—they have employed their spiritual power to injure it—it was then demonstrated to me, that the spiritual influence exercised in my states by a foreign sovereign, was contrary to the independence of France, to the dignity and safety of my throne. However, as I acknowledge the necessity of the spiritual influence of the descendants of the first of the pastors, I could not conciliate these grand interests, but by annulling the donative of the French Emperors, my predecessors, and by uniting the Roman states to France.

"By the treaty of Vienna, all the kings and sovereigns, my allies, who have given me so many proofs of the constancy of their friendship, have acquired, and shall acquire, a fresh increase of territory.

"The Illyrian provinces stretch the frontiers of my great empire to the Saave. Contiguous to the empire of Constantinople, I shall find myself in a situation to watch over the first interests of my commerce in the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, and the Levant. I will protect the Porte, if the Porte withdraw herself from the fatal influence of England. I shall know how to punish her, if she suffer herself to be governed by cunning and perfidious counsels.

"I have wished to give the Swiss nation a new proof of my esteem, by annexing to my titles that of their Mediator, and thus putting an end to all the uneasiness endeavoured to be spread among that brave people.

"Holland, placed between England and France, is equally bruised by them. Yet she is the *débouche* of the principle arteries of the empire.—Changes will become necessary; the safety of my frontiers, and the well-understood interests of the countries, imperiously require them.

"Sweden has lost, by her alliance with England, after a disastrous war, the finest and most important of her provinces. Happy would it have been for that nation, if the wise prince that governs her now, had ascended the throne some years sooner! This example proves a-new to kings, that the alliance of England is the surest presage of ruin.

"My ally and friend, the Emperor of Russia, has united to his vast empire, Finland, Moldavia, Wallachia, and a district of Gallicia. I am not jealous of any thing that can produce good to that empire. My sentiments for its illustrious sovereign, are in unison with my policy.

"When I shall show myself beyond the Pyrenees, the frightened leopard will fly to the ocean, to avoid shame, defeat, and death. The triumph of my arms, will be the triumph of the genius of good, over that of evil, of moderation, order, and morality; over civil war, anarchy, and the bad passions. My friendship and protection will, I hope, restore tranquillity and happiness to the people of the Spains.

"Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body, I have directed my Minister of the Interior to lay before you the history of the legislation, of the administration, and of the finances of the year just expired; you will see that all the ideas I had conceived, for the amelioration of my people, have been followed with the greatest activity; that in Paris, as in the most distant parts of my empire, the war has not produced any delay in the public works. The members of my council of state will submit to you different projects of law, and especially the law upon finances; you will see in it their prosperous condition. I demand of my people no sacrifice; though circumstances have obliged me to double my military means."

Paris, Dec. 6.—The festival appointed by the City of Paris, for the celebration of the Anniversary of the Coronation of his Majesty, of the conclusion of Peace with Austria, and the return of the Emperor to his Capital, was established with the same splendor that distinguished five years ago the union of the Monarch and his people, when admiration was joined with affection and unchangeable fidelity.

About five o'clock, the Kings of Wurtemberg, Saxony, Holland, Westphalia, and Naples, and the Queens of Spain, Holland, Westphalia, and Naples, followed by the chief persons of their Courts, were received in the Hall of the Throne, by the Princes and Grand Dignitaries there assembled.

At half after six, their Imperial and Royal Majesties entered the apartments amid shouts of "Long live the Emperor! Long live the Empress!" A few minutes after, the Emperor took his seat on the Throne that had been prepared for him; and after the acclamations, excited by his presence, had somewhat subsided, and the Duke, the Governor, had received the commands of his Majesty, the Councillor of State, the Prefect of the Seine, Frochot, delivered an oration.

SPAIN.

The Spaniards have been totally defeated at Ocana; and the following is not considered as any great exaggeration of this event.

Paris, Dec. 4.—The following report has been received from the Marshal the Duke of Dalmatia:—

To his Excellency the Minister at War.

Dos Barrios, Nov. 19, 1809.

The troops of his Imperial Majesty have gained a signal victory. The battle was fought in the vicinity of Ocana, where the insurgents had assembled a force of 55,000 men, 7000 of whom were horse, and a numerous park of artillery. The 4th corps joined by the 5th, under the orders of Marshal the Duke of Treviso; the division of dragoons, commanded by General Milhaud; the division of light horse, under the command of General Boauregard; and the brigade of light horse of General Paris; the royal guards; and two battalions of Spanish troops, marched yesterday from Aranjuez to meet the enemy, which, according to every intelligence received, had taken post at Ocana. About nine o'clock this morning, our advanced parties came in sight of the enemy's army. At eleven o'clock, the action commenced; and in two hours it was decided in our favour. The Spaniards, encouraged by their superiority in numbers, made a vigorous resistance; but they were attacked with such irresistible valour by our troops, that they soon gave way, their position was carried, and they were thrown into the utmost confusion. All their artillery and field equipage fell into our hands. More than 50 pieces of cannon have already been brought in; 50 stand of colours, and numerous prisoners have been taken; among whom are three generals, six colonels, and 700 inferior officers. The ground is covered with the slain, and with more than 40,000 muskets. They who escaped took to flight without arms, and without knowing whither to direct their steps.

This morning the King gave the command of the cavalry to General Sebastiani; and the admirable manner in which he manœuvred and made his charges, fully justified his Majesty's choice. General Milhaud also greatly distinguished himself; and all the different commanders of horse displayed the utmost intrepidity and valour. The Marshal Duke of Treviso commanded the 4th and 5th corps. It is utterly impossible to behave in a more gallant manner than he did; he received a contusion in the arm, but this did not prevent him continuing the command. Our loss does not, in my estimation, exceed 400 men. The Marshal the Duke of Belluno is ordered to cross the Tagus between Villamaurique and Fuente Duenar. He is to attack the enemy in the position he has taken up at Santa Cruz, and pursue in whatever direction he may choose to retreat. He was this morning informed by letter, that the enemy had concentrated his force near Ocana, and ordered to direct his march to that point. As he had to perform a long march, he could not arrive sufficiently in time to share in the action: nay, the King did not receive any intelligence from him the whole of the day, and his Majesty therefore is perfectly ignorant of what the Duke of Belluno has been doing. I shall, however, have to make my further report on this subject as soon as possible.

Be pleased to lay my report before his Imperial Majesty, and accept the assurance of my high consideration.

The Marshal the DUKE OF DALMATIA.

Madrid, Nov. 20.—The battle of Ocana, which the King fought yesterday, was one of the most decisive which the troops of his Majesty the Emperor and King have ever fought. The members of the Junta of Seville, who have the most influence, were in the rear of the army of the insurgents, and announced, in a high tone, that they were going to hold their sittings at Madrid; but they were the first to fly. This appears to be the last effort which the Junta of Seville will make. The following Order of the Day has been published and affixed up in all the pubic places:—

ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Yesterday the King gained a signal and decisive victory at Ocana.

"Two hours were sufficient to disperse the army of the insurgents, who expected, within two days, to make their entry into Madrid. It was entirely dispersed or destroyed.

"Four thousand men were left dead on the field of battle, 20,000 were made prisoners, among whom were 200 officers, 30 or 40,000 muskets, 20 standards, 30 pieces of artillery, and an incredible quantity of baggage, were the result of this splendid victory.

"AUGUSTUS BELLIARD, Gov.-Gen."

HOLLAND.

Walcheren has been evacuated by the British forces, after an immense loss of lives by sickness during its temporary possession. The following are the official dispatches:

His Majesty's Ship Blake, in Flushing Roads, Dec. 18.

SIR,—I have availed myself of Vice-Admiral Campbell's offer of the Jason to convey me to Flushing; and as soon as it moderated on the 9th, in the afternoon, I hoisted my flag on board that ship, and, accompanied by the Idas cutter, proceeded to this anchorage, where I arrived on the evening of the 10th.

I found Rear Admiral Otway with the squadron here; he had embarked the troops, and put every thing in a state of preparation for retiring from Walcheren whenever the wind became favourable; the arsenal and works about the basin at Flushing having been destroyed on that day.

The inclosed letter from the Rear-Admiral will inform you of the particulars of his proceedings; his arrangement for the retreat appeared to me to be so excellent, that I gave my full approbation to the whole.

It has blown an exceeding heavy gale of wind from the westward since my arrival in these roads, which has prevented my going, as I intended, to the division under Commodore Owen, in the Slough passage, and the

same

same cause has prevented much communication here.

I have not received any reports from the Roompot; but I send an extract of a letter from Commodore Owen, addressed to Rear-Admiral Otway, which will inform you of the proceedings of that Officer with the force under his orders.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN.

Cæsar, Flushing Roads, Dec. 11, 1809.

SIR,—I have the honour to communicate to you such circumstances as have occurred previous to your arrival, and subsequent to my last official communication.

The transports necessary for the embarkation of the army having arrived on the 25th ult. on the following day the measures I had previously concerted with Lieutenant-General Don for the destruction of the basin, arsenal, and sea-defences, of Flushing, agreeable to instructions from the Earl of Liverpool, dated the 13th, and received on the 17th, were begun.

On this service 600 seamen and artificers from the fleet were employed, under the orders of Captain Moore, of his Majesty's ship Marlborough, assisted by Captains Tomlinson and Henderson, of the fire ship service. The navy having completed the portion of work allotted to them, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington, commanding the Royal Engineers, having reported to Lieutenant-General Don that his mines for the destruction of the gates and piers at the entrance of the basin were ready, the whole army, with the exception of the rear-guards, was embarked on the afternoon of the 9th inst.

The mines were exploded yesterday at low-water, and appear to have fully answered their object: the whole of the east side of the basin had been previously completely destroyed; but as the port of Flushing, west of the basin, lies considerably below the high-water mark, any material injury of the west bank would have caused the immediate inundation of the whole town; therefore our work on that side has been confined to the demolition of the careening wharf and pits.

It was at first intended to defer the burning of the storehouse, and other buildings, in the arsenal, until our final departure; but from the probability that with a strong east wind the flames might communicate to the town, the whole was set fire to yesterday, and is totally destroyed.

Thus Flushing is rendered useless to the enemy as a naval arsenal; and the basin, which afforded very secure retreat for several ships of the line during the winter, is for the present effectually destroyed, and can only be restored by great labour, and at an immense expense.

I cannot conclude without expressing my great obligations to Captain Moore, for the able assistance he has rendered me in the performance of a very complicated service; and he speaks in terms highly satisfactory of the conduct of Captains Tomlinson and Henderson, and the other officers who served under his orders on shore.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. A. OTWAY, Rear-Admiral.

Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, K. B. Commander in Chief, &c.

Clyde, in the Veer Gat, Dec. 10, 1809.

SIR,—Last night the enemy worked very hard at the battery on Woolsversdyke, notwithstanding the continued fire kept on it.

At day-light this morning, it was found he had opened four embrasures in it. Captain Carteret, therefore, pushed two divisions of gun-boats forward against it, which completely succeeded in demolishing two of the embrasures, and in injuring the others materially.

About noon three mortars were brought down; and, with a field-piece, opened against our vessels (the brigs more especially); but, after an hour's firing, in which their shells were thrown with some precision, but without effect, they were completely silenced, and all our vessels kept their ground.

About this time the guard-boats entered the Cross Channel, which unites the two passes of Woolversdyke, to endeavour to tow off a flat-boat, which was lost last night from the Pallas's stern, being swamped and overset; they got her in tow, but she was fast a-ground, and could not be moved. The enemy's troops were in numbers behind the dyke, and a considerable fire of musketry was exchanged with them, I believe without effect on either side; some few shots struck our boats.

The enemy's advanced gun-boats appeared to lie close together, and I ordered two of Clyde's boats to advance into the passage and throw some rockets that way, in order that the occasion might be taken to reconnoitre them more closely.

I find the enemy's batteries are not now so far in advance as I had supposed, and that their gun-boats are not nearer than Cortjen. They are, however, erecting a battery on a point of the dyke which commands the channel, above half-way between that place and the outer battery.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. W. C. R. OWEN, Commodore.

Rear-Admiral Otway, &c. &c.

GREECE.

The Seven Islands have been taken possession of by the British forces.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, addressed to the Hon. W. W. Pole, and dated on board his Majesty's ship Ville de Paris, off St. Sebastian, the 30th of October:—

SIR,—My letter of the 4th of August, informed their Lordships of the proposal I had made Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart, that the Islands of Zante, Cephalonia, &c. should be seized on before the French could turn

turn their regard from the defence of Naples, to strengthen other points, and in which letter I inclosed to you a copy of the instructions I had sent to Rear-Admiral Martin, to be delivered to Captain Spranger of the Warrior, whom I had selected to command the naval part of the expedition. The change which at that time had taken place in the state of the armies in the North, required the Lieutenant-General's consideration, whether an adequate force might be spared from the army, and delayed their departure from Sicily until the 23d of September, when the Warrior sailed from Messina, with the Philomel sloop, and transports carrying about 1600 troops, under the command of Brigadier-General Oswald. The Spartan at the same time sailed from Malta, with Mr. Foresti, and Count Clandau, a Cephalonian gentleman, who had for some time taken refuge at Malta, and whose local knowledge, and influence in the country, I hoped would be advantageous to the service. Orders were also sent to Captain Eyre, of the Magnificent, to join them with the Corfu squadron.

I have now great satisfaction in informing you, Sir, of the complete success of the expedition, and that the French garrison in the Islands of Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Cerigo, have, after a very faint resistance, surrendered to his Majesty's arms, the people been liberated from the oppression of the French, and the Government of the Sept' Insular declared to be restored.

As no preparation for so unexpected a change could have been made by the inhabitants, it has been found convenient by the officers commanding, and by the principal people who are now to assume the Government, that the British flag, with that of the Republic, shall be continued to fly until the several departments are filled, and regularity is established.

The influence of Mr. Foresti, and the estimation in which his character is held by the people, very much facilitated the operations: I have written to him to resume his functions of British resident with the Republic, until he shall receive the instructions of his Majesty's Ministers.

I inclose, Sir, the letters of Captains Spranger, Brenton, and Crawley, detailing the several parts they took in the reduction of the Islands, a copy of the Proclamation, and reports of the garrisons and stores, by which their Lordships will find with what good judgment all the measures were taken by the commanders of the sea and land forces, and the zeal and intelligence with which they were executed.

At Cerigo the greatest resistance was made; but Captain Brenton's skill and resources are such as would surmount much greater difficulties than they could present.

I am, &c.

(Signed) COLLINGWOOD.

Proclamation to the Inhabitants of Cephalonia, Zante, and others of the Seven Islands.

It having been represented to the Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's sea and land forces in the Mediterranean, that the inhabitants of Cephalonia, Zante, and other of the Seven Islands, wearied and oppressed with the violence and exactions of the French Government, under which their commerce has been annihilated, and their personal freedom invaded, are desirous to shake off the yoke; their Excellencies Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, K. B. and Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart, Count of Maida, K. B. &c. commanding in chief the respective sea and land forces, have directed such aid to be given as may enable them to expel their present oppressors, and re-establish a free and independent Government, with the free and uncontrouled exercise of their religious, civil, and commercial, rights.

The undersigned, commanding the division of his Majesty's sea and land forces, charged with the execution of this interesting and important duty, call therefore on the inhabitants of all ranks to come forward, and share in the glorious labour of expelling the common enemy.

We present ourselves to you, inhabitants of Cephalonia, not as invaders, with views of conquest, but as allies who hold forth to you the advantages of British protection, in the freedom and extension of your commerce, and the general prosperity of your island; contrast these obvious advantages with the privations you have laboured under, since you were passed over from the yoke of Russia to that of France, and deprived at one blow of your independence as a nation, and of your rights of freedom as men.

We demand of you no exertions but such as are necessary for your own liberation, no other aid than what reciprocal advantages requires.

Hostility, whether shown in acts of opposition towards us, or in aid of the enemy, must of course be repressed; but no retrospect will be made to the errors of the past, no other distinctions suffered, than what result from present opportunities of zeal, courage, and patriotism.

Given under our hands on board his Majesty's ship Warrior, in Zante Roads, this 2d October, 1809.

(Signed) By Brigadier-General OSWALD, commanding a division of his Majesty's Forces, and
J. D. SPRANGER, Captain of the Warrior, and senior Naval Officer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A domestic event, which has proved the strength of parties, and the contest of the people for the No Popery faction, has been the election of the Chancellor

for the University of Oxford, in lieu of the late Duke of Portland. The numbers stood thus:—

Lord Grenville . . .	406
Lord Eldon	393
Duke of Beaufort . .	233

The disputes relative to the advanced prices at Covent Garden Theatre, have been terminated; partly by a compromise, and partly by the submission, of the managers.

Mr. WARDLE having been again defeated in his attempt to seek justice in the Court of King's Bench, the public have taken up his cause as their own, and a subscription has been set on foot to indemnify him from all losses which his private fortune may have sustained in consequence of his exposition of the abuses in certain dependants of the state.

A sharp contest took place in the course of the month in the Common Council of London, relative to the terms of an Address which it was unanimously agreed, ought to be presented to his Majesty: the following was the form agreed on:—

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble, Loyal, and Dutiful Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled:—

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"We, your Majesty's most faithful, loyal, and faithful, subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty's sacred person, in the perfect assurance that your Majesty will graciously condescend to receive the suggestions of your faithful and loyal Citizens, on subjects which seriously and deeply affect their interests in common with the rest of your Majesty's people.

"We have witnessed with deep regret the disastrous failure of the late Expedition, as the magnitude of its equipment had raised the just hopes and expectations of the Country to some permanent benefit.

"And we cannot avoid expressing to your Majesty the sorrow and indignation with which we are affected, by the unhappy dissensions that have prevailed among your Majesty's Ministers; and our fears that such dissensions may prove eminently prejudicial to the best interests of the Nation.

"Your Majesty's faithful Citizens, actuated by loyal attachment to your sacred person and illustrious house, and solicitous for the honour of your Majesty's arms, and the dignity and solidity of your Majesty's Councils, are deeply impressed with the necessity of an early and strict enquiry into the causes of the failure of the late Expedition; therefore pray your Majesty will direct enquiry to be forthwith instituted, in order to ascertain the causes which have occasioned it."

To which Address and Petition his Majesty was pleased to return the following answer:—

"I thank you for your expressions of duty and attachment to me and to my Family.

"The recent Expedition to the Scheldt was directed to several objects of great importance to the interest of my Allies, and to the security of my dominions.

"I regret that, of these objects, a part only has been accomplished.

"I have not judged it to be necessary to direct any Military Enquiry into the conduct of my Commanders by sea or land, in this conjoint service.

"It will be for my Parliament, in their wisdom, to ask for such information, or to take such measures upon this subject as they shall judge most conducive to the public good."

A French Fleet and convoy have been destroyed or dispersed in the Mediterranean, by the British Fleet under Lord Collingwood. The particulars are given in the following London Gazette Extraordinary.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 20.

The Hon. Lieutenant William Waldegrave, of the Ville de Paris, arrived here this morning with dispatches from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, addressed to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole, of which the following are copies.

Ville de Paris, off St. Sebastian, Oct. 30.

SIR,—By my letter of the 16th of September, their Lordships would be informed of the intelligence I had received relative to the intended movements of the French squadron, and of my reasons for changing my station to St. Sebastian.

While on this station, on the night of the 22d. inst. the Pomone joined, and Captain Barrie (who, with indefatigable perseverance, had, with the Alceste, watched the port of Toulon) informed me, that the day before, several of the enemy's squadron had put to sea, that others were coming out when he left them, and that there was every appearance of the whole fleet being on the move from the harbour. They had a numerous convoy with them, and as this movement was made with the first of an easterly wind, there was little doubt of their being bound to the westward. I immediately made the necessary signals for the squadron to be prepared for their reception, and placed the three frigates and sloop (Pomone, Hydra, Volontaire, and Minstrel,) to windward, to give notice of the enemy's approach.

On

On the following morning (the 23d), soon after eight o'clock, the Volontaire made the signal for the fleet to the eastward: while they continued to come down before the wind, no alteration was made in the squadron, except by advancing two fast-sailing ships, the Tigre and Bulwark. At ten, the Pomone made the signal, that the enemy had hauled to the wind, and the convoy separating from the ships of war (which were now discovered to consist of three ships of the line only, two frigates, two smaller frigates, or store-ships, and a convoy of about twenty sail of vessels), I ordered Rear-Admiral Martin to chase them, and eight of the best sailing ships, which, standing on contrary tacks, might take advantage of the changes of the wind, which was then variable.

At two P. M. the Pomone having got far to windward, was directed by signal to destroy such of the convoy as could be come up with; and in the evening she burnt two brigs, two bombards, and a ketch. The enemy before dark was out of sight, and the ships chasing not much advanced, were standing to the northward; while the squadron with me stretched to the southward. The next morning neither the French nor our own chasing ships were in sight.

This morning, Rear-Admiral Martin joined with his division,* having again fallen in with the enemy on the 24th off the entrance of the Rhone, and on the 25th they chased them on shore; the Robuste, of 84 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Baudin, and the Leon, of 74, off Frontagnan, where, the day following, themselves set fire to them. The Boree, of 74 guns, and a frigate, ran on shore at the entrance of the port of Cette, where there is little probability of either of them being saved.

I cannot sufficiently express the high satisfaction I have felt at the intrepid perseverance of Rear-Admiral Martin, and of the Captains of the ships who were with him in the pursuit. Nothing less ardent, or less skilful, would have produced a result so fortunate, where the coast near the Rhone is exceedingly shoaly and dangerous, so that some of the ships were in five and six fathoms water, the weather thick, and the south-east wind blowing strong.

I enclose to you, Sir, Rear-Admiral Martin's letter; and beg to congratulate their Lordships on three great ships of the enemy being thus destroyed, without the smallest resistance on their part, or a shot being fired by the British ships, except a few by the Tigre at the Boree, when she was pushing ashore at Cette; of their two frigates, the Pomone and Pauline, one hauled her wind some time in the night, and fetched into Marseilles Road.

The other part of the French squadron are found to remain in Toulon, by the ships which have since examined that port.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) COLLINGWOOD.

Canopus at Sea, Oct. 27.

MY LORD—In obedience to the signal for the Canopus to chase E. N. E. I steered that way the whole of the night of the 23d, and the following day, in company with the Renown, Tigre, Sultan, Leviathan, and Cumberland; in the evening, four sail were seen, to which we immediately gave chase, and pursued them till after dark; when, from shoal water, and the wind being direct on the shore, near the entrance of the Rhone, it became necessary to keep the wind during the night. The following morning, the 25th, the same ships were again seen, and chased between Cette and Frontignan, where they ran on shore. Two of them (an eighty gun ship, bearing a Rear-Admiral's flag, and a seventy-four) at the latter place, and one ship of the line and a frigate at the former. From the shoal water and intricacy of the navigation, it was impossible to get close enough to the enemy's two line of battle ships near Frontignan, to attack them when on shore; for in attempting to do so, one of his Majesty's ships was under five fathoms water, and another in less than six. On the 26th, I sent the boats to sound, meaning, if possible, to buoy the Channel (if any had been found) by which the enemy's ships could be attacked; but at night we had the satisfaction to see them set on fire.

From the circumstances under which the ship and frigate ran on shore at the entrance of the port of Cette, I have little doubt the former will be lost; and the frigate must certainly have received considerable damage; but they cannot be got at on account of the batteries.

Your Lordship must be well aware that nothing but the great press of sail carried by his Majesty's ships, and the good look-out kept, could have enabled them to close with those of the enemy, from the distance they were at the time they commenced the chase.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. MARTIN.

Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief, &c.

Ville de Paris, off Rosas, Nov. 1.

SIR,—When the enemy's convoy was chased on the 23d ultimo, their transports separated from the ships of war, and, under the protection of an armed store-ship, two bombards, and a xebec, made for the bay of Rosas. When the ships of war were disposed of, as related in my letter of yesterday, the convoy became the object of my attention; and on the 29th the Apollo was sent off Rosas to examine what vessels were there, and how far they were in a situation assailable.

The next day, I appointed the ships,*

* Canopus, Renown, Tigre, Sultan, Leviathan, and Cumberland.

* Tigre, Cumberland, Volontaire, Apollo, Topaze, Philomel, Scout, and Tuscan.

for this service, under the orders of Captain Hallowell, to bring them out if the wind was favourable, or otherwise to destroy them. The state of the wind and sea would not permit this operation until last night, when, after dark, the ships bore up for the bay, and anchored about five miles from the castle of Rosas; under the protection of which castle, of Trinity Fort, and of several other newly-erected batteries, the convoy, consisting of eleven vessels, five of them armed, were moored.

The boats being arranged in separate divisions, the whole were put under the orders of Lieutenant Tailour, first lieutenant of the Tigre, and proceeded to the attack of the enemy, who, although he could have had no previous intimation of such an enterprize against him, was found vigilant, and completely on his guard. The ship, which was a smaller sort of frigate, was enclosed in boarding nettings, and a gun-boat advanced a-head of her for the look-out; on being hailed, and the alarm gun fired, our boats stretched out, the crews at the highest pitch of animation, filling the air with their cheers; each division took the part previously allotted to it, the armed ship was boarded at all points, and carried in a few minutes, notwithstanding a spirited and sturdy resistance which the enemy made; all their armed vessels were well defended, but the British seamen and marines, determined to subdue them, were not to be repelled, even by a force found to be double that which was expected; and, besides the opposition made by the vessels, the guns from the castle, the forts in the bay, the gun-boats and musketry from the beach, kept a constant fire on them. On the opening of day, every ship or vessel was either burnt, or brought off, aided by the light winds which then came from the land; and the whole of the convoy that came from Toulon for the supply of the French army in Spain, has been destroyed, with the exception of the frigate, which escaped to Marseilles, and one store-ship, not since heard of.

I cannot conclude this narrative without an expression of the sentiment which the execution of this bold enterprize has inspired me with, and the respect and admiration I feel for those who performed it.

In the first place, success greatly depended upon the previous arrangement which was made by Captain Hallowell, with a judgment and foresight that distinguishes that officer in every service he is employed on; the division of the boats, the preparation of fire materials, and providing them with every implement that contingency could require, established confidence throughout the whole; and in this he was ably assisted by the experience and zeal of Captains Wodehouse, Bullen, Taylor, and Hope. The brigs were under sail, as near the vessels attacked as the light winds would allow, and Captain Hallowell speaks in high terms of praise of the conduct of their commanders Crawley, Raitt, and Wilson. The First Lieutenant Tailour led to the assault in a most gallant manner, and was followed by the other officers, as if each was ambitious of his place, and desired to be first; the whole party bravely maintained the character which British seamen have established for themselves.

I am sorry I have to add, that the loss has been considerable, of which I enclose a list. —Lieutenant Tait, of the Volontaire, an excellent and brave young officer, and Mr. Caldwell, master's mate of the Tigre, a youth of great promise, were the only officers slain.

Many officers in the fleet were desirous of being volunteers in this service. I could not resist the earnest request of Lieutenants Lord Viscount Balgonie, the Hon. J. A. Maude, and the Hon. W. Waldegrave of the Ville de Paris, to have the command of boats, in which they displayed that spirit which is inherent in them.

I transmit also Captain Hallowell's letter relating his proceedings, with lists of the officers who commanded boats, and had appointments in this service, and of the vessels burnt and captured.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) COLLINGWOOD.

P. S. I have charged Lieutenant Waldegrave of the Ville de Paris, with the delivery of my dispatches; an officer of great merit, and who commanded one of the boats employed on this service.

His Majesty's ship Tigre, off Cape St. Sebastian, Nov. 1, 1809.

MY LORD,—In obedience to your Lordship's order of the 30th ultimo, I proceeded to the Bay of Rosas with the ships and sloops, (see note, p. 625, c. 2,) where, finding it impracticable to attack the enemy's convoy while under weigh, (the wind being S. E. and a heavy swell) I anchored the ships of the squadron yesterday evening after dark, about five miles off the town of Rosas, and detached all the boats, under the command of Lieutenant Tailour, first of the Tigre, to destroy them: the spirited manner in which he led them on to the attack, commanded the admiration of every one present; and the gallant manner in which he was supported reflects the highest honour on every person employed on this service.

I have the honour to inclose a list of vessels captured and destroyed on this occasion; and when your Lordship is informed that the enemy was aware of our intention to attack him, and had taken the precaution of fixing boarding nettings, and placing a launch with a gun in it in advance, to give him a notice of our approach, and that the vessels were also defended by the very strong batteries on shore, I trust your Lordship will consider it equal in gallantry and judgment to any exploit that has occurred under your Lordship's command.

Our loss has been severe; and among the list of killed I have to lament the loss of Lieute-

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nant Tait, of the Volontaire, of whom Captain Bullen speaks in high terms, as an officer who has distinguished himself upon many occasions; and Mr. Caldwell, Master's Mate of the Tigre: the latter has left a widowed mother in distressed circumstances, who looked to him for comfort and support. Among the wounded are, Lieutenant Tailour, of the Tigre; and Lieutenant Forster, of the Apollo, severely.

The brigs were directed to keep under weigh, and were in an admirable situation at day-light to have given assistance, had it been necessary.

I have only to state that the conduct of the seamen and marines was such as to exceed any encomium from my pen, and entitles them to my warmest thanks and approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) B. HALLOWELL.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of November, to the 20th of December, 1809.

THE writer of this article has been lately consulted by an hypochondriacal young man, who fancied without the shadow of foundation, that he was afflicted with a diseased liver. He had previously applied to several respectable practitioners, who smiled at his complaint, as the creature merely of a sickly and capricious fancy. The Reporter, seeing that his disease was exclusively one of the imagination, but at the same time that it was too deeply rooted to be removed by argument or ridicule, listened to the statement of his feelings, with the most respectful attention, apparently concided with him in his notion of his malady, and pretended to treat it as if it were in fact a disorder of a particular viscus. The patient had not taken more than two or three days, what had been prescribed professedly for his liver, before he found the pain in his right side, and other symtoms, which he attributed to a deranged condition of that organ, considerably alleviated; and in less than a month, every trace of his pepatic affection, was completely obliterated. He is now in a state of healthy activity, and unobscured cheerfulness.

To treat with an offensive, and contemptuous levity, the unhappy subjects of mental disorder, even when it occurs, in its lowest degree, and appears in its faintest form, is equally unphilosophical and injurious. In order to have an influence over their wanderings, we must, in the first instance, gain their confidence. This we cannot do without behaving towards them with a delicacy and reverence due to their unfortunate state, which, for the most part, ought not to be regarded as an abolition, but as a suspension merely of the faculties.

Lord Chesterfield speaks in one of his humorous Essays, of a lady's reputation, not being lost, but only *mislead*. In like manner, instead of saying of a man that he has lost his senses, we should, in many instances, more correctly say, that they were mislaid. Derangement is not to be confounded with destruction. We should not mistake a cloud for night; or think that because the sun of reason has set, it will never again enliven or illuminate with its beams.

There is reason to apprehend, that fugitive folly is too often converted into a fixed and settled frenzy; a transient guest into an irremoveable tenant of the mind; an occasional and accidental aberration of intellect, into a confirmed and inveterate habit of dereliction, by a premature and too precipitate adoption of those measures and methods of management, which are necessary, but are necessary only, in cases of extreme and ultimate desperation. It is far from the intention of the writer, to depreciate the value of these asylums, which, under a judicious and merciful superintendance, are essentially conducive to the security and protection of lunatics themselves, as well as of others, who would else be continually exposed to the overt-acts of their violence, or caprice. But it is to be feared, it is even beyond the uncertainty of fever, that many are inconsiderately, or from a self-interested design, condemned to a state of insulation from all rational and sympathising intercourse, before the necessity has occurred for so severe a lot. Diseased members

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are often computated from the trunk of society, before they have become so incurable, or unsound, as absolutely to require separation.

Of all the topics which have been touched upon in this department of the Monthly Magazine, there is no one to be compared with insanity, in the universality of its interest, and in the solemnity of its importance.

"*Of the uncertainties of our present state, the most dreadfully alarming is, the uncertain continuance of reason."

Dec. 25th, 1809. J. Reid.
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

* Johnson's Rasselas.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends, *announced between the 20th of November, and the 20th of December, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitor's Names are between Parenthesis.)

Avell Edward, Old Ford, builder. (Crosse, New Inn

Alexander Ifrael, Duke ſtreet, Aldgate, broker. Iſaacs, Bevis Mark

Anderſon William, late of Salford, ſtone-maſon, but now a priſoner in the caſtle of Lancaſter. (Foulkes and Crefwell, Manchester, and Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's inn

Anſtead Thomas, Wakefield, innkeeper. (Battye, Chancery lane, and Brooks, Wakefield

Argent William, Romford, victualler. (Holmes and Lewis, Mark Lane

Asbee Thomas, Old North ſtreet, Red Lion ſquare, merchant. (Lee, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn

Baker James, Kingſtanley Glocester, baker, (Chilton, Lincoln's inn, and Ward, Glocester

Barratt Benjamin, Entry hill, Somerſet, butcher. (Sheppard and Adlington, Bedford-row, and Sheppard, Bath

Barrow Richard, Long Dean Mill, Wilts. paper maker. (Highmore, Fiſh lane, Cannon ſtreet, and Wingate, Bath

Bell James, and John and William Harrop, Longtown, Cumberland, manufacturers. (Wordſworth and Addiſon, Staple Inn, and Lowry, Carliſle

Bennett James, Plymouth, haberdaſher. (Willis Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court

Billings Samuel, Liverpool hoſier. (Alcroft, Liverpool, and Blakelock and Makinſon, Temple

Biſhop Samuel, Cheltenham, haberdaſher. Berry, Bucklersbury

Bradley William, Huddersfield, York, victualler. Battye, Huddersfield, and Battye, Chancery lane

Bull William, Briſtol, grocer. (James, Gray's inn ſquare, and Corniſh, Briſtol

Burgeſs Thomas, Hungerford, butcher. (King, Bedford row, and Ryley, Hungerford

Burton John, New Croſs, Surry, dealer and Chapman. (Wasbrough, Warnford court

Cannon Robert, Kingſland Road, builder and brickmaker. (Finnis, Hart ſtreet, Bloomsbury

Challicom James, Briſtol, corkwainer. (Osborne and Ward, Briſtol, and James, Gray's inn ſquare

Clancy William, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Wild, Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon ſquare

Clark Samuel late of Charlotte ſtreet, Rathbone Place, but now in the Fleet priſon, tailor. (Knight, Kenſington, and Pupkin, Dean ſtreet, Soho

Clark John, of Bow and Hackney Road, butcher. (Harding, Primroſe ſtreet, Biſhopſgate

Coren Peter, Chancery Chambers, Quality Court, Chancery lane, money ſcrivener. (Prior, Copthall court

Cundy Nicholas Wilcox, Great Marlborough ſtreet, ſurveyor. (Tickey, Howland ſtreet, Fitzroy ſquare

Davis Godfrey, Broad ſtreet, Bloomsbury, dealer and chapman. (Reidy, Stafford row, Buckingham Gate

Dean Richard, Bow, baker. (Wilſon, Devonihire ſtreet, Biſhopſgate

Dibdin Charles, Strand, muſic ſeller. (Wood, Richmond buildings, Dean ſtreet, Soho

Dinſdale Joſeph, Sculcoates, York, grocer. (Haire, Hull, and Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's inn

Dodgſon John Pocklington, York, cornfactor. (Evans, Hatton Garden, and Holme, Pocklington

Duffin Edward, Buckingham, linen draper. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday ſtreet

Dutton John, Knapper's Gate, Stoke-upon-Trent, dealer. (Fenton, Newcaſtle under Lyme, and Barber, Fetter lane

Eggington Joſeph, Paul ſtreet, Finsbury, goldſmith. (Phipps, Gutter lane, Cheapſide

Farley Thomas, Sheerneſs, boat builder. (Rigby and Lowleſs, Chatham Place, Blackfriars

Folo William, Cherry-garden-ſtreet, Bermondſey, timber-merchant. (Hatton Dean ſtreet, Southwark

Frodſham John, Kingſgate ſtreet, Holborn, watch maker, (Davies, Warwick ſtreet, Golden ſquare

Godfrey Samuel, Liverpool, ſtraw-hat manufacturer. (Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool; and Windle, John ſtreet, Bedford row

Gouldſmith John Fletching, Suſſex, victualler. (Gevynne Lewes and Turner, Bouverie ſtreet, Fleet ſtreet

Grove Peter, Cardiff, Glamorgan, ſtraw-hat manufacturer. (Mawley, Dorſet ſtreet, Salisbury ſquare

Hawkins Richard, Bridgwater, innkeeper. (Blandford, Mitre court buildings, Inner Temple, and Mules, Taunton

Hett William, Leeds, woolſtapler. (Lambert and Sons, Hatton Garden, and Shelton, Leeds

Hirſt John, Briſtol, grocer. (Strickland, Briſtol, and Price and William, Lincoln's inn

Hodgkinſon William, Eaſt Retford, Notts. ironmonger. (Hanam, Eaſt Retford

Inſkipp James, jun. Battle, Suſſex, carpenter. (Martin, Battle, and Gregſon and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Ivey John Crediton, Devon, linen draper. (Williams, Red Lion ſquare

Jackes William, Guildford ſtreet, Blackfriar's road, corn-dealer. (Druce, Billiter ſquare

Jeffray John, late of the Eaſt India Chambers, Leadenhall ſtreet, but now in the King's Bench, merchant. (Grubb, Great Queen ſtreet, Lincoln's inn

Jenkins John, Cow court, Rotherhithe, timber and coal merchant. (Carlton, Deptford

Jennings John, Denmark court, Covent Garden. (Manning, Clement's inn

Kendrick Thomas, and John Whitworth, Salford, Manchester, cotton manufacturers. (Law, Manchester, and Hurd, Temple

King Thomas, Goſport, grocer. (Bleaſdale, Alexander and Holme, New Inn, and Paddon, Fareham, Hants.

Kirkpatrick William Breadſtreet hill, merchant. (Matthews and Randall, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn

Kirkpatrick William, and Richard Cox, Bread ſtreet, warehouſemen. (Hurd, Temple, and Hewitt, Manchester

Leedham John, Matlock Bath, Derby, innkeeper. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court, and Vernon, Stone

Lurcock Thomas, Sittingbourne, Kent, woollen draper, (Atkinſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon ſquare

Lege Rignell, Goſwell ſtreet road, builder. (Charſley, Mark lane

M'Dowall William, Tottenham-court road, linen-draper. (Maddock and Stevenſon, Lincoln's inn

Mills Samuel, Stamford, upholſterer. (Torkington, Stamford and Chilton, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's inn

Morgan James, Old City Chambers, money-ſcrivener, (Heartley, New Bridge ſtreet, Blackfriars

Newnum John, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, dealer and chapman. (Parton, Walbrook

Nicholſon Francis, Eaſt Retford, Nottingham, mercer. (Maſon, Eaſt Retford; and Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn

Parry Henry, Liverpool, merchant. (Harriſon, Liverpool; and Bennett, Dean's court, St. Paul's

Paull Samuel, Lakham, Middleſex, baker. (Matthew, Egham Hithe, Surry, and Taylor, Field court, Gray's inn

Peel Chriſtopher, King ſtreet, Cheapſide, warehouſeman. (Spurr, Holborn court, Gray's inn

Phillips Richard, Hay, Brecon, ſhopkeeper. (James, Gray's inn ſquare, and Cooke, Briſtol

Preiſt Margaret and John, Thorney ſtreet, Bloomsbury, coachmakers. (Patten, Croſs ſtreet, Hatton Garden

Randall William, Stockbridge, Hants, wine and brandy merchant. (Wainwright, Temple

Redpath Andrew, Philip lane, near Aldermanbury, builder, and Stepney, victualler. (Palmer, Tomlinſons and Thompſon, Copthall court

Rhodes William, Saddleworth, York, dealer and chapman. (Stephenſon, Holmfirth, and Battye, Chancery lane

Richards Mary, Vauxhall, Aſton, Birmingham, dealer and chapman, (Webb and Tyndall, Birmingham

Richardſon John, Weſtminſter bridge-road, livery-ſtable keeper. (Benton, Union ſtreet, Southwark

Roberts

Roberts George, jun. Heights, Almondbury, York, cotton-manufacturer. (Battye, Chancery lane, and Crofland, Huddersfield

Ruffell Thomas Durfley, Glocester, innkeeper. (Flexfome, Durfley and Price, and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Rybot Francis, Cheapfide, filk-mercer. (Collins and Waller, Spital fquare

Sadler Robert, South Shields, merchant. (Bainbridge, South Shields, and Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane, Cheapfide

Satterthwaite Iſaac, Tamworth, Warwick, wine-merchant. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Scott Edward, Chandos ſtreet, Covent Garden, ſtonemaker. (Wood, Richmond buildings, Dean ſtreet, Soho

Shelley George Mabbs, Whitechapel, hoſier. (Loxley, Cheapfide

Shelton John, Great Tew, Oxford, timber merchant. (Hackett, Chancery lane, and Prignell and Tims, Banbury

Sheppard Ann, Leeds, York, milliner. (Wilſon, Greville ſtreet Hatton Garden, and Copland, Leeds

Sherwood John William, Newgate ſtreet, cheeſemonger. (Willet, Anurdley, and Son, Finsbury ſquare

Singer Samuel Weſtbury, Wilts, clothier. (Davies and Davis, Warminſter, and Davies, Lothbury

Smith John, North Warnborough, Hants, ſack maker. (Hector, Petersfield

Smith John, Leeds, York, grocer. (Lee and Rayner, Leeds, and Sykes and Knowles, New Inn

Southey John William, paper-hanger. (Vizard and Hutchinſon, Lincoln's inn

Spencer John, Manchester, victualler. (Cardwell, Manchester

Spickernell Richard, Seven Oaks, Kent, innkeeper. (Flexney, Chancery lane

Stamford Edward, Caſtle ſtreet, Leiceſter fields, livery-ſtable-keeper. (Knight Kenſington

Strutt Joſeph, Little Queen ſtreet, Lincoln's inn fields, ſtationer and bookbinder. (Denton and Barker, Gray's inn ſquare

Suddones James, Wood ſtreet, hoſier. (Field, Wood ſtreet

Swindall Joſeph, Pendleton, Eccles, Lancaſter. (Edge, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane

Symonds James, Cheapſide, milliner. (Wild, jun. Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon ſquare

Thornton William, late of Cadiz, merchant. (Richardſons, New Inn

Toulmin william, Aldermanbury, money ſcrivener. (Broad, Union ſtreet, Borough

Tudor Mary Ann, Reading, innholder. (Andrews, Reading, and Anſtice and Cox, Temple

Tuſon John, Chickſland ſtreet, Mile end, builder. (Burt and Swinford, John ſtreet, America ſquare

Ware Elizabeth, Cheapſide, milliner. (Welch, Nicholas lane

Weaver William, Rood lane, merchant. (Kirkham, Shorter's court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Whiteman Robert Brighton, victualler. (Altree, Brighton, and Ellis, Hatton Garden

Williams Arthur, Cheltenham, jeweller. (Harriſon, Craven ſtreet, Strand

Wilſon Hugh, and John Lightfoot, Notts. hoſiers. (Bolton and Renſhaw, Nottingham.

Woolgar Richard, Weſt Cowes, Iſle of Wight, ſmith. (Minchin, Goſport and Tarrant, Chancery lane

Wooten George, Northchurch, Herts. ſtraw-hat dealer. (Mayhew, Symond's inn

Young John, Cheltenham, dealer. (Berry, Buckleſsbury

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Agar Moſes, City Chambers, ſhip owner, Feb. 10

Allcot William, Goſport, haberdaſher, Dec. 14

Alrhom William, Tokenhouſe-yard, broker, Jan. 30

Angell John, Wardour ſtreet, Soho, tailor, Dec. 12

Athcruft William, Knowley, Lancaſter, earthen-ware manufacturer, Jan 2

Bamber John, Ormſkirk, Lancaſhire, wine and ſpirit-merchant, Jan. 6

Battier John Ralph, and John Jacob Zornlin, Devonſhire ſquare, Biſhopſgate, merchants. Dec. 19

Beales Loyd, and Thomas Alexander B. Baſinghall ſtreet, warehouſeman, Dec. 6

Beatſon William, ſen. Robert B. John B. and William E. jun. Maſborough York, chemiſts, common-brewers, and glaſſmen, Dec. 23

Beetſon Henry Grundy, Gray's inn ſquare, money ſcrivener, Dec. 30

Bentley Peter, College Hill ſtone-maſon, Feb. 10

Benton William, Stoneywell, Staffords, miller, Dec. 18

Biddle James, Chicheſter, ironmonger, Jan. 12

Birt William, Blackman ſtreet, Southwark, linen draper, Dec. 30

Blackford Daniel, Lombard ſtreet, laceman, Jan. 6

Blackford Richard, Lombard ſtreet, laceman, Jan. 6

Blackford Daniel and Richard, Lombard ſtreet, lacemen, Jan. 6

Blackmore Edward, Henrietta ſtreet, Covent Garden, tailor. Dec. 12

Bleaſe John, Marſton, Cheſter, dealer and chapman, Jan. 11

Bolton Fletcher, Warrington, Lancaſter, potter, Dec. 23

Bolton James, Warrington, potter, Dec. 23

Bolton James, and Fletcher, Warrington, potters, Dec. 23

Bonner Francis Henry, Fleet ſtreet, ſtationer, Jan 20

Bourne J. R. Lancaſter, and D. Davis, Lancaſter, merchants, Jan 4

Braddock Samuel, Macclesfield, Cheſter, innkeeper, Dec. 22

Brain William, Sutton ſtreet, plane maker, Dec. 23

Bromley William Garnham, and Robert Smith, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, auctioneers, Dec. 16

Bryan William, Camberwell, merchant, Dec. 5

Burdett John, Newgate ſtreet, warehouſeman, Dec. 16

Bury Richard Clough, Salford, Lancaſter, merchant, Dec. 16

Cadman Charles, Park ſtreet, Iſlington, carpenter, Dec. 19

Calvert William, Maryport, Cumberland, mercer, Dec. 15

Capes Gamaliel, Gainsborough, Lincoln, wharfinger, Dec. 26

Chadwick James, Manchester, manufacturer, Jan. 29

Chriſtian Adam, High ſtreet, Marybone, pawnbroker, Dec. 30

Clancy James, Tottenham-court road, proviſion merchant, Dec. 12

Clarke Charles, Briſtol, corn factor, Dec. 23

Cohen Meyer, Devonſhire ſtreet, Queen ſquare, exchange-broker, Jan 27

Cotton J. Coventry, builder, Dec. 28

Cotton Thomas, Cornhill, ſtockbroker and banker, Dec. 19

Criſp William, Cockſpur ſtreet, perfumer, Dec. 26

Croſsley E. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 26

Davidſon John, Eaſt India Chambers, Leadenhall ſtreet, merchant, Dec. 30

Davies David, Carmarthen, ironmonger, Dec. 21

Davis Heſter, Warminſter, Wilts. grocer, Jan. 16

Davis W. Chelſea, plaſterer, Dec. 19

Dean William, Kenton ſtreet, Ruſſell ſquare, ſhopkeeper, Dec. 12

Denſtow William, Coventry, baker, Dec. 21

Dowling Henry, Caſtle ſtreet, Leiceſter fields, linen draper, Jan. 20

Dunage Samuel, St. Pauls' Church-yard, trunk-maker, Jan. 27

Dupley C. S. Gracechurch ſtreet, merchant, Dec. 26

Eaſton William, and Robert E. jun. Bucklersbury, warehouſemen, Dec. 19

Elſtob Henry, Sunderland, Durham, mercer and draper, Dec. 21

Euſtace William, Little Carter lane, Doctor's Commons, cabinet-maker, Dec. 26

Evans Sarah, Wolverhampton, Stafford, carpenter, Jan. 4

Fetherſton Philip, and John Hodgſon, jun. Chriſtchurch, Surry, diſtillers, Jan. 16

Fiſher Henry, Gracechurch ſtreet, Jan. 6.

Forſter Richard, High ſtreet, Bloomsbury, cheeſemonger, Dec. 30

French Francis, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 5

Gill Blaſhford, Manchester, draper. Dec. 21

Gill Richard, Wakefield, miller, Dec. 18

Gore William, Aldgate, Manchester, warehouſeman, Dec. 16 and 30

Govett John Hill, Wivelſcombe, Somerſet, cloth manufacturer, Jan. 4

Graham John Kelly, Fowey, Cornwall, Jan. 10

Granger Joſeph, Stokeſley, York, banker, Jan. 11

Green Edward, Stepney, carpenter, Jan. 16

Grayſon William, and Philip Shires, Southwark, hop-merchants, Jan. 16

Griffiths Robert, Lleweny Farm, Denbigh, farmer, Dec. 23

Griffiths C. Fort ſtreet, Spitalfields, ſilk-weaver, Dec. 26

Grimes G. Great Warner ſtreet, Cold-bath fields, linen-draper, Dec. 9

Handcock William, Marchmont ſtreet, Ruſſell ſquare, furniſhing ironmonger, Dec. 12

Harding Thomas, Bolton, Lancaſter, linen draper, Feb. 6

Harris E. Gulſtone ſtreet, Whitechapel, ſtationer, Dec. 26

Harriſon John, and Robert Rigg, Manchester, manufacturers, Dec. 23

Haynes Thomas, Glocester, pin-manufacturer, Jan. 5

Haywood Henry, Ramſgate, butcher. Dec. 12

Heeley Daniel, Birmingham, Warwick, tailor, Jan. 3

Hewlett William Vile, High ſtreet, Southwark, druggiſt, Jan. 10

Hibbert Thomas, Liverpool, wine-merchant, Jan. 18

Higgenbottom William, Tottenham court-road, cock-founder, Dec. 12

Hoad William, Fareham, Hants. contractor for cattle, Dec. 14

Hodgman Richard, Folkſtone, Kent, engine-maker, Dec. 26

Hodſon William, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, Dec. 27

Holmes John Edward, and William Hall, Croshy ſquare, merchants, Jan. 6

Horn William, Redcroſs ſtreet, Southwark, rectifying-diſtiller, Jan. 27

Horton Joſeph, Shadwell, cheeſemonger. Jan. 30

Hunt Joſeph, Liverpool, haberdaſher Jan. 5

Huntemann John, Queen ſtreet, Golden ſquare, tailor, Dec. 30

Hufey Charles, and Nicholas, Newgate ſtreet, linen-drapers, Feb. 13

Ibbetſon Samuel, Ludgate hill, ſilk mercer, Jan. 2

Ifwood Daniel, Lower Thames ſtreet, oil and colour-man, Feb. 13

Jackſon William, and Thomas Payne, Coventry, ribbon-manufacturers, Dec. 21

Jackſon John, Great Yarmouth, chemiſt, Dec. 26

Jackſon Joſeph, Newington Cauſeway, brushmaker, Jan. 4

Joel

Joel Moſes, Shoreditch, dealer in glaſs, Dec. 30
Johnſon J. and J. Statham, Twickett's Mills, Northampton, and T. Johnſon, Hyde ſtreet, Bloomsbury, millers, Dec. 30
Jones James, Biſhop's Stortford, Herts. ſhopkeeper and pedlar, Dec. 16
Jones Joſeph, Wood ſtreet, Cheapſide, Leghorn, hat warehouſeman, Jan. 30
Kempſon Samuel, Fleet ſtreet, linen-draper, Dec. 19
Kennion John, ſen. and jun. Nicholas lane, brokers, March 3
Knight Samuel, Whitecroſs ſtreet, London, cloth-factor, Jan. 30
Knox George, and John Hay, Great Grimsby, merchants, Jan. 16
Lane Luke, Kingſclere, Hants. ſhopkeeper, Jan. 6
Lawſon William, St. Catharine's ſtreet, biſcuit-baker, Dec. 2
Lee Thomas, Liverpool, innkeeper, Dec. 16
Lees Thomas, Hebden-bridge, Halifax, cotton-ſpinner, Jan. 15
Lewis A. Banbury, Oxford, mercer and linen-draper, Dec. 19
Lloyd Thomas Hughes, Poultry, and Walworth Common, ſlate-merchant, Dec. 30
Longbottom George, Holbeck, Leeds clothier, Dec. 2
Longbottom Thomas, Holbeck, clothier, Dec. 5
Lowton Edward, Red-lion ſtreet, Southwark, hop merchant, Dec. 26
Mac Lianan Murdock, Gracechurch ſtreet, haberdaſher, Jan. 20
Maitland Maitland, Ripley, Surry, chemiſt, Dec. 23
Malone William, Birmingham, tailor, Jan. 12
Markham Elizabeth, Honey lane market, butcher, Jan. 16
Marſhall John, Fleet-market, clothes ſalesman, Jan. 27
Marſhall William, Paternoſter-row, Spitalfields, cheeſe monger, Dec. 16
Martin Edward Markham, Goſport, bookſeller, Dec. 27
Martindale John, New Bond ſtreet, wine merchant, Feb. 13
Matthews William, Brown's lane, Spitalfields, carpenter, Dec. 23
Mawſon William Kendal, Weſtmerland, cotton ſpinner, Dec. 12
Middleton Thomas, Liverpool, cotton manufacturer, Dec. 27
Miles Charles, Bermondſey ſtreet, fellmonger, Dec. 23
M'Kinnell James, Cleckheaton, York, linen-draper, Jan. 2
M'Neal Niel, London, merchant, Jan. 30
Mobbs Sarah, Southampton, milliner, March 17
Moggridge Henry, Fleet ſtreet, boot-maker, Dec. 9
Monteith James, and James Sequeira, Gracechurch ſtreet, druggiſts, Jan. 6
Moore Richard, Birmingham, button-maker, Jan. 16
Moore Hugh, Ironmonger lane, merchant, Jan. 2
Moore Dyaſon, Lenham Kent dealer, Jan. 30
Morris Robert, Southmolton ſtreet, coal merchant, Jan. 12
Moule Robert, Old ſtreet road, money-ſcrivener, Dec. 23
Muir Matthew, Doncaſter, linen-draper, Dec. 26
Nabbs James, Newington-Butts, linen-draper, Jan. 23.
Newcomb George, Bath, jeweller, Jan. 27.
Newill John and Sampſon, Stoke, Stafford, carriers, Dec. 30.
Oakley Francis, Hereford, woollapier, Feb. 3.
Orams Thomas, Stowmarket, Suffolk, ironmonger, Jan. 9.
Page John, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, haberdaſher, Dec. 26.
Parker George, Chenies ſtreet, Oxford ſtreet, Britiſh wine maker, Dec. 30.
Parry James, Great Portland ſtreet, linen-draper, Jan. 23.
Penn Iſaac, Leather-lane, oilman, Jan. 30.
Pepper John, Romford Eſſex, victualler, Dec. 19.
Perkins Chriſtopher, Swanſea, ſhopkeeper, Dec. 26.
Pinney Joel, Bury ſtreet, St. James's, tailor, Dec. 30.
Pratt George, Weakey, Saddleworth, York, clothier, Dec. 13
Plumbe Thomas, and John Woods, Ormskirk, Lancaſhire, manufacturers, Dec. 20
Poole Henry, Wilbeach, Cambridge, ironmonger, Jan. 13
Remington George and Alexander, Oxford ſtreet, cabinet makers, Dec 6
Roſe Joſeph, Bream's buildings, Chancery lane, timber-merchant, Dec. 23
Romer Joſeph, Roſamond ſtreet, Clerkenwell, watch jeweller, Mar. 17
Roxburgh J. Winchester ſtreet, inſurance broker, Feb. 3
Ruſby John, New-mills, Derby, cotton-ſpinner, Jan. 24.
Sackett Hannah, Ramſgate, inn keeper, Dec. 12
Sanderſon John, Stokeſly York banker, Jan. 11
Sarqui Abraham Joſeph, Bury ſtreet, merchant, Jan. 23
Seagoe John, Duke ſtreet, St. James's, tailor, Jan. 25
Sibbald Alexander, Wapping-ſtreet, ſhopkeeper, Dec. 30
Simpſon Thomas, William Tayleſon, John Sanderſon and Joſeph Granger, Stokeſly, York, bankers, Jan. 11
Simpſon William, Sheffield, innkeeper, Jan. 31
Smith William Green, Billingford, Norfolk, maſters, Jan. 12
Statham Samuel, Nottingham, hoſier, Dec. 13
Statham Samuel and Edwyn, and Henry Garton, Nottingham hoſiers, Dec. 13
Stuart Peter, Fleet ſtreet printer, Dec. 26
Sunderland J. Lower Baſſer York, corn-dealer, Dec. 29
Taylor Paul, Sheffield, ſcrew-manufacturer, Jan. 16
Taylor John, Spencer, Gracechurch ſtreet, ſtraw-hat manufacturer, Dec. 16
Taylor George, Briſtol, merchant, Dec. 23
Taylor Thomas, Birmingham, gun barrel maker, Jan. 12
Thomas William Charles, Nicholas lane, merchant, Dec. 26
Tomlins John, Briſtol, grocer, Jan. 8
Tucker Jonathan and John, Exeter, merchants, Jan. 9
Tucker William, Exeter, merchant, Jan. 9
Vander Hoven, Dirk Jean, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, merchant, Dec. 16
Wede Scarles, Albion place, Blackfriars, brewer, Feb. 20
Watſon A. Walworth, corn-chandler, Dec. 23
White Thomas, Southwark, haberdaſher, Jan. 30
Wilkinſon Thomas, and John Wighton, Cateaton ſtreet, woollen drapers, Dec. 23
Williams Charles, ſen. Turnham Green, grazier, Dec. 12
Windover Nicholas, Epſom, corn-dealer, Dec. 16
Worgman Gabriel, and Julien Colibert, Denmark ſtreet, St. Giles's, jewellers, Jan. 6
Wright Robert, Wardour ſtreet, Scho. tailor, Dec. 12
Young James, Mancheſter, cotton-manufacturer, Dec. 20
Young William Weſton, Aberdylais, Glamorgan, miller, Jan. 12
Young Solomon, Newport ſtreet, linen-draper, Jan. 20
Young Alexander, and John Bacon, St. Mary at Hill, merchants, Jan. 6

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

MARRIED.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton, of the 44th regiment, to Miss Trowbridge, daughter of the late Admiral T—B. Clive, eſq. M. P. for Ludlow, to Charlotte Jane, youngeſt daughter of the late John Buller, eſq of Morval, Cornwall.—George Pym, eſq. of Great Haughton, Huntingdonſhire, to Mary, daughter of J. D. Englehart, eſq. of Newman ſtreet.—Captain Nicholls, of the Denbigh Militia, to Miss Sparkes, daughter of the late Jos. S. eſq. of Blackheath.

At Mary-le-bonne, W. H. Acret, eſq. of Francis-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, to Miss H. Newport, of Oxford-ſtreet.

At St. Andrews, Jos. Yates Cooper, eſq. of Lansdown-place, to Susannah, youngeſt daughter of John Pollard, eſq.—The Rev. Edward Smith, of Folkingham, Lincolnſhire, to Sarah, eldeſt daughter of Marmaduke Langdale, eſq. of New Ormond-ſtreet.

By ſpecial licence, in Cumberland-place, Viscount Hamilton, eldeſt ſon of the Marquis of Abercorn, to Miss Douglas, ſecond daughter of the Hon. J. D.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, James Wilkinſon, eſq. R. N. to Caroline, ſecond daughter of Charles Alexander Craig, eſq. of Scotland-yard.

At Highgate, Robert Storks, eſq. to Miss Brooke.

At Carshalton, Zadick Levin, eſq. of Bedford-place, to Mary Ann, eldeſt daughter of the late James Weatherall, eſq.

James Mayor, eſq. of Iſlington, to Miss Hale, of Highgate.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen-ſquare, Captain Stoner, to Miss Butler, daughter of Charles B. eſq. of Lincolnſhire.

At

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Captain George Fead, of the 1st guards, to Miss Caroline Hulifax, daughter of the Rev. Robert H. vicar of Standish.

At Layton, A. Doxat, esq. of Bishopsgate Without, to Louisa, daughter of J. A. Doxat, esq. of Philly Brook House.

At Lambeth, Dr. James M'Donald, of County-terrace, Kent-road, to Harriet, third daughter of Robert Rutter, esq. of Kennington.

Dr Yeates, of Bedford, to Jane, daughter of Patrick Colquhoun, esq. of James-street, Westminster.

At Kingston, Captain Walton, of his Majesty's ship Amethyst, to Sarah, second daughter of Major general Johnstone, late of the East India Company's service.

At St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, T. Beckett, esq. late of the 1st regiment of guards, to Miss James, daughter of T. J. esq. of Brownings, Essex.

DIED.

At Limehouse, *Mary*, second daughter of Mr. C. Bond, of that place, 21. Her simplicity of manners, and purity of heart, rendered her at once an endearing object to her friends, and a model for her sex. By a strict adherence to the principles of religion and virtue, she was enabled to bear, with Christian fortitude, a long and painful illness; which at last terminated her mortal sufferings, in a moment when under the strongest impressions of a glorious immortality.

At Four-tree-hill, Enfield, *Sir James Branscomb, knt.* many years an eminent Lottery-office keeper, 75. By industry and civility, Sir James rose to affluence and rank from a very obscure origin. He was, in early life, a servant in the establishment of the late Earl of Gainsborough, at Exton, in Rutland.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, *Mrs. Kearsley*, widow of Mr. George K. of Fleet-street, bookseller.

In the Kent-road, *Wm. Hanie, esq.* 56.

In Dover-street, *Wm. Dewaynes, esq.* M. P.

At Islington, *Christiana*, wife of Jos. Thornhill, esq.—*Mr. John Stephens*, of Thogmorton-street, 32.

In Leadenhall-street, *Mrs. L. Mason*, 86.

At Camberwell, *Mrs. Ann Langton*, 61.

In Golden-square, *Wm. Wood, esq.* president of the Society of Associated Artists in Water Colours.

In Stamford-street, *Wm. Kingsford, esq.* of Wickham, near Canterbury.

In Soho-square, *Sir J. Burton.*

At Chelsea, *Theophilus Prinzler, esq.* secretary to the Trustees of Ramsgate Harbour, 62.

In Somerset-street, Portman-square, *Mrs. Aylmer*, 82.

In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, *Mrs. Crace*, wife of John C. esq.

In Chancery-lane, *Mr. Charles Saunders*, 27.

In Brompton-row, *John Harrison, esq.*

At Enfield, *Samuel Dowbiggin, esq.* 85.

At Kensington Gore, *Abraham Lawson, esq.*

In Han's-place, *Mrs. Helmsley.*

On Ludgate-hill, *Mr. John Park*, of the house of Constable, Hunter, Park, and Hunter, booksellers, 26.

In Guildford street, *Mrs. Exley*, relict of the Rev. Mr. E. rector of Trowell, Notts.

In Derby-street, Westminster, *Miss Frances Golding*, daughter of the late John G. esq. of Ditton-place, Kent.

Mr. Thomas Fewster, late clerk to Messrs. Crawley, Millington, and Co. of Greenwich, and an occasional correspondent of this Magazine. He was found drowned in the Thames, near Greenwich Hospital. The cause of his melancholy fate is supposed to be as follows: that in going home by the waterside on the night before, he by some means slipped (the night being very frosty) down and fell through the railing, which is very ill constructed. By this unfortunate circumstance, society is robbed of one of its greatest ornaments, for he was a man of sound understanding and universal knowledge; and his loss is severely felt, not only by numerous relatives, but by an extensive circle of friends.

In St. Paul's Church Yard, *Mr. Joseph Johnson*, bookseller. He was the younger of two sons of a farmer at Everton, a village one mile from Liverpool. He was born on the 15th of November, 1738, and had therefore just completed the seventy-first year of his age. His family were dissenters of the baptist persuasion; and he was apprenticed, at a suitable age, to Mr. George Keith, a bookseller in Gracechurch street, who had married the daughter of the celebrated Dr. Gill, the great ornament of that sect in England. It was about the year 1760, that Mr. Johnson first entered into business for himself, in partnership with a Mr. Davenport; and nearly at the same period, he contracted an acquaintance with Mr. Fuseli, the celebrated painter, whose acuteness and vigour of judgment are well known, and who, even at that period, discovered such qualities in Mr. Johnson, as led to a familiarity and friendship, which the vicissitudes of almost fifty years had not the power to overthrow. The partnership with Davenport being dissolved, Mr. Johnson formed a similar connection with a Mr. Payne; and their business was carried on in Paternoster Row, till nearly the whole of their property was consumed by fire in 1770, no part of it being insured. By this time Mr. Johnson had acquired the highest character with those who knew him best, for integrity and a virtuous disposition; and now that he was on the ground, "his friends," as he expressed it to a particular acquaintance, "came about him, and set him up again." On this occasion, he removed to the shop in St. Paul's Church Yard, where he dwelt for the remainder of his life. A short time after this epoch in his affairs, he became closely connected with the most libe-

ral and learned branch of the protestant dissenters in England. He published in 1772, the Poems of Anna Letitia Aikin, afterwards Mrs. Barbauld; and nearly at the same time, was placed in the same relation of publisher to Dr. Priestley, whose numerous writings were brought out by Mr. Johnson from that time forward. It scarcely ever happened, that Mr. Johnson stood in the place of publisher to persons of literary merit and moral worth, without being at the same time regarded by them as a confidential friend; and, a proposal having been made to Dr. Priestley in 1773, who was at that time advantageously settled at Leeds, to take up his residence in the house of Lord Shelburne, (afterwards Marquis of Lansdown,) Mr. Johnson wrote to him a warm expostulatory letter on the subject; the remonstrance probably reached the doctor's hands too late. One of Mr. Johnson's early connections, was Samuel Paterson, the auctioneer and author; and, though Paterson was a man of talents and honourable intention, the friendship of Mr. Johnson saved him from the effects of many imprudencies. In 1774, when Mr. Theophilus Lindsey came to London, having given up a living of 400l. per annum and rich expectancies, because he could not reconcile his conscience to the articles of the church of England, he immediately formed a strict intimacy with Mr. Johnson. Mr. Lindsey's circumstances became greatly straitened by the sacrifice he had made; and Mr. Johnson procured, and caused to be fitted up for him, as a chapel, the Great Room in the house of Mr. Paterson, in Essex Street in the Strand, and was extremely active in procuring subscriptions, and forming a regular religious establishment in that place, which he constantly attended, as long as Mr. Lindsey continued to officiate there. Mr. Johnson was so fortunate, (and this is one of the greatest honours that can fall to a bookseller) as to have been publisher to many of the most eminent authors of his time; among whom we may name Mr. Horne Tooke, Mr. William Cowper, Dr. Darwin, Dr. Priestley, Dr. Aikin, Dr. Enfield, Mr. Fuseli, Mr. Bonnycastle, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Howard, Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Wollstonecraft, and Miss Edgeworth. In May 1788, he began a periodical publication, called the Analytical Review, which was continued to the end of the year 1798, and was regarded in those times, as a principal repository of sentiments most favourable to rational liberty, both in politics and religion. On this account, in the period of persecution, which under the auspices of Mr. Pitt in this country succeeded the French revolution, Mr. Johnson was marked out as a proper victim for the vengeance of government. The occasion that was taken, was from a very injudicious political pamphlet, written by the late Gilbert Wakefield. It was proved that a copy of this pamphlet had been bought in Mr. Johnson's shop; and while Mr. Cuthell, another bookseller, was sentenced, for the same offence, to a fortnight's imprisonment; Mr. Johnson was committed to the King's Bench Prison for nine months, and amerced in a fine of 50l.: this passed in the year 1798. Mr. Johnson was a man remarkably superior to mercenary views. He often proposed and entered into the reprint of books which he considered as conducive to the best interests of his species, without the possibility of being reimbursed but in a very long time, and probably not at all. He often purchased the manuscripts of worthy persons in distress, when he had no intention ever to send them to the press. His benavolent actions are much too numerous to be related in such an article as this; nor would it, in many instances, be delicate to the feelings of the parties to relate them. His mind was of so admirable a temper, as almost never to be worn out with importunity; and he was not to be turned aside by the ingratitude of those he benefited from doing that which he judged to be right. In his latter years, Mr. Johnson was uncommonly reduced by a series of infirmities; he walked with difficulty; his frame was worn to a shadow; and, having mentioned on some occasion, that it was his desire to be borne to his grave by four poor men; he added, that in reality two would do, for "they would have nothing to carry." Yet his faculties and his powers of conversation remained; and he scarcely remitted his attention to business, and not at all his disposition to be serviceable to others. We will conclude this article with an extract of a paragraph which appeared in the Morning Chronicle the day after Mr. Johnson's death: —"His understanding was of the best and soundest nature; and, though he was the very reverse of every thing assuming and ostentatious, yet those who knew him best, and were most able to estimate his talents, will readily bear testimony, that they never heard him say a weak or a foolish thing, or indeed any thing that would have discredited the lips of the wisest of his contemporaries. Accordingly his table was frequented, through successive years, by a succession of persons of the greatest talents, learning, and genius; and the writer of these lines can cheerfully bear witness, that all were delighted when he took his share in the conversation, and only regretted, that the gentleness and modesty of his nature led him to do it so rarely. He was always found an advocate on the side of human nature and human virtue, recommending that line of conduct which springs from disinterestedness and a liberal feeling, and maintaining its practicability."

At Walthamstow, aged 78, *Ebenezer Radcliffe, esq.* If mental powers and endowments, confessedly of the first order, have any claim to remembrance, certainly the subject of this Memoir will not speedily descend into oblivion. It is but a very slight sketch which can here be offered, but such as it is,

it will be interesting, if only for the dates and facts it furnishes to those who either remember the extraordinary charms of his conversation (and who does not remember them that ever knew him?) or have read and appretiated his eloquent writings. His writings indeed were not many nor voluminous; but his was the singular praise of establishing a splendid and durable reputation on publications, which, if the work of an ordinary man, would not have survived the occasion that gave them birth. He was born at Sheffield, in Yorkshire, in January, 1732, and was the second son of William and Hannah Radcliffe, of that place. At the age of twelve years, he had the misfortune to lose his father, a man respectable for his property and situation in life, but more distinguished for the universal esteem in which he was held for uprightness and moral worth. His mother, whom he always spoke of in terms of very peculiar affection and regard, lived many years after this; and had the satisfaction of seeing her son usefully and honorably settled in the world. He was initiated in classical learning by the Rev Mr. Cliffe, of Sheffield; and afterwards became a pupil of the Rev. Mr. Lowe, of Norton, in Derbyshire, with whom he read the Greek and Roman Classics, made himself master of Euclid, and studied algebra, and the mathematics. At an early age, he commenced his academical studies, at Northampton, under Dr. Doddridge, with whom he continued till the doctor's death, in 1751; and from whom he derived advantages as a student in sacred literature, which it is the happiness of few to enjoy. He had just gone through the whole of his tutor's usual course to students in divinity, when that excellent man was taken away, in the midst of his pious labours, to the inexpressible grief of all the friends of religion and virtue, both in the establishment and out of it. How well the subject of this memoir had improved his time and talents, at school, may be concluded from the fact which he himself relates, that he was entered at Northampton in the second class, in consequence of being acquainted with those subjects which usually occupied the first year. After the death of Dr. Doddridge, Mr. Radcliffe went to Edinburgh, where he continued one session, a period of his life, which on account of the society he met with there, and the opportunities of improving himself in general knowledge, he was accustomed to speak of as peculiarly agreeable and happy. Nothing, however, could divert him from the object which, with his characteristic ardour of mind, he had all along kept in view—the office of a minister of religion amongst protestant dissenters, an office which he sustained for 26 years of his life, and with an ability which few ministers of any church have been known to equal. A tall commanding figure, a manly and forcible utterance, a plain, simple, nervous style, peculiarly adapted to sacred subjects, and a luminous comprehensive view of every topic and argument, such as familiarly presents itself to a mind of first-rate powers, combined to render him (especially on interesting occasions) an admired and eloquent preacher. His first settlement was at Boston, in Lincolnshire, where (to use his own words) "I staid several years, endeavouring to discharge the duty of my profession to the best of my abilities, and receiving, in return, every instance of respect an affectionate people could give." Whilst at Boston, Mr. R. published three sermons; two on occasion of the disastrous circumstances of the war then carried on, on the continent, in aid of the king of Prussia, and the other in celebration of the victory at Minden, on the 1st of August, 1759. The protestant interest was supposed to be at stake upon the issue of this conflict, and the hopes and tears of the nation were alternately raised to an exceedingly high pitch. The discourses bear the same character of high-toned patriotism and fire, both of language and sentiments; a fire which was so characteristic of their author, that it was never extinct, even in the latest periods of his life. In 1759, Mr. R. removed from Boston to the neighbourhood of the metropolis, being chosen afternoon preacher to an opulent, and at that time a numerous, congregation of dissenters at Walthamstow, in connexion with the celebrated Hugh Farmer, whose talents as a preacher, and whose writings on Christ's temptation, and on miracles, had gained him a high and deserved reputation. At this time it was that Mr. R. renewed the intimacy that had commenced while they were fellow students at Northampton, with Mr., now Sir Wadsworth, Busk, who is the last, excepting perhaps two, of all Dr. Doddridge's pupils. The two friends, though pursuing different professions, yet united in the same views on the most important subjects, lived together for some years in the Temple, and afterwards married into the same family. The sudden death of the king, in 1760, in the fullness of glory, furnished a subject for panegyric; Mr. R.'s discourse on the occasion was published, and very highly applauded. His own modesty led him to say of it, that it was received with more respect than it merited. On new year's day in the following year, he preached and printed, at the request of the managers of the free school, in Gravel Lane, in the Borough, an excellent charity sermon in behalf of that institution, entitled "The Charitable Man, the best Economist, Patriot, and Christian." In the course of this year (1761) Mr. R. succeeded to the pastoral charge of the congregation in Jewry-street, which had long been under the care of those illustrious ornaments of the Christian church, Drs. Lardner and Benson. To the former, who has been emphatically styled "the Prince of Modern Divines," he paid a noble tribute of respect, in an oration, which to say every thing in a word, was worthy of the occasion which called it forth. It has been in a great part tran-

scribed into the Life of Lardner, prefixed to Dr. Kippis's edition of his works, and will descend to the latest posterity, in connexion with a name which will be an everlasting honour to our country. Upon the death of Dr. Benson, which had happened some years previous to this, Mr. R. had paid the last honours at his grave. This oration appeared attached to the sermon and brief memoir by the Rev. Mr. Pickard, and is in the same style of simple manly eloquence as that for Lardner. In 1762, Mr. R. published a Fast Sermon, and in the following year, a discourse on the Anniversary of the Hanoverian Succession, preached on the Lord's day morning lecture, at Little St. Helen's, both published at the request of those who heard them. In the latter, the preacher, from our Lord's words, "my kingdom is not of this world," takes occasion to lay down, and in his usual clear and forcible manner, the genuine principles of religious liberty. In the year 1769, Mr. R. was united in marriage to Miss Parish, eldest daughter of the late Edward Clarke Parish, esq. of Walthamstow. This lady survives to lament his loss, a loss heightened by the high value which her own excellent understanding enabled her to set on his distinguished talents, and by the affectionate and unremitting attentions, which he considered it both his duty and his happiness to render, under the loss of sight, and other distresses, with which it pleased Heaven to afflict her. He left an only daughter, married to S. Iveson, esq. of Leeds, Yorkshire. At a period when the public mind seemed growing decidedly more liberal on religious subjects, the penal statutes against dissenting ministers and school-masters, who could not conscientiously subscribe to the doctrinal articles of the church of England, had fallen into disuse, and it was hoped that the time was come when parliament would cordially join in repealing them. The great Doddridge had himself had a prosecution commenced against him, for keeping an academy; but the late king had interfered on that occasion to put a stop to it, and it was presumed, that as the country seemed now ashamed of executing these unjust laws, the legislature would be glad of an opportunity of doing them away altogether. The dissenters applied to parliament in a manly and respectful manner; but owing to the opposition of the bench of bishops, the application at that time failed of success. It was at this juncture, that Mr. R. wrote his celebrated Letters to the Prelates; a production, which if he had not written another line, would have stamped him as one of the most powerful writers of the age. His name did not appear to them, nor did he ever publicly acknowledge them to be his; but his contemporaries never doubted of the fact, and he himself says, "This year (1773) the Letters to the Prelates appeared, which occasioned much enquiry about the author." It is but saying little of this masterly production to observe, that it is convincing and decisive on the subject: there never was an argument more triumphantly pursued; it is a torrent of manly eloquence from beginning to end. Some persons, and those not meanly skilled in the critical art, have conjectured that the writer of these letters must have been Junius himself. The language is all nerve; sometimes grave and solemn, in other parts bitingly sarcastic, but throughout clear, manly, and dignified in the highest degree: the author carries you irresistably along with him, and it is not too much to assert, that let any one, however opposite his prepossessions, sit down to read these letters, he would rise from the reading of them with an impression of inward respect for the defeated party. The force of truth, thus powerfully maintained, at length prevailed, at least to a certain degree; and to the honour of the prelates themselves, let it be mentioned, that one of their body was the person to suggest to the dissenters that if they applied again, their petition would not be opposed. After thus for a considerable number of years filling up the office of a minister of religion, and exerting his great powers in the pulpit, and out of it, in the sacred cause of religious liberty, Mr. R. in the year 1777, and in the 46th year of his age, thought proper to withdraw from the fatigues of active labour, and to lead the life of a private gentleman, which he did till the time of his death. The reasons which weighed in his mind in taking this step, shall be given in his own words: "This year (1777) after giving six months' notice, I resigned preaching, which I thought it better to do too soon rather than too late; I had survived those sanguine ideas of usefulness I once entertained. Every sunday's exertion cost me an indisposition of several days; the duties I performed were as well supplied by others, and no person was left destitute of the means of instruction, or the helps of devotion, by my resignation." But though after this time Mr. R. was not officially engaged, his active mind was never idle; he had always some plan of benevolence, or some little anonymous literary labour to occupy him. To the periodical publications of the day he was a frequent contributor, especially to the Gentleman's Magazine; as he had formerly been to a work, of a more religious cast, called the Library. The society of his friends (amongst whom his inexhaustible fund of genuine anecdote, his wit, his peculiarly happy mode of condensing and expressing striking sentiments, could not fail to make him a most welcome guest) filled up some portion of his leisure. His literary reflections upon the passing scenes of the world, ministering to the wants, and cheering the solitude, of his nearest connections, and the occupation of his garden, were now his principal objects.—At length, having survived the ordinary period of the life of man, he bade the world adieu, with a tranquillity worthy of himself.

PROVINCIAL.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE sum collected in the several parishes in Newcastle, on the 25th of October, in lieu of illumination, and which is to be applied towards the establishment of a school, on the plan recommended by Dr. Bell and Joseph Lancaster, amounts to 768l. viz. All Saints, 294l.; St. Andrew's, 192l.; St. John's, 158l.; and St. Nicholas, 124l.

Married.] At St. Andrew's, Auckland, Thomas Northmore, esq. of Cleve, Devonshire, to Emmelin, fourth daughter of Sir John Eden, bart. of Windlestone, Durham.

At Whickham, Mr. John Smith, to Miss Alexander, second daughter of John A. esq.

At Sunderland, Captain Mackenzie, to Miss Nesbett.

At Edlingham, the Rev. James Robertson, dissenting minister at Wooler, to Miss Jane Bolton, eldest daughter of Mr. James B. of Bewick Folly.

At Berwick, Mr. Carte, of Newcastle, to Miss Jane Mitchelson.

At Stockton, Mr. F. R. Richmond, to Miss Eliz. Weims.

At Newcastle, John Kingston, jun. esq. of Basing House, Herts, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Andrews, of Shotley Hall, Northumberland.

Died.] At Glanton, Mrs. Sarah Pearson, daughter of the late Roger P. esq. of Titlington.

At Chester-le-street, Mr. Robert Clark, 84.

At Hexham, Mrs. Toppin.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Hurst, 45.

At West Glanton, Elizabeth, second daughter of Adam Atkinson, esq. 26.

At Cleadon Hill, Mr. Forster Hewison.

At Cleland House, Martin Dalrymple, esq. of Fordel. The great national design of a railroad from Glasgow to Berwick, now in contemplation, owed its origin to him.

At Seaham, Mrs. Hannah Aird, 92.

At Newcastle, Mr. Edward Warwick, 73.—Mrs. Grieveson, wife of Mr. G. jun.—Mr. Edward Horsley, 40.—Miss Jane Brown, daughter of Mr. Robert B. of Stowell, Gloucestershire, 27.—Mrs. L. Veitch, 80.—Mr. William Brumell.—Robert Ramshaw, esq. attorney, and captain in the North Shields and Tynemouth volunteers; and a few hours before his funeral, his eldest daughter, aged 14.—Mrs. Coulson.—Mr. Thomas Gibbons, of Darlington, 80.—Miss Jones, only daughter of Captain J. 33.—Mrs. Wilson.—In the Freeman's Hospital, Mary Huntley, 102.

At Stamfordham, Mrs. Scott, wife of Walter Scott, M.D. 34.

At Seaton Sluice, Mr. Isaac Milburn. 54.

At Brancepeth, Mr. Thomas Smith, 82.

At Bishopwearmouth, Miss Helen Brown, daughter of the late Rev. John B. 42.—Mrs. Eliz. Moor.

At Berwick, Mr. Robert Redpath, surgeon, 78.—Mrs. Johnston, relict of Dr. J. of Coldstream, 72.—Mrs. Eliz. Brown, a maiden lady, 60.—Mrs Stanton.

At Darlington, Anthony Dunn, esq 67.

At Stockton, Mrs. Deborah Walker, 81.—Mr. William Gowland, 66.

At Durham, Mrs. Ann Burnell, 64.—Mrs. Eliz. Jefferson, 90.—Mr. Edmund Bownas.

At Fenham Hill, Mrs. Thompson, 38.

At Derwent Coal, Mrs. Leybourn.

At Wooler, Mr Robert Taylor, 24.

At Morpeth, Mr. Adam Henderson, 28.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The Earl of Lonsdale has given to the township of Whitehaven a piece of ground, as an extension of the premises appertenant to the Workhouse; which, when enclosed, must greatly conduce to the comfort and health of the paupers residing there.

Married.] At Penrith, Mr. John Horne, of Carlisle, to Miss Eliz. Jackson, daughter of Mr. John J. of Temple Sowerby.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Moorhouse, near Carlisle, to Miss Sarah Reaves.

Lieutenant Hebiethwaite, of the Kendal Local Militia, to Miss Cookson, of Burton in Kendal.

At Ulldale, Mr. Ralph Pickering, of Carlisle, to Miss Fawcett, of Lewthwaite.

At Whitehaven, Captain Jackson, to Miss Dickinson.

At Crosthwaite, Mr. Wright, to Miss Barcroft, daughter of Joseph B. esq.

At Torpenhow, Mr Thomas Sewell, aged 99, to Dorothy Moore, 50.

Died.] At Greystock, Isaac Mason, 94.—William Ward, 84.—Thomas Slee, 74.—John Norman, 64.

At

At Papcastle, Mr. Dawson, 49.—Mrs. Eliz Watson, 94.

At Keswick, Mrs. Pryden, relict of Capt. B. of Whitehaven, 50.

At West Newton, Mrs Todd, 64.

At Ironfield House, Lancelot Oliphant, esq. 63.

At Kendal, Mr. Henry Gradwell, 32.—Mrs. Isabella Willan, many years schoolmistress at Dillacre, 88.—Mrs. Alice Rigge, an eminent preacher in the Society of Friends, 81.—Mrs. Agnes Whitwell, 66.

At Caldcoats, Mr. Henry Lister, 74; the oldest common-councilman of the corporation of Carlisle.

At Grinsdale, Mr. Thomas Sibson, 88.

At Crosshill, Irthington, Mr. John Phillipson, 67.

At Penrith, Mrs. Hogarth, 42.—Christopher Robinson, esq. formerly a captain in the East India Company's service, 52.

At Munkwray, Mr. Jos. Greenhorn, 81.

At Little Orton, Mr. James Middlemore, 85.

At Appleby, the Rev. William Cowper, vicar of Ramsey and Bovercoart cum Harwich.

At Kirkby Lonsdale, Miss Gibson.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Gilpin, 24.—Mrs. Johnson, 32.—Mr. John Sim, 30.—Mrs. Stowbridge, relict of Captain S—Miss Carter, 23.—Mr. Anthony Holmes, 87.

At Egremont, Mr. Thomas Southward, 29.—Mrs. Mary Bragg.

At Ellenborough, Miss Mary Smith, 25.

At Workington, Mrs. Shaddock, 30.

At Monk's Hall, near Keswick, Mrs. Slack, 72.

At Hilderton, Mrs. Hannah Cumming, 72.

At Brampton, Mr. Edward Atkinson.

At Longtown, Miss Margaret Glendining, 48.

At Carlisle, Miss Mary Spooner, 27.—Miss Isabella Waugh, eldest surviving daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. formerly dean of Worcester.—Mrs. Rachael Armstrong, 74.—On his return from Liverpool, Mr. James Howie, of Glasgow, 49.—Mr. Edward Stubbs, 30.

YORKSHIRE.

A few days ago, as a workman was employed in digging in a field between Blackmoor and Scarcroft, near Doncaster, he found buried in the earth an immense oak tree, which measured three tons ten feet, or 130 solid feet; fifty-five feet long, the whole of a jet black, and supposed to have lain there many centuries. Sir Thomas Vavasour, the lord of the manor, to whom the tree in course belonged, gave it to the labourer by whom it was found.

A very material addition will, in the course of the ensuing spring, be made to one of the great Cloth Marts, in Leeds, the manufacturers having determined to elevate the coloured cloth hall another story. The range of stands formed in the streets of the new story will, we understand, be appropriated to the purpose of exposing for sale undyed woollens.

From the report made by the Committee of the Subscription Library, at Hull, it appears that the total value of the books procured last year is 360l. 17s. 2d.

Married.] At Bingley, Edward Surtees, esq. of Seatonburn, Northumberland, to Anne Catherine, youngest sister of Edward Ferrand, esq.

John Green, esq. of Don Pottery, to Miss Mary Ann Lann, daughter of the late Mr. William L. of Sheffield, surgeon.

Mr. William Proctor, of Sheffield, to Miss E. Denkin, daught of the late Samuel D. esq. of Moor Hall.

Died] At Knaresborough, Mrs. Morley, 77.—Mr. Ellard, of the Elephant and Castle Inn.

At Barnsley, Mrs. Roper.

Mrs. Metcalfe, relict of the Rev. George M. rector of Crofton, and curate of Armley, 82.

At Cold Hiendly, Mr. Hurst, father of Mr. H. of Wakefield, stationer, 81.

At Azerley, near Ripon, Mrs. Charnock, relict of George C. esq. of Wakefield, 78.

At Ripon, John Fairgray, esq. one of the aldermen of that borough, 44. He served the office of mayor in the year 1806; as a magistrate he was upright and independent; and, as a member of society, an affectionate parent, a truly honest man, a sincere friend, and a good neighbour.

At Selby, John Spencer, esq. 75.

At Scarbro', Mr. Cooper, governor of the Spa, whose attention to his visitors will cause his memory to be long respected.

At Holmpton, Samuel Walter, esq. 80.

At Hillhouse, near Huddersfield, Harriet, second daughter of Mr. Scholes, of the Lamb Inn.

At Rawden, Mrs. Marshall, 25.

At Woodhouse, Mr. Thomas Hardcastle.

At Thorncliffe Iron Works, near Sheffield, Mr. William Chambers, youngest son of Thomas C. esq. 23.

At Poppleton, Mr. John Heslewood, 55.

At Hull, Mr. John Chapman, 58.

At Bridlington, in the prime of youth, George Darley, esq. of that place. He was sitting at supper with some friends, when he observed to them that they ate nothing, but he would show them how to eat; he accordingly took a large mouthful of food, which stuck in his throat, and almost instantly suffocated him.

At Dewsbury, Mr. Francis Sykes, attorney.

At Havingham, Mrs. Worsley, relict of Thomas W. esq. 81.

At Leeds, Mrs. Musgrave, wife of Mr. M. and daughter of Mr. Spence, bookseller, of York.—Mr. John Walker.—Mr. Sutcliffe.—Mrs. Jubb, 29.

Of

Of consumption, in an obscure dwelling in Cross-field, Halifax, and in circumstances of extreme distress, Mrs. Standevens, aged 30. The short history of this accomplished and unfortunate young woman is painfully interesting; but as the lesson which it teaches is full of instruction, a few particulars are added, in the hope, that, as a warning example to female youth, her sufferings and melancholy fate may not have happened in vain. Eliza Evans was the only child of the Rev. Mr. Evans, of Malpas, in Cheshire, domestic chaplain to Lord Cholmondeley. His character, as given by one who knew him, was in every respect excellent. He was exemplary and useful in the discharge of his sacred office, noticed and caressed by the rich and the great for his acquirements and virtues, and beloved by the poor for his piety and charities. Eliza lost her mother at the early age of five years; and ten years afterwards was bereft of her father. The interval between these two deprivations was spent at the best schools which Chester and Shrewsbury afforded. Her attainments were worthy of the opportunities which she enjoyed. In addition to her native language, she became mistress of French and Italian, excelled in music and drawing, and attained eminence in a variety of fancy-work; without having neglected the more useful acquisition of plain-work. She was sent for from school to attend the death-bed of her father: he left her, at the age of fifteen, about 800l. under the guardianship of Sir Thomas Edwards, of Frodesley. To this little fortune Lord Cholmondeley added the life-interest of the leasehold property possessed by her father, estimated at from 60l. to 70l. per annum. Her guardian died soon after his curate, and his ward continued to reside with Lady Edwards. Some circumstances, which at this distance of time it were useless to detail, separated her from the protection of this family, and she left them, to reside with an old servant and housekeeper of her father. It is unnecessary to give any particulars of the early disappointment of her hopes. Young, accomplished, in some degree independent, separated from any near connections, and womanly beyond her years, by one imprudent act she plunged herself into embarrassments which ended only with her life. At this period she became acquainted with Mr. Standevens, a young man of three-and-twenty, the hero at that time of the Shrewsbury Theatre, and who wore the sock and buskin alternately, with equal and no mean provincial celebrity. They met at a musical party—they were both musical. At sixteen, whilst in mourning for her father, she became a wife—at seventeen a mother. Her history is now soon told. Her life was what may be seen in the green-room of every provincial theatre. Her talents were not adapted to the stage; her figure was little, her voice had lost its sweetness, and in particular she could not get the better of a timidity which made her never feel at home upon the stage. She did not rise above very subordinate parts in the theatre; and, during the greater portion of her career, she was an actress, not from choice, but necessity. She dressed her face with smiles, and her person with finery, to enable her to still the clamorous craving, and to clothe the nakedness, of six poor children at home. To the wear and tear of the first actor in all parts in a provincial theatre, Mr. Standevens' constitution, originally robust, fell a sacrifice. As his health, and perhaps his theatrical fame and his powers of entertaining, decreased, his family increased. A long sickness destroyed his only means of helping his wife and children, and added to their embarrassments. The leasehold property, the gift of Lord Cholmondeley, had been disposed of. About two years ago, death removed poor Standevens from the contemplation of poverty and suffering, which he could not alleviate. It ought not to be omitted, that when separated from his wife by sickness, whilst she followed with part of her family the fortunes of the company, this poor man's letters endeavoured to cheer and support her, and breathed unabated tenderness and affection for her and her children. Mrs. Standevens endeavoured to retain her station on the stage, humble as it was, but in vain. On the expiration of her engagement, it could not be renewed; her strength was unequal even to her subordinate parts: the insidious disease to which she fell a victim was gradually undermining a constitution naturally delicate, and her spirit was completely broken. On foot with her children, in rags and wretchedness, she travelled from Tidswell, in Derbyshire, in search of her husband's parish. About a year ago, whilst on this route, she arrived at Halifax, and entering at night, without any previous intimation, the house of a distant female relation of her husband, threw herself and her children upon her protection. But the circumstances of this relative were entirely unequal to such a call—she had for many years taken care of and educated the oldest boy, and has continued her kindness to this unfortunate family to the present hour. Mrs. Standevens and her children lived some time in a room in Copper-street, and afterwards about three months in Cross-field. Here they were supported by a small allowance from her husband's parish—by her needle—by her teaching a few scholars—by the kindness of their relation—and by the casual bounty of the charitable. Her disease had now nearly run its course; its last stage was alleviated, and the passage to the grave rendered easier, by medical assistance. A few days before her death, she was admitted a home-patient of the Halifax General Dispensary, and was relieved from the fund of the Benevolent Society by the visitor of the district in which she lived. She was perfectly aware of her approaching dissolution. On the evening on which she

died,

died, she said to a poor, kind neighbour, "Do not leave me, Martha!" the poor woman knelt beside her, (the bed was on the floor,) and supported the dying mother in her arms. After having in this situation been a short time engaged in prayer, she looked for her oldest daughter, who was kneeling at the foot of the bed, and fixing her eyes upon her, serenely breathed her last! Her dying words were, "I bequeath my children to God, and resign myself into his hands!"—She thus commended her orphans to the protection of him who is the Father of the fatherless; and, trusting to his merciful acceptance, gave back her spirit into the hands of the widow's God. This is a sorrowful tale, but there are some circumstances on which the feelings may dwell with pleasure. The acquirements of her youth she retained to the day of her death. In her accumulated distresses they ministered to her support, and mitigated the sufferings which they could not remove. She was thus enabled to be the instructress of her children.—In the several towns which the company visited, she taught drawing, and the use of the piano-forte, and made raffles of pictures and fancy-work, for the support of her family. Her quickness in plain-work contributed to the same end. And when her work failed, or was finished, she spent her hours in reading. She more than once attempted to establish a school; but the world's prejudice marred her success:—"She had been, or was, a player!" and it is no wonder this laudable purpose failed. Unfortunate woman! one single act of imprudence altered entirely the complexion of her life. What a contrast do the two portions of it present! though in the first fifteen years she felt the irreparable loss of a mother, and though her father's death ultimately deprived her of an adviser and of a home, her childhood and youth were spent happily and usefully, in the acquisition of knowledge, and in the society of valuable friends. The last fifteen years present a melancholy and different picture; but, in circumstances and in society by no means favourable to virtue, her character remained without blemish and without reproach. And surely it is highly gratifying to find, that the religious impressions of her infancy and youth, so far from being effaced by susequent years spent in a dangerous profession, and marked with a variety of suffering, were recognized during her illness, and in her last moments; that they did not forsake her amidst the most squalid wretchedness, or during the most acute sufferings; but enabled her, in circumstances of extreme distress, to die in peace with humble resignation and hope.—Five destitute orphans survive her; two daughters of the ages of twelve and ten, and three boys of the ages of thirteen, four, and two years; the sixth child died five years ago. It is particularly desirable to prevent the *girls* from being sent to the workhouse of their parish, to save them from the dangers incident to their sex, to their youth, and to their unprotected situation. To effect this purpose, and to fit them out for service, the contributions of the charitable are solicited. Should any thing remain when this is attained, it will be expended as may seem best, for the advantage of the boys.

Donations will be received by Dr. Thompson, King Cross-lane; Mr. Christopher Rawson, at the New Bank, Halifax; and by Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co. Lothbury, London.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Richard Blundell, merchant, to Miss Harriett Greenham.—Mr. George Stockton, printer, to Miss Cocket.—James Vose, M.D. to Eliza Sarah, daughter of Andrew White, esq. of Jamaica.

Mr. James Edmondson, of Lancaster, to Miss Redmayne, daughter of the Rev. Mr. R. of Horwich.

At Rochdale, Mr. Ralph Brierley, of Walk Mill, in Saddleworth, to Miss Sarah Littlewood, of Thornset.

At Manchester, Mr. John Kenyon, of Edenfield, near Bury, to Mrs. Jackson.—Mr. W. Brown, to Miss E. Townley.

At Warrington, John Letton, esq. to Miss Stubbs.

At Sephton, the Rev. James Smedley, of Hope, Flintshire, to Susan, youngest daughter of the late Hugh Jones, esq. of Great Crosby.

At Prestwich, near Manchester, Captain G. D'Aguilar, of the 81st regiment, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Peter Drinkwater, esq. of Irwell House.

Died.] At Ulverston, Miss Towers.—Edward King, esq. youngest son of the late Dr. K. of Liverpool, 47.

At Grassyard-hall, near Lancaster, the seat of her brother-in-law, T. Edmondson, esq.—Miss Eliz. Brown.

At Bury, Mr. Joseph Harrison, 40.—Mrs. Grundy, 64.—Mr. R. Haworth, stationer.

At Cobb Wall, near Blackburn, Mr. John Holme, who had for upwards of 80 years been in the service of Henry Sudell, esq. of Woodfold, and his predecessors, 95.

At Ince Hall, near Wigan, Mr. George Caldwell, 77.

At Newton, Miss Sykes

At Rochdale, Mr. Ralph Taylor, 70.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Mary Cargey, 103.—Mr. James Parker, 47.—Mr. John Roberts, 45.—Mrs. Diana Walters, 80.—Mr. W. Briggs, formerly commander of a vessel in the African trade from this port, 70.—Mr. T. Williams, 32.

At Preston, Lady Mary Frances Hesketh, cousin to the Duke of Norfolk, and Abbess of the Benedictine Nuns, late of Ghent, in Flanders, in the 81st year of her age, and 54th of her religious profession. She was one of those who came to this country at the commencement of the French revolution.

At Hare Holme, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr.

Mr. William W. and youngest daughter of Mr. R. Ormerod, of Edge Side, Rossendale, 36.

At Bolton, in her 25th year, Miss Smalley, the only child of Mr. S. of the firm of Smalley, Thwait, and Co. iron-founders, a young lady whose gentle disposition and amiable manners, had endeared her to a numerous acquaintance, while the recollection of her decided piety, and of her heavenly hope before death, forms the strong consolation of her family, and affords a bright example to those many young friends who loved her as a sister.

At Prescot, Mrs. Riding, wife of Mr. R. attorney.

At Hornby Castle, Mrs. Tatham, a maiden lady, 65.

Near Oldham, Mr. John Cowper.

At Sankey Hall, Mrs. Kay, wife of Mr. Thomas K. late of the Red-lion-inn, Warrington.

At Higher Ardwick, Mr. T. Leigh, of the firm of Leighs and Darwell, Manchester.

At Greensfield, Mrs. Unsworth.

At Mumps, near Oldham, Mr. Michael Rowbottom.—Mr. J. Clegg.

At Manchester, Mrs. Jones, relict of Mr. Thomas J. attorney.—Mr. W. Smith, 61.—Miss Charlotte Fogg, 17.—Mr. W. Irvine, 52.—Mr. Shepley, a gentleman well known in the musical world.—Mr. J. C. Cross, acting manager of the present theatrical establishment in Manchester.

CHESHIRE.

Mr. Harrison, the architect, of Chester, has proposed, in commemoration of the Jubilee, to erect by subscription, a column in one block of stone, forty feet high, and the whole height, including the basement and termination to be fifty-six feet, in some proper situation within the walls of the city. A stone of this magnitude, it is conjectured has not been taken from the quarry, and raised upon its pedestal, since the dissolution of the Roman Empire.

Married.] At Gresford, Sir R. Brooke, of Norton Priory, to Miss Cunliffe, second daughter of Sir Foster C. of Acton, near Wrexham.

At Aston, Mr. James Roper, of Liverpool, to Miss Hatton.

At Chester, the Rev. J. Barry, of Wrexham, to Miss Martha Kenrick.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Lyons, wife of the Rev. Mr. L. and daughter of the Rev. J. Beatson, Baptist minister at Hull, 52.—Mrs. Garner, wife of Mr. G. sen. solicitor.—Mr. T. Summerton.

At Knutsford, Mrs. Handfield, wife of Colonel H.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Peet, to Miss Ford.—Mr. W. H. Engham, to Miss Elizabeth Roiley.

At Dronfield, Mr. Wright, surgeon, to Mrs. Nicholson.

At Scropton, Mr. Bullock, of Corden, to Miss Manlove.

At Shirland, Mr. Chadwin, of Mansfield, to Mrs. Clay, of Highham.

At Norbury, Mr. Richard Bull, of Ashborne, to Miss Sarah Evans.

Died.] At Ashborne, T. Lee, esq.

At Sawley, Mrs. E. Jowett, 78.

At Ripley, Mr. T. Southern, surgeon.

At Newlands, Mr T. Beard, 69.

At Derby, Joshua Smith, gent. 73.

At Long Eaton, John Hopkins, esq. of Kingston-upon-Soar, nephew of Thomas H. esq. of the former place.

At Longford, the Rev. E. Phillips.

At Whittington, Miss Ann Lalonel.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. W. Wesson, to Mrs. E. Norman.—Mr. B. Hind, of Worksop, to Miss Sarah Waidson.—Mr. W. Pearson, to Miss Ann Rowbotham.

At Newark, Mr. Jos. Rayner, to Miss Booth.

Died.] At East Retford, Sarah, youngest daughter of Mrs. G. Haslehurst, of Daneshill, 25.—Miss Capes, eldest daughter of Mr. C. solicitor.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Hopewell.—Mrs. Wilson.—Mrs. Damme.—Mr. T. Cheadle, 55.—Mr. Johnson, book-keeper at the Blackmoor's-head coach-office.—Mr. Clayton.—Mr. J Smith, 28.—Mr. W. Crofts, 72.—Mrs. Bott.—Mrs. Herrick.

At Retford, Mr. Henry Ogle.—Mr. John Davis, of Gainsbro'.

At Newark, Mrs. Moss.—Mrs. Rastall, wife of the Rev. William R.—Mrs. Newton.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Gainsbro', Mr. Stead, to Miss Coats, daughter of John C. esq. of Morton.

At Misterton, Mr. Cook, of Stockwith, to Miss H. Winfield.

Mr. Matthew Elgie, of Lincoln, to Miss Ann Bunby, youngest daughter of Thomas B. esq. of Sutton.

At Lincoln, — Hines, esq. to Miss Preston, daughter of Alderman P.

At Corringham, Lieut. Macnamara, to Miss Peele.

At Clipsham, Mr. J. Brukworth, of Tickencote, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Hack, esq.

At Haugh, near Spilsby, John Marsland, esq. of Manchester, to Eliza, second daughter of Mr. G. Bourne.

Died.] At Stamford, Mrs. Carr, relict of the Rev. Dr. C. prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, rector of the united parishes of St. Andrew Undershaft, and St. Mary Axe, London, and of St. Mary's, Finchley.—Miss Arnold.

At Willingham, Mrs. Williamson, 91.

At Louth, Mr. Lee.—Mr. T. Brown, 76.—Mr. W. Parker, 20.—Miss Ann Warner.

At Great Grimsby, Mrs Dorothy Watson, sister of the late Christopher Clayton, esq. 68.

At Brigg, Mrs. Ann Sturtivant. She was found

found dead in her house the evening before her birth-day when she would have entered into her 68th year.—Judith Anderton, 89.

At Walkeringham, Mr. T. Saundby. 65.

At Lincoln, the Rev. Anthony, Reynolds, B.D. rector of Waldgrave, Northamptonshire, and prebendary of Welton, in Lincoln cathedral, 78.—Mr. J. Clayton, 66.

At Barrow, Mrs. Kirke; and a few days afterwards, her daughter Miss K.

At Boston, Mrs. Moore, 65.—Eliza, daughter of Edward Hill, esq

At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Mr. Fawcett, of the George Inn. 72.

At Leak, Mr. John Bucknell, many years a contributor to the Ladies' and Gentleman's Diaries, 87.

At Holbeach, Joseph Harrison, esq. 40.

At Grantham, Mr. W. Catlin, 70.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Hoton, Mr. Butt, of Stanton-on-the-Wolds, to Miss Mary Bennett.

At Leir, Mr. Joseph Readman, of Glenn Magna, to Miss K. M. Croxall.

At Hinckley, Mr. Jonathan Hodson, to Miss Gregory.

Died.] At Meltons Mr. Latham, sen. 78.

At Narborough, the Rev. W. Pares.

At Quorndon, Mrs. Cartwright, 50.

At Whelstone, Mr. James Allen.

At Leicester, Mr. Alsop.—Mrs. Stubbs.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

On the morning of Wednesday, November 29th, a fire broke out in the spinning factory at Wolverhampton, which, in a short time, entirely consumed the interior of that large building, together with the whole valuable apparatus of machinery, constructed at an immense expense, and which has for a number of years, employed many hundred hands.

Married.] At Welverhampton, Mr. W. Stokes, to Miss Hincks, daughter of the late Joseph H. esq.—W. Rowley, esq. of Bilston, to Miss E. Moss.

At West Bromwich, Mr. J. Adams, to Miss Ann Billingsley.

Mr. Asbury, of Bromshall, to Miss Madeley, of Coleshill.

At Wednesbury, Mr. J. Lufford, surgeon, to Mrs. Russell.

Died.] At Stone, T. Unett, esq. 67.

At Aldridge Lodge, John Daniell, esq. 75.

At Brinsford, Mr. Bate.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Briscoe, wife of William B. esq.—Mr. Aaron, ironmonger.—Mrs. Tomlinson, 95.

At Stratford, Mr. Addersich, 76.—Mr. Alderman Evans, 82.

At Grove Hill, Handsworth, Mrs. Cope.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Newbold-upon-Avon, Mr. Davies, of Long Lawford, to Mrs. Kirkland, of the Fleur de Lis, Coventry.

At Foleshill, Mr. William Rogers, of Bulkington, to Miss Ann Wilson, Holebrook.

At Birmingham, Mr. B. Edmonds, supervisor of Newcastle to Miss Dowsing.

Died.] At Harborne Heath, Mrs. Smith, 74.

At Solihull, Mr. Peter Woolridge, 50.

At Coventry, Mrs Woodhouse.—Mr. Moore, of the firm of Newbold and Moore.—Mrs. Mary Timms, 71.

At Clifton, near Rugby, Mrs. Parsons.

At Erdington, Mr. Richard Greensall.

At Henley-in-Arden, Mr. Hawkes.

At Tachbrooke, Mr. John Cooke.

At Foleshill, Mr. T. Lant.

At Beaudesert, Mr. John Davies.

At Birmingham, Mrs Higgott, 33.—Mr. W. Stott.—Mrs. T. Winkles, 53.—R. Moore, esq. 73.—Mr. R. J. Ward, 23.—Mrs. Owen.—Mr. Bird, 69.—Mr. Redfern.—Mr. John Simmons.—Mrs. Woolridge.—Mrs. Frances, relict of John F. esq. 78.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Wellington, J. Williams, esq. of Lawley, to Miss Mary Everall.

At Ludlow, the Rev. G. D. Pardoe, of Bitterley, to Miss Ellen Sneade, daughter of the Rev. Samuel S.

At High Ercall, George Harris, esq. of Stanton, to Miss E. Davies, of Sleap.

Died.] At Ludlow, the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, A. M. one of the minor canons of Hereford Cathedral, rector of Stretton Sugwas, and vicar of Marden, in that county—a gentleman whose integrity of character and urbanity of manners, rendered him respected and beloved by all who knew him.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Price Muckleston, 66.—Mr. Edwards, 73.—Mrs. Mary Roberts, who had for more than 25 years, been housekeeper to the late Sir William Pulteney, and Countess of Bath, at Shrewsbury Castle.—Mr. Longmire, 57 years a writing-master in this town, 84.—Miss Drinkwater.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. J. Rhodes, 62.—Mr. T. Hall, surgeon.—Mr. Edward Conner.—Mr. J. Southwill; and a few hours afterwards, his wife, Mrs. S.

At Tilstock, near Whitchurch, Mr. T. Brown.

At Milton, Benjamin Rather, esq.

At Leaton, Mr. Oare.

At Pentre David, near Oswestry, Mr. Baugh, 84.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton-on-Team, Mr. Osbourne, to Miss Jane Somers.

At Evesham, Mr. J. Martin, of Pershore, to Miss Ann Soley, youngest daughter of Mr. Alderman S.

At Bromsgrove, Mr. R. Gill, of Worcester, to Miss Haden.

Died.] At Kidderminster, Mr. Alderman Shirley. He was 29 years a member of the corporation of that borough, and served the office of chief magistrate in the years 1787, 1796, and 1802, with the greatest fidelity.

At Bank's Wood, Mr. T. Roberts.

At Pensham, Catherine, the infant daughter of Henry Wigley, esq.

At

At Worcester, Mrs. Philpott, relict of the Rev. Oltur P. rector of Pedmore.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. J. C. Dare, organist of the cathedral, to Miss Carpenter, daughter of George C. esq.—John Ramsden, esq. commander of the Phœnix East Indiaman, to Miss Symonds, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas S.

Died.] At Ledbury, Mrs. Reece, relict of the Rev. W. Reece, rector of Colwall, 62.—Mrs. Matthews.

At Ross, Mrs. Ann Bellamy, 75.

At Hereford, in his 48th year, William Allen, esq. attorney-at-law, one of the members of the corporation. He was a gentleman whose integrity and liberality of heart, and social disposition, riveted the friendly attachment of all who knew him.

At Bartonsham, near Hereford, in her 21st year, Miss Mary Ann Yates. She fell a victim to the small pox, which it is supposed she caught from a servant, who was ill of it in the house. She was nursed for, and at the same time supposed to have had, that malignant disorder, seventeen years ago.

At the Vern, near Ledbury, Mr. Bishop, 58.

At Ash Farm, near Ross, Mr. Griffiths.

At Hereford, Mr. T. Wood, statuary.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Flaxley, Joseph Lloyd, esq. of Gunsmill, to Miss Skipp, daughter of the late George S. esq. of the Grange.

John Willis, esq. of Dixton Cottage, near Monmouth, to Decimar, youngest daughter of Edmund Probyn, esq. of Newland.

Died.] At Cheltenham, Mr. Lawrence.

At Cirencester, Mr. Thomas Cox.—Miss M. Colen.

At Dursley, Mrs. Esther Morgan, 71.—Mrs. Hiern.

At Charlton, Charles Higgs, esq. lately a captain in the Gloucestershire militia, 49.

At Uley, Mrs. Thomas, relict of Timothy T. esq. 62.

At Coaley, Mrs. Parker, 42.

At Cam, Mrs. Greening.

At Betton, Mrs. Mary Williams, relict of Mr. James W. 102.

At Ebley, Mrs. Pettat, relict of Richard P. esq.

At Forthampton, Mr. Thomas Rayer.

At Moreton Valence, Mrs. Jones, relict of the Rev. Mr. J. 84.

At Falfield Mills, Mr. William Ford, architect.

At Hunter's Hall, Kingscote, Mr. Heaney, 85.

At Glocester, Miss Washbourn.—Samuel Haycock, gent. 67.—Mrs. Barton, mother of the Rev. Dr. B.—Mrs. Avery.

At Sodbury, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. Joseph Williams, of Wickwar, 10.

At Frocester House, William Mills, esq. 48.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Wm. Hayward, 45.

At Nailsworth, Mr. W. Smith, 71.

At Tetbury, Mrs. Coope, 94.

OXFORD.

Died.] At Claywell Farm, near Witney, Mr. William Fox, 75.

At Bloxham, Mrs. Davis.

At Woodstock, Mr. William Pain, of the King's Arms, 49.

At Oxford, Mrs. Halliday, wife of Mr. H. the university marshal, 40.—Mrs. Hill, 86.—Sydney, youngest son of the Rev. Wm. Brown.—Mrs. Thorp, 80.—Mrs. Penelope Welman, 94. Her mother was the daughter of Michael Burghers, who engraved many of the early Oxford almanacs, and all Hearne's plates.—Mrs. Wiltshire.

At Tetsworth, Mrs. Bobart.

At Stonesfield, Mr. Thomas Berbrough, who had been churchwarden of that parish more than 40 years.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Oakley, Mr. Henry Fendymore, to Miss Mary Gladdie.

Died.] At Waddesdon, the Rev. John Terry, one of the justices of the peace for the county.

At Aylesbury, Mr. James Bouler.—Mr. John Woodman, eldest son of Mr. W. surgeon.

At Newport Pagnell, Mr. Henry Haddon, 59.

At Eton, the Rev. Jonathan Davies, D. D. provost of Eton college, Cambridge. He has left 1000l. to that University, for the purpose of founding a sholarship similar to those of Lord Craven, one of which he had himself enjoyed; and has bequeathed 2,000l. to King's college, to augment their funds for the purchase of advowsons.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] William Silvester Addington, esq. of Bedford, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Addington, esq. of Barnet.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Haynes, Frederick Holland Durand, esq. of the Bedfordshire militia, to Lucy, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Bedford, one of the prebendaries of Lincoln, and vicar of Haynes and Wittisden, in this county.

At Bedford, Mr. G. T. Robinson, to Miss Gray, daughter of Mr. G. of Eaton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, the Rev. Wm. Harvey to Miss Woolley.

At Towcester, R. E. Sheppard, gent. of Stoke Bruern, to Miss Mary Worley.

At Oundle, Mr. William Stratton, to Miss Mary Alderman, of Nassington.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. William Smith. He was walking in the street in apparent

parent health, when he suddenly fell down, and expired.—Miss Jeffs.—Mrs. Ann Musters, relict of Robert M. esq. 91.—William Tongue, gent.—Mr. John Harker, 30.—Mrs. Mainwaring, wife of R. M. esq.

At Kettering, Mrs. Houghton, 83.—Mrs. Jane Layre, 70.—Mrs. Mary Gibbon.

At Oundle, Mrs. Richards, 70.—Mr. Hughton.

At Preston House, near Northampton, Mrs. Newman, wife of Charles N. esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The subject of the Norrisian prize, for the ensuing year, is, "The Connection of Religion and Learning."

Married.] The Rev. C. R. Pritchett, of Trinity college, Cambridge, to Miss Wollaston, daughter of the Rev. Edward W. rector of Balsham.

At Cambridge, John Ayrton Paris, B. M. of Caius college, to Mary Catharine, eldest daughter of Francis Noble, esq. of Cringleford, Norfolk.

Died.] At Cambridge, Walter Burgie, esq. late of Billiter-lane, London, merchant, 78.—Mr. Alderman Bullen, 79.—Mr. John Wilson, butler to Caius college, 64.—Mr. Daniel Slack.—Mr. Mark Gellam, 85.—Mr. Torner.—Mrs. Swinton, 38.

At Shelford, the infant son of Brig.-gen. A. Campbell.

At Cheveley, Mrs. Folkes, daughter of the late M. F. esq.

At Elsworth, Mr. Nicholls.

At Aldreth, near Haddenham, Mr. Robert Read. He was apparently in good health, when he fell down suddenly, and expired.

At Wisbech, Mrs. Smith.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Le Parsons, of Stoven, Suffolk, to Miss Buck, of Beccles.—Mr. Thomson, of Middleton, near Lynn, to Miss Graves, of Tottenhill.

At Norwich, Mr. Copeman, to Miss Hawkins.—Mr. Popjoy, sen. to Mrs. Wilkins.

Henry Styleman, esq. of Snettisham Hall, to Miss Emilia Preedy, of Redburn, Herts.

At Yarmouth, Mr. James Child, to Mrs. Martha Preston.—Mr. Henrick Holman, to Miss Hannah Broom.

Died.] At his house, at Diss, 57. Mr. Benjamin Wiseman, wine-merchant. His punctual discharge of his duty, both public and private, was such as might defy the tongue of slander to accuse him of a single instance of dereliction. With a very superior understanding, improved by extensive reading and observation, he possessed a competent knowledge of mathematics, mechanics, chemistry, and other branches of the arts and sciences, which he applied to the most useful and beneficial purposes. To these he added religion without bigotry, manly fortitude, and pious resignation, under very severe domestic afflictions; universal charity and benevolence, patriotic zeal, and public spirit, incomparable integrity, and strict adherence to truth. Who, when, that had the happiness of being called his friend, or that heard of his death, will not hold his memory dear, and heave a sigh at the severe loss which his family and society at large must sustain?

At Warham, in his 73d year, Captain Isaac Eyles Warren, who spent 24 years of his life in the honourable East India Company's service. He was a volunteer at the siege of Quebec, and it was his solemn task to support on the rock, and witness the last moments, of the immortal Wolfe. He was presented with one of the rifle balls which gave that great soldier his death wound. For more than the last 23 years of his life, he retired to the above village, where he lived respected and beloved.

At Norwich, Mr. Robert Fenn, 74. In the early part of his life, his company was sought after and welcomed by persons of high rank in the sporting line; possessing great skill himself as a marksman, with the best method of training dogs. As a tavern companion he was jocular, facetious, and replete with anecdote, entertaining the company, and inspiring mirth, with his oddities and eccentricities. As he advanced towards age, the season when indigence and poverty began to creep on, his mind became more seriously employed, spending his private hours in the exercise of religion, and reading such books as strengthened his faith, administered the truest consolation to his heart, and pointed the way to eternal life.—Mr. James Boyce, attorney, 45.—Mrs. Brown, 69.—Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. W. Clarke, 13.—Mrs. Robinson.—Mrs. Ellis Wagstaffe, 48.—Mr. John Prentice, 21.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] At Beccles, Mrs Crickmere, 86.

At Bury, Mr. John Bull.—Mr. S. Smith, only son of Mr. Richard S. 31.—Mr. Smith, formerly a watchmaker, but had retired from business many years.—Mary, daughter of Mr. Quantrill, 21.

At Lavenham, Mr. James Stearn, late of the Black Lion Inn.

At Worlington, Lady Cooper, relict of Sir Grey C. bart. 75.

At Rattlesden, Mrs. Haward, 34.

At Mendham, Mrs. Hatmer, sister of the late Rev. Thomas H. of Wattisfield, 93.

At Houghton Hall, Cavendish, Mr. W. Sparrow, 67.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Hawkewell, Mr. James Benton, to Miss Hills.

At Bocking, J. Bright, gent. of Baintree, to Miss Whipps.

The Rev. Miles Moor, rector of Sutton, to Mrs. Halloway, relict of the Rev. Daniel H. late rector of Foulness.

At Great Baddon, Frederic Grigg, esq. of Lambeth, to Miss Ann Munro.

The Rev. H. Y. Smythies, vicar of Stanground with Farcet, Huntingdonshire, to Isabella, daughter of the Rev. S. Raymond, of Belchamp-hall.

Died.]

Died.] At Malden, the Rev. W. Williams, vicar of that place, who, during a period of 38 years, conciliated the esteem and attachment of his numerous parishioners, by faithfully discharging the duties of his important trust.

At Barn-hall, Mrs. S. Keys, 80.

At Colchester, Mr. Edwards.—Captain J. Bouttel, of the East Essex militia.—Mrs. S. Walker, 75.—Miss Glanfield, 17.—Miss Davis, 26.—Mrs. Baas.—Mrs. Shorey.

At Ferriers Farm, Bures Hamlet, Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Charles Townsend, 17.

At West Mersea, Mr. Samuel Overall, 55.

At Stanaway, Mr. James Sparks, jun. of South Minster, 29.

At Springfield, Mr. Thomas Palls.

At Stisteds, parish of Widford, Charles Long, esq.

At Tolleshunt Darcey, Mr. Thomas Underwood, 85.

At Galleywood Common, Mrs. Heigh.

At Brentwood, Mrs. Dew.

At Chelmsford, Eliza, third daughter of Mrs. Hendy, 17.—Mr. William Wright, 73.

At Copford, the Rev. John Kelly, LL.D. rector of that parish, and a justice of the peace for the county. [*An account of whom will be given in our next.*]

At Kettering, Mrs. Addison, wife of Major A. 25.

KENT.

Married.] At Sevenoaks, Francis, eldest son of Richard Woodgate, esq. of River Hill, to Martha, daughter of T. Ponton, esq. of Nizells.

At Maidstone, George Foster, esq. of Bluckley, to Mrs. Scoones, widow of John S. esq. of Brookland.

At Saltwood, Lieutenant Bell, of the 95th rifle corps, to Miss Susan Fuller, second daughter of Mr. F. of Dover.

Died.] At Chilstone Park, Caroline, wife of G. Best, esq.

At Bromley, Mrs. Milles, a maiden lady, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, 90.

At Ospringe, Mrs. Jackson, wife of the Rev. Mr. J.

At Waltham, Mr. William Pilcher.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Jane Coxen, 93.—Mrs. Dawson.

At Chatham, Mrs. Woolley.—Mr. J. George Peters.

At Lewisham, Mr. Charles Gauthier Playter.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Hills.—Miss Jemima Harvey.

At Hempsted, near Cranbrook, Sir William Darley, late a captain in the Cambridgeshire militia.

At Westgate, near Canterbury, John Rectey, the infant son of the Rev. J. P. Francis.

At Brompton, Mrs. Dubbins, 79.

At Smarden, Mr. R. Giles, 72.

At Headcorn, Mr. John Iggulsden, 72.

At Deal, where he was landed sick, from Flushing, Henry Witherington, esq. of the 63d regiment. In 1799, his desire for active service, induced him to exchange from the 9th dragoons, and join the 2d or queen's regiment then embarking for Holland, with whom he greatly distinguished himself through the whole of that arduous campaign. In the late Scheldt expedition, the same motives also induced him to volunteer, by exchanging from his own into the light company of the 63d. In him his Majesty has lost a most spirited and active officer, who promised to become an ornament to his profession.

SUSSEX.

The great improvements intended to be made in Shoreham Harbour, have met the wishes of the public, not only of this county, but also of the mercantile interests of the metropolis, so that they are immediately to be carried into effect after the next sessions of parliament; and it is further intended that a canal from the Docks at Shoreham, shall open a communication with Worthing, and also that a canal, or iron rail-way, shall extend to the eastward, as far as Lewes. This plan will not only produce a place of safety for merchant ships, but also for those of his Majesty's navy. The central situation of the port of Shoreham will, no doubt, make it an object worthy the attention of government, as the improvements at that port, will not only allow room for merchant-ships, but also for a fleet of transports to assemble, thereby expediting the shipping of troops, without unnecessarily harassing them by long marches and circuitous routes. It is also in contemplation to extend the present design much farther, as from the port of Shoreham being the nearest to that of London, and the navigation of that harbour being lately much improved, and extending, at the present time, nearly to the town of Horsham; and, from a survey that has been taken, it is concluded that, at a moderate expense, the same may be joined with the Thames at Guildford, thereby making it an object of great national utility and importance.

Married.] At Lewes, Mr. Shillitoe, surgeon, of London, to Miss Jane Rickman, sixth daughter of the late Mr. R.

At Southover, Thomas Rogers, jun. esq. to Miss Fuller.

Died.] At Stopham House, Edmund Bartelot Smyth, youngest son of Walter S. esq.

At Ferring, Mr. Israel Medhurst, of Lewes, 46.

At Ashburnham, the Rev. William Delves, rector of that place.

At Longford, Mrs. Mary Lucas.

HAMPSHIRE.

Died.] At Guernsey, W. Le Marchant, esq. late bailiff and chief magistrate of that island, 88.

At Aldershot Lodge, Mrs. Pigott, 61.

At Nursling, the Rev. R. Cranmer, rector of that place, 33.

At

At Penton Lodge, near Andover, Louisa, second daughter of George Nesbitt Thompson, esq. 14.

At Morestead, Mrs. Pointer, 25.

At Silkstead, near Winchester, Mr. William Blake.

At Wickham, in her 88th year, Mrs. Jane Warton, sister of the late Dr. Joseph Warton, of Winchester College, and of the late Mr. Thomas Warton, the poet laureat. She was herself an elegant writer, and was much esteemed for her suavity of manners, and many polite accomplishments.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] S. Brown, esq. of Marlborough, to Miss Ann Pitt, of Purton.

Mr. R. Willett, of Devizes, to Miss Box, of Market Lavington.

Died.] At Kemble, Mrs. Weekes, 84.

At Corsley, Mrs. Barton, mother of Nathaniel B. esq. of Warminster, 89.

At Devizes, Mrs. Smart, wife of Mr. S. school-master.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At Tifield House, the Rev. William Musgrave, L.L.D. 44.

At Arborfield, Mr. John Allbright.

At his apartments in Windsor Castle, aged near 90, Sir John Dinely, Bart. of Charlton, in the county of Worcester, and many years one of the poor knights attached to the order of the garter. Sir John traced his descent from the kings of Jerusalem, through the elder branches of the houses of Plantagenet, Lancaster, Tudor, and Stuart. His father, Samuel Goodere, esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship the Ruby, was convicted and executed with Mahony and White, for the foul murder of his elder brother, Sir John Dinely, Bart. on board that ship, off Bristol, January 17, 1741, intending to secrete the crime he had committed, and obtain possession of the title and estates. The late baronet was a very eccentric character, dressed fantastically, and so fraught with vanity, that in his old age he thought himself an object of admiration for the ladies, and often offered, both personally and by public advertisement, to lead to the altar any lady possessed of youth, beauty, and large fortune; and the failure to accept of this offer, did not at all lessen his vanity.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

On the 25th of October, the foundation-stone of an obelisk to be erected in the centre of Portman-square, Bristol, as a memorial of his Majesty's happy reign, was laid with the usual formalities.

A meeting has been held at Taunton, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of a county hospital. The object was approved, a committee appointed, and the inhabitants of the town and county at large, have now a proximate chance of witnessing an institution, the want of which has been so long deplored by every friend of humanity. The subscriptions already amount to nearly 2000l.

Married.] At Milverton, the Rev. Mr. Foster, of Kingston, near Taunton, to Miss Cridland, only daughter of the late John C. esq. of Spring Grove.

At Queen Camel, Vice-admiral Aylmer, to Frances, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Horner Pearson.

At Bath, Colthurst, the eldest son of Colthurst Bateman, esq. of Bedford, county of Kerry, to Jane Smith Gardner, only child of John Kemeys, esq high-sheriff of Monmouthshire.—Richard Matthews, jun. esq. of Wargrave, Berks, to Catherine, third daughter of William Smith Bulkeley, esq.—Elmes Steele, esq. of the royal navy, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of John Cowcher, esq. of Upper East Hayes.—The Rev. Edward Foster, prebendary of Wells cathedral, to Mary, eldest surviving daughter of the late Robert Tudway, esq.—F.S.A. Steele, esq. of Wellington, to Ann, only daughter of Robert Evered, esq. of Bridgwater.

Died.] At Redland, near Bristol, the Rev. C. Pierce.—The Rev. Jeremy S. Baker.

John Kinglake, esq. of Saltmoor House. He was one evening ascending the bank of the river Parrett, opposite his residence, for the purpose of going to a neighbour's house; it is probable that he missed his footing, and from the bank of the river being very narrow, the night dark, and the tide extremely high, that he was precipitated into the river, and unfortunately drowned. The most careful and almost unremitted search for the body, having been unsuccessfully made, it is imagined that the slimy substance with which the water of the river abounds, has deposited on the body so thick a covering, as hitherto to have eluded every endeavour that has been exerted to discover it. Similar instances of long concealment of persons drowned in the foul water of the Parrett, have been known to occur from the cause here assigned. The walking-stick which the deceased was observed to have in his hand on leaving his house at the time mentioned, was found the following morning, on the side of the bank towards the river. On his person, at the fatal period, were a gold watch and a pocket-book, containing bank-notes to a considerable amount. This accident has snatched from the kindred and acquaintance of the deceased, an affectionate relative, and a valuable friend; whilst it has deprived the public of an intelligent, active, and useful member of society, and a truly honest man.

At Bristol, Mrs. Barker, wife of Captain B. R. N. regulating captain for that port.—Mr. Thomas Powell, 81, late quay-warden of this city, universally beloved and respected; eminently distinguished through life, for the strict integrity of his thoughts and actions; and his piety, goodness of heart, and cheerfulness of temper.—Mrs. Gibbs, wife of G. G. jun.

jun. esq.—Mrs. Bush, wife of Mr. B. attorney.

DORSETSHIRE.

The sliding of the cliffs, and the inroads made by the sea, between Lyme Regis and the Cobb, the damage it has done, and would do to the town, unless measures were adopted to prevent it, have induced part of the inhabitants to propose to the town and neighbourhood, as well as the nobility, gentry, &c. who occasionally visit the place, and the public in general, to enter into a subscription for building a wall for that purpose, of sufficient strength, to make and preserve to the inhabitants and its numerous visitors, a walk between the two places. The whole expense of building this from the town to the Cobb along the shore, from ten to twelve feet high, and from six to four feet thick, and about 1300 feet long, is estimated at about 2000l. and upwards of 1500l. has already been subscribed.

Married.] At Sherbone, Mr. Dowding, bookseller, of Salisbury, to Miss Eliza Pew, of Castle Cary.

At Shepwick, Mr. James Ketcatt, of Beer Regis, to Miss Eliza Small.

Died.] At Poole, Mr. Whittle, some years master of the Old Antelope Inn.—Mr. Blaney, of the New Antelope Inn.—Mr. Thomas Butler.

At Blandford, Mr. Edward Percy, well known in this county as an auctioneer, 69.

At Sherborne, Mrs. Meech, relict of Mr. M. surgeon.

At Kingston, near Blandford, Mr. Thomas Cuall, 73.—John Bastard, esq. of the Blandford Bank. He had been spending the day with a party at Hanford-house, the seat of H. Seymer, esq. The night was extremely dark; and as he was returning home in a chaise, accompanied by his wife, the carriage was overturned, when they had proceeded but a short distance: he was taken up alive, and conveyed back to Hanford; but he had received so much injury, that he expired ere he could be conveyed into the house.

DEVONSHIRE.

By the medical report, detailing the uniform success which has attended the Exeter infirmary for curing diseases of the eye, it appears, that since the establishment in September, 1808, 642 patients have been cured; 11 of whom were born blind, and 17 were blind with cataracts.

A new County Jail, costing twenty-two thousand pounds; and a Bridewell, costing fifteen thousand pounds, have lately been built in this county, which since their completion, have been discovered to be within the district of Exeter; so that until an act can be obtained on the subject of these prisons, all commitments thither from the county of Devon, are understood to be illegal.

Married.] At Stoke, Mr. Glinn, of the ordnance department, Keyham Point, to Miss Price, second daughter of Charles Papps P. esq. captain in the royal navy.

At Woodbury, Nathaniel Anstrup, esq. banker, of Ramsgate, to Sophia, second daughter of Captain Reeves, R. N.

At Plymouth, Mr. Peter Nettleton, printer and bookseller, to Miss Creagh, of Stonehouse.—Mr. B. Moss, to Miss Isaac.

Died.] At Exeter, in his 67th year, the Rev. John Smyth, D.D. master of Pembroke college, Oxford, prebendary of Gloucester, and rector of Fairford, in the same county. He was one of those characters who blend erudition with social ease and cheerfulness. He was free in his manners, but never coarse; full of anecdote, and well acquainted with mankind. In the earlier part of his life he was a great admirer of the drama, and always fixed himself in the pit, near the stage; never missing Garrick, if in town, when that great actor performed: and he often went from Oxford to see him act. Part of the year he devoted to the duties of his calling, and the rest to the social and rational enjoyments of the metropolis, generally residing at the Oxford coffee house. There was a rough dignity in his person, and his character corresponded; but though open and manly, he always appeared the scholar and the gentleman.—Mr. Philip Dace, eldest son of John D. esq.—Mrs. Elizabeth Manly, 83.—Mrs. Give.

At Teignmouth, John Bartlett, esq.

At Mather, Plymouth, aged 45, Mrs. Blennerhasset, a near relative of the celebrated Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, and daughter of Mrs. Primrose, one of the heroines mentioned in his Vicar of Wakefield.

At Exeter, the Rev. Nutcombe Nutcombe, who had been fifty-two years Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Exeter, and rector of Bishop's Morchard and Ashbrittle.—Mrs. Humphreys, wife of Mr. H. governor of the workhouse.—Mrs. Watkins, relict of the Rev. Christopher W. rector of Bradstone.—Mrs. Thomas.—Mrs. Mead.

At Sidmouth, George Curling, esq. of Cleveland Row, St. James's, 88.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Williams, 40.—Mrs. Simpson, 57.—Mrs. Stoyle, wife of Lieutenant S. R. N.—Stephen Gaselee, esq. an alderman of this borough, 75.—Mr. Thomas Walker.—Mrs. Cave.—Mrs. Bundy.

At Exmouth, Miss Spicer, daughter of the late William S. esq. of Wear.

At Heavitree, Edward Collingwood, esq. commander in the royal navy.

At Kingsbridge, Mrs. P. Beer, 107.

At Stonehouse, Plymouth, Mrs. Hill, 103.

CORNWALL.

Married.] The Rev. William Veale, of Trevailer Hall, Cornwall, and Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Miss Borlase, only daughter and heiress of C. Borlase, esq. of Castle Horneck, Cornwall.

At Mylor, Captain D. Braimer, R.N. to Miss Loottit, of Tregeu.

At

At St. Gluvias, Captain John Bullocke, of the Express packet, to Miss Harriet Jeffery, of Falmouth.

Died.] At Falmouth, Miss Richards, 29.—Mrs. Mary Detesto.—Mr. Richard Langsford, of the Ship and Lugger Inn.

At Penzance, Mrs. Paddy, 72.—Mr. Michael Shorthose, 30.

At St Juliet's Camelford, Mr. Richard Reynolds.

At Penryn, Miss Susan Pyke.

At Polwyn, near Helston, John Harris, esq.

At Fowey, Mrs. Congdon, mother of Mrs. C. of Dock Plymouth, proprietor of the Plymouth Telegraph, 96.

At Carnanton, John Oliver Williams, esq. 79. He was uncle to Sir W. Lemon, bart. many years lieutenant colonel of the Cornwall militia, and one of the justices for the county.

At Falmouth, Mr. W. F. Bridger, 26.

At St. Maly, Mr. Slyman.

WALES.

On September 15th, one of the most numerous and respectables assemblages of agriculturists ever known in this part of the country, took place at Wynnstay. The park was thronged by nine o'clock in the morning, and the business of the day began about ten, by a ploughing match in James's farm, within the walls of the park, after which the show of cattle for the various premiums, and the sale of stock bred upon Wynnstay farm commenced. The ewes sold averaged the same prices as last year, viz. 2l. 15s. but one pen of six ewes was sold to D. Parry, esq. for 4l. 15s. 6d. per head, and another to Richard Mytton, esq. for four guineas per head. Some Devon heifers were then sold, and afterwards a fat Hereford ox, four years old, which had been turned from work only twelve months, and fed at Wynnstay. He was bred by Mr. Tench, of Bromfield farm, near Ludlow, and sold to Mr. Goulburn, of Wrexham, for fifty guineas. The following premiums were adjudged:—To Mr. Edmunds, of the Buildings, near Oswestry, a silver cup, for ploughing with two horses and one man, half an acre of land in four hours, in the best and most husbandlike manner; with two guineas to the ploughman holding the same.—To Mr. Cooke's ploughman, of Old Marton, for holding the second best, one guinea.—To W. Lloyd, esq. of Aston, a silver cup, for producing the best penn of three one-year old short wooled ewes.—To Mr. Ellis, of Tanyclawdd, near Ruabon, a smaller silver cup, for the second best ditto.—To J. Wynn, esq. of Ryton, a silver cup, for the best three-year, old heifer, having produced a calf this year, and in milk at the time of show.—To Mr. Mansell, of Ystyn Colwyn, Montgomeryshire, a smaller silver cup, for the second best.—To Mr. Kenrick, of Wynn-hall, a silver cup, for producing the best one-year old sow. The sweepstakes between Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Sir Stephen Glynne, and Mr. Jellicoe, to show a yearling Devon heifer, was won by the latter. At three o'clock, the company, consisting of from 500 to 600 persons, adjourned to the hospitable mansion of Sir Watkin, where an elegant dinner was prepared. After dinner, Sir Watkin rose and addressed the company.—He observed, that the only object he had in view, in soliciting the attendance of his friends upon this, and similar occasions, was the agricultural prosperity of the country, and particularly that of the principality of Wales. He was ambitious to follow the example of two of his friends, whom he had the honour of seeing present, the Duke of Bedford, and Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, whose unwearied attention to the interests of agriculture, rendered them worthy of the gratitude of the country. He particularly recommended the South Down breed of sheep in preference to all others, both as to the quality of wool and carcass; and the adoption of the plough with two horses a-breast, without a driver, which he conceived had sufficient strength to break up land that was in a proper state of cultivation, but which he was certain was sufficient for the second and third ploughing of any land. He intimated his belief, that the native breed of cattle, in the higher parts of Denbighshire and Carnarvonshire, might be improved, by being crossed with the Scottish breed, and would prove advantageous to the principality, by selling at higher prices, owing to their superior aptitude to feed. The Duke of Bedford, and Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, also addressed the company in neat and appropriate speeches. The former gave a handsome invitation to the gentlemen present, to attend his show the next season at Woburn.

Married.] Philip O'Reilly, esq. of Dublin, merchant, to Miss Hughes, only daughter and heiress of J. Hughes, esq. of Amlwch, North Wales.

D. Davies, esq. banker, of Aberystwith, to Miss B. M. Rogers, only daughter of Wm. Rogers, esq. of Carnachynwen, Pembrokeshire.

Died.] At Brecon, Mrs. Clifton, wife of Captain C.

At Tal-y-Garn, Glamorgan, Miss Popkin, youngest daughter of John P. esq. 25.

At Dyffrin Myfod, Montgomeryshire, Miss Price, eldest daughter of the late Richard P. esq. of Knighton, Radnorshire.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Died.] General Robert Melville (whose death is mentioned in Number 191.) was of an ancient and honourable family of that name in the county of Fife, and the oldest general in the British army, except one. He entered into the army at an early period of life, and having acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his officers and commanders, on different occasions, he was soon preferred in rank, and afterwards farther

farther rewarded by his present Majesty, by the government of Dominica, and the other Caribbee islands. Soon after the peace of 1763, he had the pleasing task assigned to him of surveying, lotting, and settling the Island of Tobago, now a most fertile, healthy, and productive colony. He was a scholar, a philosopher, a soldier, and a man of business, with an enlarged and comprehensive mind. Being of a lively disposition, he was in old age what he had been in youth and riper years, the desirable companion of men of science, business, and pleasure, young and old. His ear was ever open to the cry of the distressed widow and fatherless, and his hand ever ready to bestow liberally to the deserving poor. He is succeeded in his estates and name, by his nephew, John Whyte Melville, esq. of Banochie, in Fife.

At Castle Fraser, in Aberdeenshire, the Right Honourable Caroline, Dowager Lady Lyttleton, in the 64th year of her age. Her ladyship was daughter of John Bristow, esq. of Quiddenham, in the county of Norfolk, and was married on the 19th of February, 1774, to William Henry Lyttleton, esq. since created Baron Lyttleton, by whom she had several children, of whom only two survive her; viz. Caroline Anne, married to the Right Honourable Reginald Pole Carew, of Antony, in the county of Cornwall; and William Henry, M.P. for the county of Worcester.

IRELAND.

Died] At Middleton, William Power, esq. 110. He could read without spectacles, and retained his memory to the last.

At Newcastle, in the county of Limerick, Sylvester O'Sullivan, esq. of Killarney, (Mac Finnon Duff, "son of the black warrior Finnan"): in consequence of a fall from his horse. By his death one of the most renowned of the real ancient Irish families has become extinct.

At his house, near Cork, Mr. Edmund Power, aged 114. He retained all his faculties to the hour of his death: and had frequently walked twenty miles before dinner, within these six years. He was twice married, and had twenty-one children; his third son is now in his 70th year, and his youngest daughter in her 32d. He has left a widow aged 80.

In his 75th year, Arthur Saunders Gore, Earl of Arran, Viscount Sudley, of Castle Gore, Lord Saunders of Dieps, and Knight of St. Patrick. His lordship was three times married, and has left children by each marriage. In 1760, he married Catherine Annesley, only daughter of William Viscount Glerawly, and by her, who died November 28, 1770, had issue, Viscount Sudley, now Earl of Arran; and William John, a Lieutenant-colonel in the army; Anne Jane, the present Marchioness of Abercorn; Elizabeth Araminta, married to Henry Monk, esq. Catherine Charlotte, now Lady Carbery; and Jane, married to Dudley Loftus, esq. He married, secondly, Miss Knight, of Yorkshire, who died in 1778, leaving George; Mary Louisa, married to J. Knox, esq. of the county of Westmeath; and Eleanor, married to the Honourable F. Cavendish, brother to Lord Waterpark. His lordship married, thirdly, in January, 1781, Miss Underwood, a most beautiful and interesting young lady, by whom he has left issue, and with whom his lordship enjoyed the happiest domestic life. He was a nobleman of the mildest disposition, and most elegant manners.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Jamaica, Brigadier-General Joseph French, second in command in the expedition against St. Domingo. The general was taken ill in consequence of the extreme fatigue he underwent from that activity and exertion remarked by General Carmichael, in his letter in the Gazette concerning the attack of the place, and was carried back to Jamaica as a measure for his recovery, but he scarcely survived his arrival there two days. It was this officer's levy that formed such a prominent feature in Mrs. Clarke's examination before the House of Commons.

At Truxillo, in his 42d year, Thomas Brooke, esq. of the commissariat department of the army under Lord Wellington. At the battle of Talavera, not limiting his exertions to the bare discharge of his professional duty, he escorted a convoy of refreshments for our brave troops into the field, and was conversing with General Stewart, pointing out the approach of a party of the enemy, when at the instant he received a severe wound of a musket-ball through the body; from the effects of which he appeared to be slowly recovering; but again too zealously endeavouring to discharge his duty, his exertions brought on a fever, which terminated his life, greatly to the regret of every gentleman in his department, and of all to whom he was known.

At Smradiarke, a bathing-place in Moravia, the Howard of Austria, Count Von Berchbold, a victim of his humane efforts. He travelled in Europe for thirteen years, and four years in Asia and Africa, in order to become acquainted with the happiness and wretchedness of mankind, and ever to promote the former, and mitigate the latter. He was the founder of the Moravian Humane Society, and of the establishment of Preservation at Prague and Brunn. At the period of his death he had converted his fine castle of Buchlowitz, in Moravia, into an hospital for sick and wounded Austrians, in attending whom he caught an epidemic fever, which terminated his life.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES. — The absolute cessation of intercourse between this country and America within the last month, has shed a gloom over the face of the trading world in general, and nearly reduced the most important branches of our manufactures to a state of inactivity. We trust that the proceedings about to take place in the American Congress will brighten this feature of our next Report; and that it will be our pleasing duty to state the renovation of those arts which give bread and employment to so many thousands of our compatriots.

Eight hundred thousand dollars have been sent from the Bank of England to Soho, near Birmingham, for the purpose of being re-stamped in a similar way to those now in circulation, which are current at five shillings each. Such a supply of silver will be particularly useful in the present dearth of change.

EAST INDIES AND CHINA.—It is with peculiar satisfaction we announce the safe arrival of the Bombay, Upton Castle, David Scott, and Lord Castlereagh, East-Indiamen, respecting which considerable fears were entertained, owing to a false report of some of them having foundered on the homeward voyage. The cargoes of the three first vessels consist of the following commodities, viz.—*Company's Goods.* Cotton, 4,730 bales, 1,698,885 lbs. Hemp, 2 bales, 1 cwt.—*Privilege Goods.* Cotton, 5,944 bales, 80 half ditto. Hemp, 49 bales. Alkali, 317 bags. Mother o'Pearl, 10 bags. Nutmegs and cloves, 80 boxes; besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known. The particulars of the Castlereagh's cargo have not yet been published by the Company, but we learn that it almost entirely consists of from 4 to 5000 bales of cotton. The East India and Cape fleet, which sailed on the 14th ult. from Portsmouth, is safely arrived at Madeira.—It is with strong feelings of regret that we lay before our readers the following list of the melancholy loss of the present year of East India shipping:

	TONS.	
Experiment	550	Missing, supposed to be lost.
Glory	540	
Lord Nelson	819	
Jane Duchess of Gordon	820	
Lady Jane Dundas	820	
Bengal	818	
Calcutta	819	
Britannia	1200	Lost on the Goodwin Sands.
Lord Gardner	813	
Walpole	820	Lost off Margate.
Streatham	819	Taken lately in Bengal Bay.
Europe	800	
Asia	819	Lost in Bengal River.
Skelton Castle	622	Ditto, near ditto.
Travers	577	Struck on a rock, and lost in India.
Total tons lost	11,857	

It is the intention of the East-India Company to pay for their freightage in future by bills at three months. The market prices of the principal East-India and Chinese goods are as follow:—Teas (by the package, without duty or excise) Bohea, 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 9d. Congou, 2s. 11d. to 3s. 6d. Pekoe, 3s. 9d. to 4s. Hyson, 4s. 7d. to 5s. 10d. and Gunpowder, 4s. 8d. to 6s. 6d. per lb. Rice, 18s. to 30s. per cwt. Sugar, 72s. to 80s. per cwt. Raw Silk, Bengal, 19s. to 44s. China, 32s. 6d. to 38s. per lb. Cotton, 1s. to 3s. 6d, per lb. Indigo (an article daily rising in public estimation) from 3s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. according to colour. Cinnamon, 9s. to 10s. Cloves, 9s. 6d. to 10s. Mace, 2l. 6s. to 2l. 7s. Nutmegs, 1l. to 24s. Ginger, 3l. 10s. to 4l. per lb.

WEST INDIES.—Generally speaking, the articles the produce of the islands, are dull of sale, owing to the impossibility of exporting any part of them to the continent of Europe, or that of America; and indeed till such time as this obstacle is removed, the West-India trade must in some sort remain stagnant. Rum is a heavy article; that of Jamaica fetches from 5s. to 6s. 9d. and that of the Leeward Islands, from 4s. to 4s. 4d. per gallon. Holders in general are still sanguine, and no large quantities could be bought at the prices we have quoted. Within the week previous to the publication of this Report, a great many raw sugars have been sold without the appearance of much life in the market. The prices are, however, pretty steady. Antigua sugar fetches from 75s. to 81s. Jamaica, from 75s. to 84s. Barbadoes, from 78s. to 90s. St. Kitt's, &c. from 76s. to 81s. per cwt. Coffee is looking up. The ordinary brings from 3l. 10s. to 4l. 14s. per cwt. the fine from 5l. 11s. to 6l. 10s. Cotton, of different islands, sells tolerably well at prices from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d. per lb.

NORTH AMERICA.—The Non-Intercourse Act is rigorously enforced in the United States, but it is hoped that at the meeting of Congress, which was expected to take place about

about the end of last month, the differences between the two countries have been put in a train of settlement. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the American Government, four vessels are actually arrived at Liverpool, that rallying point of speculation, from the United States, within the last fortnight. This event, together with the expectation of further supplies in the same way, as well as by a circuitous route, has damped the spirit of monopoly in articles of American produce. Pot and pearl-ashes are not much in demand. Pot-ashes fetch from 2l. 12s. to 3l. 6s. Pearl-ashes, from 3l. to 70s. and upwards per cwt. The prices of Tar are uncertain. The same may be said of Staves. American Pitch fetches 23s. per cwt. Tobacco, of different qualities, from 9d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.

South America.—We have scarcely any thing to add to our last month's general observations upon this part of the world. Shipments of linens, damasks, and large quantities of Irish calicoes, have taken place to Rio Janeiro. Pernambucco cotton fetches from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. Bahia, from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. Maranham, from 2s. to 2s. 1d. and Para, 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb. Buenos Ayres hides sell at prices from 6d. to 7d. per lb. those of Brasil from 4½d. to 5d. Jesuit's bark, of sundry qualities, from 4s. to 8s. 9d. per lb. Guatimala indigo, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. that of Carracca, from 5s. 3d. to 10s. 9d. and the Brasilian, from 1s. 6d. to 3s.

Baltic.—The merchants declare that there never was so vast a trade carried on with so little loss as that to the Baltic has been during the present year. The number of vessels that have passed through the Belt, under the protection of Admiral Dixon's squadron alone, between the 25th of June and the 8th of November, amounts to 2210, not one of which has been captured by the enemy. Three convoys have sailed from this country for Sweden, since it was known here that the Swedish ports were to be shut against us on the 15th inst. Whether this singular circumstance results solely from a spirit of enterprize in our merchants, or from an understanding between the two governments, we know not: we incline to think the latter is the case. Several vessels are still loading in the River for the Swedish market. The prices of commodities furnished by the countries seated on the Baltic, have undergone very little alteration since our last.

Ireland.—At the late linen-market in Dublin, fine linens met an extremely dull sale. Coarse goods, particularly half-bleached yard-wides, and 7-8ths widths, in general afforded good profits. Many of the coarse linens sold were for Spain, and some for the West Indies. Since the market, coarse linens have risen greatly. The following are the matket-prices of Irish provisions:—India Beef, 10l. to 10l. 5s. Mess, new ditto, from 7l. 10s. to 7l. 12s. 6d. per tierce. Pork, new mess, from 5l. 15s. to 5l. 17s. 6d. per barrel. Bacon, 4l. to 4 guineas per cwt. Butter, Waterford, from 5l. 6s. to 5l. 8s. Cork, from 5l. 8s. to 5l. 10s. Carlow, from 5l. 10s. to 5l. 15s. per cwt.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire Office, and Water Works Shares, &c. at the Office of Messrs. L. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill, December 21, 1809.—London Dock Stock, 139l. per cent.—West-India ditto, 135l. ditto.—Commercial ditto, 80l. per cent. prem.—East-Country ditto, 85l. per share.—Grand Junction Canal Shares, 225l. per share.—Grand Surrey ditto, 80l. ditto.—Grand Union ditto, 10l. per share prem.—Thames and Medway ditto, 26l. ditto.—Croydon Canal, 50l. per share.—Kennet and Avon, 46l. ditto.—Wilts and Berks, 54l. ditto.—Huddersfield, 39l. ditto.—Globe Fire and Life Assurance Shares, 126l. ditto.—Albion ditto, 58l. ditto.—Rock Life Assurance, 5s. per share prem.—Strand Bridge, 15s. to 20s. ditto.—South London Water Works, 145l. per share.—East London ditto, 227l. ditto.—West Middlesex ditto, 142l. ditto.—Portsea and Tarlington ditto, 50l. per share prem.—Kent ditto, 45l. ditto.—Folkstone Harbour, 8l. ditto.—Auction Mart, 205l. ditto.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

November.—*Freezing Month.*

Ah, how soon
The shades of twilight follow hazy noon
Short'ning the busy day.

We have had, during the present month, much finer and more open weather than is usual at this late season of the year, which can only be accounted for by the remarkably cold and rainy months of the summer. From the 1st to the 4th, the wind was north-east; it was then somewhat westerly for two days, and afterwards, till the 16th, was, for the most part, east and north-east. From the 17th to the 21st it again became westerly. It was from the 22d to the 26th north-west, on the 27th east, on the 28th and 29th north, and on the 30th west. There were fresh gales on seventeen out of the thirty days, but no heavy storms.

The 1st of November was a dark and cloudy day, as were also the 9th, 12th, and 30th. In the night of the 16th we had a hard frost; and again in the night of the 18th. The latter frost continued till the 21st. Hitherto we have had no snow.

November 4. The swallows and martins have at length commenced their flight. They began to congregate towards the latter end of October, and I have not seen them since November 3. In my notes of last year I find that the departure of the great body of these birds was several days earlier than at present.

The two common species of bat continue to flit about in the evenings, though certainly not in such numbers as in the summer and autumn.

In consequence of the mild weather we have had, several of the autumnal plants are still in flower; particularly the round-leaved and sharp pointed snap-dragon (*antirrhinum spurium* and *elatine*), red-flowered campion (*lychnis dioica*), wall flower (*cheiranthus cheiri*), soft-leaved cranesbill (*geranium molle*), and hemlock-leaved cranesbill (*geranium cicutarium*).

November 10. The fruit of the buck-berry tree (*rhamnus frangula*), and barberry, are ripe.

November 19. A few leaves are yet left on the upper branches of the poplar trees, and several on the elm trees. Those of the oak, which have not been shed, have turned brown. The leaves of the weeping-willow fall.

In the decayed trunk of an ash tree were found an immense quantity of the perfect insects, larvæ, and chrysalids, of the stag-beetle (*lucanus cervus*). The latter were inclosed in cases of earth, which the larvæ, previously to their change, had formed, by means of a gluten, indissoluble by common moisture, with which their bodies are supplied. There were, in the whole, some scores of these insects, in their different states.

November 21. The flowers of the strawberry-tree (*arbutus unedo*), fall off every day in great numbers.

November 27. The small birds begin to congregate.

November 30. In pastures, and along the sides of roads, I observe by the little hillocks that are thrown up, that the moles have not yet been impeded by the advanced season, in their works under the surface of the ground.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of November, to the 24th of December, 1809, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 29·7. many days.
Lowest, 27·9. Dec. 18. Wind N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 84 hundredths of an inch. { At noon, on the 18th, the mercury stood at 28·14, & on the subsequent day, at the same hour, it was as high as 29·98.

Thermometer.

Highest, 56°. Dec. 6. Wind S. W.
Lowest, 30°. Dec. 21. Wind N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 8°. { This variation occurred three or four times in the course of the month.

The quantity of rain fallen, since the last Report, is equal to somewhat more than six inches in depth. This a very large proportion of rain for the season: for many years, nothing like it, has happened. In December, 1806, the quantity of rain was equal to five inches and a half, but, with this exception, no December, for the last ten years, has furnished so much as three inches.

The barometer, taking the average of the whole month is equal to 29·154 only, a circumstance that rarely happens, as the reader will observe, if he take the trouble of examining our volumes: but what is more extraordinary, and deserving of notice, is, that, on the 18th instant, the mercury stood as low as 27·9, a fact that never before occurred to our observation. The student, accustomed to look in books on this subject, will know, that all authors take for granted, that the range of the mercury is ever between twenty-eight inches and thirty-one: this then is an exception to the rule. The depression of the barometer accounts for the large quantity of rain; and they, both conjoined, will sufficiently account for the mildness of the season; the average temperature of the thermometer being equal to 36·5.

The characteristic of the present month, independently of the mildness of its temperature, and the quantity of rain fallen, is given to it by the storms of rain and wind, which have been several times very tremendous, and which have done much mischief on our coast. The fogs in this neighbourhood have been trifling: the rainy days include full half the month, and on three or four we have had light falls of snow.

The wind has blown ten days from the north-west, nine from the south-west, and seven from the west.

In the next Number of the Monthly Magazine will be given a summary of Meteorological Observations for the whole year.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE great mildness, and unusually open state of the weather, during the whole of the month, has left the young wheats, in most situations, in the most vigorous and flourishing state, though in some of the lower districts they have suffered, in some measure, by the almost continued rains.

This continued wetness has likewise in some places been of considerable injury to the turnip, and some other green crops, by causing them to decay and become rotten more quickly than would otherwise have been the case.

The business of the field has not been much carried on during the month, except the breaking up the bye grounds; but much barn-labour has been performed, and of course a great deal of corn threshed out.

The prices of grain have kept pretty much the same as in our last.

The average price of wheat per quarter, throughout England and Wales, is 72s. to 99s.; Superfine, 105s. to 108s.; Rye, 48s. to 52s.; Barley, 40s. to 52s.

The cattle stock both of the lean and fattening kinds, have gone on remarkably well, but they still keep high in price. The frequent rains have, however, been rather unfavourable to the sheep on the turnip crops.

In Smithfield Market the prices were:—Beef, 4s. 4d. to 6s.; Mutton, 4s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; Veal, 5s. to 8s.; Pork, 5s. to 7s. 6d.

The prices of hay and straw have continued much the same as in our last.

In Smithfield Market, Hay fetches from 5l. to 6l. per load; Clover, 6l. to 7l. 7s.; Straw, 1l. 10s. to 2l. 10s. 0d.

Fodder of most sorts is in general pretty abundant, from the season continuing so very mild.

The work of breaking up old leys has gone on during the whole month with but little interruption.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

1809.	Nov. 28	Dec. 1st.	5th.	8th.	12th.	15th.	19th.	22d.
Amsterdam, 2 Us.	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Ditto, Sight	31 5	31 5	31 5	31 5	31 5	31 5	31 5	31 5
Rotterdam,	9 18	9 18	9 18	9 18	9 18	9 18	9 18	9 18
Hamburgh,	29 6	29 6	29 6	29 6	29 6	29 6	29 6	29 6
Altona,	29 7	29 7	29 7	29 7	29 7	29 7	29 7	29 7
Paris, 1 day date	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16
Ditto, 2 Us.	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Bourdeaux,	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Madrid,								
Ditto, effective	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cadiz								
Ditto, effective	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40½
Bilboa	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Palermo,	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
Leghorn	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Genoa	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Venice	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Naples	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Lisbon	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Oporto	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Rio Janeiro	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Malta	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Gibraltar	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Dublin	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Cork	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

WM. TURQUAND, Exchange and Stock Broker,
No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

PRICES

PRICES OF STOCKS, *from the 25th of* NOVEMBER, *to the 25th of* DECEMBER, *both inclusive.*

1809.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cts Reduc.	3 per Cts Consols.	4 per Cts Consols	Navy 5 per Cts	Long Ann.	Imper. 3 per Cts.	Imper. Ann.	Irish 5 per Cts.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchequ. Bills.	Omnium	Consols for Acco.	Lottery Tickets
Nov. 27.	273½	69⅝	69¾	84	101⅞	18⅝				195¾	29 P.				16 P.		69⅞	22 15 0
28.	274	69	69⅝ ⅜	84	101½	18 9/16				196	28 P.				15 P.		70	22 15 0
29.	279	69¼	69⅜ 70⅛	84¼	102	18⅝					27 P.				15 P.		70¼	22 15 0
30.			Holiday.															
Dec. 1.	279	69¼	69⅞ 70	84⅛	102	18⅝					27 P.				15 P.		70⅝	22 15 0
2.		69⅜	69⅞ 70	84⅛	102	18⅝					27 P.				16 P.		70⅝	22 15 0
4.		69⅜	69⅞ 70	84⅛	101⅞	18⅝									14 P.		70⅝	22 15 0
5.	278¼	69⅜	69⅞ 70	84⅛	102	18⅝					25 P.				15 P		70⅝	22 15 0
6.		69⅜		84⅛		18⅝	68				25 P.				15 P.	2½ P.	70½	22 15 0
7.		69⅜		84⅛		18⅝					25 P.				14 P.		70½	22 15 0
8.		69⅜		84⅛		18⅝					25 P.				14 P.	2½ P.	70⅝	22 15 0
9.		69⅜		84⅛		18 1/16					24 P.				14 P.		70½	22 15 0
11.		69⅜		84⅛		18⅝					24 P.				12 P.		70¾	22 15 0
12.	278	69⅜		84⅛		18 9/16			98¼						13 P.	2½ P.	70⅝	22 15 0
13.	278	69⅜		84		18 9/16					22 P.		69		12 P.	2½ P.	70½	22 15 0
14.		69⅜		84⅛		18 9/16					22 P.				12 P.	2½ P.	70⅝	22 15 0
15.	277½	69⅜		84⅛		18 9/16					22 P.				12 P.	2¾ P.	70⅞ 71	22 15 0
16.		69⅜		84⅛		18 9/16	68⅛				22 P.				12 P.		70⅞	22 15 0
18.		69⅜		84⅛		18 9/16					22 P.				11 P.		70¾	22 15 0
19.		69⅜		84⅛		18 9/16					21 P.				10 P.		70¾	22 15 0
20.		69⅜		84⅛		18 9/16					20 P.				10 P.		71 71	22 15 0
21.			Holiday															22 15 0
22		69⅝		84⅛		18 9/16					20 P.				9 P.	2½ P.	70⅞	22 15 0
23.		69⅝		84⅛		18 9/16		7¼			20 P.				9 P.		70⅞	22 15 0

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WM. TURQUAND, Stock and Exchange Broker No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

VOL. 28. No. 194.] JANUARY 31, 1810. [PRICE 2s.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

FIRST, in point of importance, we place the "*Observations on the Historical Work of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox, by the Right Hon.* GEORGE ROSE, *with a Narrative of the Events which occurred in the Enterprise of the Earl of Argyle in* 1605," by Sir PATRICK HUME.

The admirers of Mr. Fox's work will here find a temperate and well-written examination of a few points of history, on which that eminent statesman appears to have formed his deductions on insufficient grounds.

Sir Patrick Hume's narrative adds to the many valuable detached documents which we possess in illustration of our national history. It throws considerable light on the expedition to which Mr. Fox has attached so much importance, and to which he devoted so large a portion of his book. The simplicity with which it is written, its moderation, and its agreement with the acknowledged virtues, as well as weaknesses of the principal persons whose actions it relates, bear internal evidence of its truth.

Sir Patrick Hume appears in some measure to have anticipated the obloquy which is so apt to fasten upon men concerned in unfortunate enterprises.

Here also we have to notice "*The History of the Revolutions of Portugal; by the* ABBE VERTOT: *continued to the present time, with Historical and Critical Notes, a Chronological Table of the Kings of Portugal, and a Description of Brazil*," by LOUIS DE BOISGELIN, Chevalier de Malthe; whose history of Malta has already been favourably received by the public.

Nor must we forget the first volume of "*British Family Antiquity; illustrative of the Origin and Progress of the Rank, Honours, and Personal Merit of the Nobility of the United Kingdom. Accompanied with an elegant set of Chronological Charts:*" by WILLIAM PLAYFAIR, Esq. The titles, arms, and lineal descent of the persons mentioned, are given in a small type: followed, in a larger type, by the traits of character and anecdotes of such persons as have heretofore rendered the families remarkable.

THEOLOGY, &c.

A more modest or cautious work on "*Prophecy*," than that by Mr. HIOAN, has rarely met our view. His *Thoughts* are more immediately connected with the present times, and he has endeavoured to support them by history.

We have also to notice in this part of our Retrospect, "*Novum Testamentum Græcè. Lectiones variantes, Griesbachii judicio iis quas Textus receptus exhibit, anteponendas vel æquiparandas, adjecit,* JOSEPHUS WHITE, *S. T. P. Ædis Christi Canonicus, Linguarum Heb. et Arab. in Acad. Oxon. Professor:*" in 2 vols. crown 8vo. It offers a ready and intelligible view of such readings as in Griesbach's opinion ought either certainly or conjecturally to be removed from the received copies of the text: of various readings: and of certain small additions obtained from different manuscripts. Of Griesbach's merits as a critic, nothing need be said here. Dr. White's edition of the New Testament is not only intrinsically valuable, but beautifully printed.

The praise of usefulness must also be given to the writer of "*A serious Admonition to a professed Christian, who has violated his Marriage Vow by living in Adultery.*" His quotations from scripture are extremely apt.

Nor must we omit "*Two Letters to a Barrister, containing Strictures on his Work in three parts, entitled, Hints to the Public and the Legislature, on the Nature and Effect of Evangelical Preaching;*" by a LOOKER-ON.

Among the SERMONS, those on the subject of the *Jubilee* may fairly claim a primary notice.

Dr. CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN'S will be found highly deserving of attention.

Mr. BELSHAM'S Sermon at the Unitarian Chapel, in Essex-street, enters into an account of the nature and history of Jubilees from the earliest periods: is neatly written, and instructive.

Mr. HEWLETT's Sermon descants more particularly on the private virtues of our venerable Sovereign.

Five Sermons by Mr. BIRCH, before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, upon different occasions, have been printed for private circulation only. They are animated, and deserve certainly to be known in a more extended circle than that of the audience to whom they were addressed.

BIOGRAPHY.

In this department of our retrospect we have but two works to notice of primary importance: and one of them we shall reserve for a more ample review in another Supplement.

"*The Life of Lord Nelson,*" by the Rev. J. S. CLARKE and JOHN M'ARTHUR, Esq. is certainly a splendid book: and has its attractions not only for general readers, but for the lovers of embellishment. For the present we shall only say, that the collection which it exhibits of Lord Nelson's letters is invaluable: but we could have wished to have seen the thread of his history less frequently interrupted.

To do justice to Mr. HAYLEY's *Life of Romney*, in an abridged analysis, here, would be impossible. They who recollect the life and letters of Cowper, may form an adequate idea of what the present work is likely to afford them.

George Romney it appears was born at Dalton, near Furness, in Lancashire, in 1734. Accident seems to have given the bias to his character as an artist so early as the age of twelve; when he delineated the features of a stranger at church with an accuracy which astonished all his friends. In his fifteenth year he was introduced to, or rather patronized by a Mr. Williamson, who, to a fondness for general science, added a ridiculous attachment to alchemy; and whose moral, as well as his intellectual character, appears to have been unfortunately a favourite with Romney. Romney received lessons in his art, and grew gradually to esteem the man.

A cabinet-maker, with whom Romney was afterwards placed at Lancaster, suggested the idea to his father of making him a painter: when he became the scholar of another eccentric character. He assisted this master in an elopement; caught a fever by his exertions; and precipitately married a young woman, who had attended him in his illness, Oct. 14, 1756.

Mr. Williamson had discarded *his* wife, because her unlucky importunity had occasioned an alchemical experiment not only to fail, but to blow up his furnace. The example was fresh in Romney's mind, and he deserted *his* wife, because he thought a partner and two children were likely to inconvenience the exertions of an artist who felt ambitious of nothing but standing high in his profession.

Having given his wife seventy, out of a hundred pounds which he had gained by his exertions, he quitted her for the metropolis; and never saw her again till a year or two before his death.

In 1762 he arrived in London, where he became acquainted with Mr. Daniel Braithwaite of the Post-office; to whose friendly directions he was considerably indebted for success in portrait painting. In 1763 he gained a prize at the Society of Arts. In 1764 he visited the continent for a few weeks only; and in 1765, obtained a second prize from the Society of Arts. From the early part of 1773 to the summer of 1775, he studied chiefly at Rome: and the year after his return, acquired the friendship of Mr. Hayley.

He had now taken a house in Cavendish-square; but even at this time he shewed symptoms of that excessive sensibility which finally terminated in mental derangement. He laboured daily under the fearful apprehension of not finding business sufficient to support him.

From this period Mr. Hayley writes from personal knowledge of the man, and his narrative becomes proportionately more interesting. It is so diversified with the effusions of friendship, anecdotes of the artist, and annals of his art, that instead of giving any thing like abridgement, we can only recommend the perusal of the whole to our readers.

Romney was now in the full tide of his success; and is said in one year, 1785, to have cleared no less than 3635*l.*

Among the friends whom genius appears to have attached to him, was Lord Thurlow.

The subsequent particulars of Romney's professional history, it may perhaps be unnecessary to allude to here.

In 1798 he shewed symptoms of decay in his powers as an artist. In 1799 he retired to Kendal, where he found his wife still exemplarily attentive: and died Nov. 15th, 1802.

The volume is accompanied by no less than twelve engravings, neatly executed.

CLASSI-

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

First in this department we place *The Voyage of Nearchus and the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea,*" translated from the Greek, by WILLIAM VINCENT, D.D. Dean of Westminster.

Having concluded his Commentary on Ancient Commerce, relinquished his pursuits connected with the subject, and, in fact, "promised to intrude no more upon the indulgence of the public," the Dean of Westminster was persuaded by a literary friend, that the Commentary without the Originals, was incomplete. In deference, therefore, he proceeded to the full execution of the plan recommended.

The Greek text of both works is that of Nicolas Blancard; but in the voyage of Nearchus it has been corrected from the edition of Gronovius, (Leyden 1704); and most of the readings of his best Florentine manuscript admitted into the text. That manuscript, Dr. Vincent adds, was one of those procured by Lorenzo de Medicis, and it is inestimable.

Immediately following the preface we have a most beautiful engraving, by Bond, of the portrait of Alexander the Great, from a coin in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

Of the accuracy of the translation, no one will entertain a doubt. At the close of all, are a few "Notices received since the publication of the second edition of the Commerce of the Ancients in the Indian Ocean."

In this class also, rather than with books of Natural History, we shall place "*The History of Animals of* ARISTOTLE, *and his Treatise of Physiognomy,*" translated from the Greek, by Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR. Of this volume, being the fifth of the translation of Aristotle's works, we are told fifty copies only were printed. At the end, we have an alphabetical table of the names of the animals employed by Aristotle in his history.

In the "*Acharnenses* of *Aristophanes in usum studiosæ Juventutis emendata et illustrata,*" we have a valuable edition of a Greek comedy: with the collations of different manuscripts. A few readings appear to have been derived from Mr. Bentley's notes on Aristophanes, preserved in the British Museum.

Here also we have to notice a new translation of "*Homer's Iliad,*" into blank verse, by Mr. MORRICE. It is, at least, not inferior to Cowper's.

ANTIQUITIES, TOPOGRAPHY, &c.

In the First Part of the XVIth Volume of "*Archæologia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity,*" published by the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, we have the continuation of a work which it has often been our lot to praise. It consists of nineteen articles.

I. *Copy of a Letter Missive from King Edward the Fourth to Thomas Stoner, Esquire, with the King's Sign Manual, preserved among the Records in the Tower;* communicated by SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq. F.R.S. *Director.*

Written in the tenth year of King Edward the Fourth, A.D. 1470.

II. *Copies of three remarkable Petitions to King Henry the Sixth, with that King's Sign Manual, preserved among the Records in the Tower; with a Schedule annexed to one of them, containing an Account of the Robes provided for the Royal Colleges of our Lady of Eton, and of our Lady and St. Nicholas of Cambridge;* communicated by SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq.

III. *Account of three unpublished Greek Coins, in Letters from the Rev.* STEPHEN WESTON, B.D. F.R.S. and F.A.S. *to the Earl of Leicester, President.* The first of these letters relates to an autonomous small Brass Coin of Sala in Phrygia. The second relates to a Coin of the Atusii of Assyria, on the Caper, which is not to be found in Hunter, Haym, Pellerin, Rasche, Eckkel, or Sestini; and perhaps is the only remaining memorial of a city, not recorded by Ptolemy, Stephanus Byzantinus, or Strabo. The third letter offers to the inspection of the Society a Coin of Heraclea, likewise undescribed by any numismatical author.

IV. *Account of a Greek Coin of Lybia, in a Letter from* SAMUEL BARNARDISTON HOWES, Esq. F.A.S. to *Craven Orde,* Esq.

V. *Account of an Ancient Manuscript of St. John's Gospel, by the Rev.* JOHN MILNER, F.A.S. *in a Letter to the Rev. John Brand.* This curious manuscript, which bears intrinsic evidence of an antiquity as high as the age of St. Cuthbert, is said to have been taken from his tomb. The account is illustrated with a fac simile of the first page.

VI. *Copy of an Original Minute of Council for the Ceremonial of the Funeral of Queen Catherine, the divorced Wife of Henry the Eighth;* communicated by WILLIAM ILLINGWORTH, Esq. F.A.S.

VII. *A Survey of the Priory of St. Helen's in London, taken in the twenty-third year of King Henry the Eighth;* commu-

communicated by J. P. Malcolm, Esq. F.A.S.

VIII. *Copy of a Roll of the Expenses of King Edward the First at Rhuddlan Castle, in Wales, in the tenth and eleventh years of his reign, remaining among the Records in the Tower;* communicated by Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.R.S. *Director, with a Translation by the Rev.* John Brand, M. A. *Secretary.*

IX. *Copy of a Libel against Archbishop Neville, temp. Rich. II. and of the Draft of an Indenture of Covenant for the erecting of a Monument to King Henry the Eighth, and his Queen,* by *Peter Forrigiano;* communicated by William Illingworth, Esq. F.A.S. to *William Bray,* Esq. *Treasurer.*

X. *Further Remarks on an Ancient Coin of Atusa, by the Rev.* Stephen Weston, in another Letter *to the Earl of Leicester.*

XI. *Copies of five curious Writs of Privy Seal, one of them in the time of Queen Mary, and the others of Queen Elizabeth;* communicated by Craven Ord, Esq. F.R.S V.P. *from the Collection of the late Sir William Musgrave, Bart.*

XII. *Inquiries respecting the Origin of the Inhabitants of the British Islands,* in three *Letters from the Rev.* Samuel Greatheed, F.S.A. *to John Wilkinson,* M.D. F.A.S.

XIII. *An Inventory of certain Articles delivered out of the Armory at the Tower; contained in the Schedule to a Writ of Privy Seal, Anno 33 Henry VI., preserved among the Records in the Tower;* communicated by Samuel Lysons, Esq.

XIV. *Some Account of Roman Antiquities discovered at Caerhun, in Carnarvonshire, and in other parts of that County;* also communicated by Mr. Lysons. Caerhun appears to have been the ancient *Conovium;* a station which occurs in the eleventh iter of Antonine's Itinerary, and in the first of that of Richard of Cirencester. Its site, says Mr. Lysons, is nearly a square of 260 feet, surrounded with a slight vallum of earth, at the distance of somewhat more than 500 feet from the river Conwy, on the side next to which the ground is very steep from the edge of the station. Within this ancient site stands the church of *Caerhun,* but no dwelling-house, the village being at some distance. Having mentioned the discovery of the ancient sepulchres, some years ago, with a shield and some fragments of pottery, Mr. Lysons proceeds to the prosecution of some farther discoveries in the latter end of July, 1801: between which time and the close of the year, a large suite of apartments were laid open. Mr. Griffiths, the proprietor of the spot, who proposed and principally pursued the investigation, in a letter at the close of his labours, considered the suite "as actually a place set apart for the manufacture of earthen ware." Excepting the fragments by which this opinion was confirmed, the discovery of household instruments or utensils was rare. "My discoveries (says Mr. Griffiths in one of his letters) have by no means been commensurate to the expectations I had formed of them."

XV. *Account of an Antique Persian Gem, by the Rev.* Stephen Weston, *in a Letter to the President,* exhibiting an engraved head of Shalumee, or Irene, the daughter of Chosru Parvees, the victorious, twenty-first monarch of the race of Sassan, of the fourth dynasty of Persia.

XVI. *Notices of some Antiquities discovered in Cornwall, in the year* 1793, *In a Letter from the Right Hon.* R. P. Carew, F.R.S. and F.A.S. to Samuel Lyons, Esq.

XVII. *Two Extracts from a Manuscript Copy of Hardyng's Chronicle, among the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum; by* Henry Ellis, Esq. F.A.S. *in a Letter to Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. Secretary.* One of these little transcripts is stated to preserve the letter of defiance which the insurgent Lords sent to Henry the Fourth immediately before the battle of Shrewsbury. The other relates to the spurious Chronicle said to have been forged by John of Gaunt, in which Edmund Crouchback was made the eldest son of Henry the Third. Neither of which passages occur in the Chronicle printed by Grafton in 1543.

XVIII. *Observations on the Situation of Camulodunum, in a Letter from* Thomas Walford, Esq. F.A.S. *to Samuel Lysons, Esq.* tending to confirm the opinions of those antiquaries who have placed it at Colchester.

XIX. *Account of a Silver Tetradraem, with Siculo-Punic Characters, by the Rev.* Stephen Weston, supposed to be a Coin of Camarina.

Hitherto we have noticed but three volumes of the *Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet,* of which the fourth, fifth, and sixth, have made their appearance. The commendation which

we

we gave to the early volumes we are happy to give to the succeeding ones: The plates are, if possible, even in a superior style of execution. Among those in the fourth volume we more particularly notice two views of the keep of Guilford Castle; the entrance to Warwick Castle, and Warwick bridge; five plates from Iffley Church in Oxfordshire; and five views of the town and castle of Launceston in Cornwall. In the fifth volume we are best pleased with seven plates illustrative of the hospital of St. Cross near Winchester; an interior view of Thundersley Church in Essex; four views of the Manor-house of Wingfield in Derbyshire; and the remains of the chapel, Ludlow Castle, Salop. And, in the sixth volume, with the views of Latton Priory, Essex; Plympton, Devonshire; Netley Abbey; Chichester Cathedral; and Stow Church in Lincolnshire. The letter-press, which is concise, is judiciously selected, as may be instanced in the accounts of Iffley Church, Launceston, the Hospital of St. Cross, and the Manor-house of Wingfield. We shall continue at proper intervals to record the progress of the work.

The *Topographical Dictionary of Yorkshire*, by Mr. Langdale, contains the names of all the towns, villages, hamlets, gentlemen's seats, &c. in the county of York, alphabetically arranged under the heads of the North, East, and West Ridings, and the Ainsty; the respective distances from two, three, or more market or post-towns; also in what parish, wapentake, division, and liberty, they are situate; the names of all the acting magistrates, lords, and chief bailiffs of liberties, with directions for warrants; the clerks of peace, and their deputies, treasurers, coroners, chief constables, clerks of general and subdivision meetings of lieutenancy, bailiffs, &c. with their respective residences; the markets and fairs, and the days on which they are held; the names of all the bankers and the principal inns; population of every township, according to the returns made to parliament in 1801; the rise and course of rivers and canals; the assizes and sessions. Of the utility of such a work, more especially in the county itself, no reader will be at a loss to form a judgment.

A neat and concise *Description of York* has also appeared, by Mr. G. W. Todd. It is designed rather as a guide for strangers than as a library book, but deserves considerable commendation.

Nor must we forget in this class *The Cambrian Traveller's Guide*, by Mr. Nicholson.

Almost every tourist in Wales, the compiler observes, has found either the inconvenience of conveying and referring to many volumes, or the want of a guide in every direction from a single book. To supply such desideratum is the object of the present work. In the preface we have a short review of the principal publications quoted in the body of the book; an account of the modes of travelling; and some short observations on the Welsh language. The arrangement of the towns is alphabetical: at the head of each division, are references to the places whence the different tourists, whose productions have been consulted, came; and at the end of each division are noted the places to which they passed. Among the more valuable articles we may mention the accounts of Chepstow, Conwy, Hafod, and Monmouth. At the end, is a list of plants, and several copious indexes.

Here also we have to notice "*Dom Boc; a Translation of the Record called Domesday, so far as relates to the County of York, including also Amounderness, Lonsdale, and Furness, in Lancashire; and such parts of Westmoreland and Cumberland as are contained in the Survey. Also the Counties of Derby, Nottingham, Rutland, and Lincoln. With an Introduction, Glossary, and Indexes.*" By the Rev. William Bawdwen, Vicar of Horton Pagnell, Yorkshire; an arduous and expensive undertaking: but we are happy to add, patronized by a numerous list of subscribers.

It will be in the recollection of most readers, that a printed copy of the original Record appeared under his Majesty's auspices so long ago as 1780, for the use of the members of both houses of parliament, and of the public libraries of the kingdom.

A Glossarial Index to the work was, a few years after, published by Mr. Kelham; and partial illustrations of it have appeared in subsequent works of different kinds, but principally in county-histories, such as those of Dorset, Leicestershire, and Surrey. Mr. Bawdwen, in the event of his present effort succeeding in obtaining him the approbation of the public, proposes to continue his labours, and to present the world with the complete

complete Record, translated and illustrated, in ten quarto volumes.

As far as we have been able to judge, his translations have the air of fidelity. The complete work would form a valuable accession to the stores of our topographical knowledge of England.

MEDICINE.

In Medicine several important articles have occurred, of which, as our readers are not all professional, we shall select such as are most likely to be interesting and useful.

"The *London Pharmacopœia*" has at length made its appearance, with the royal proclamation requiring the attention of all apothecaries to preparing medicines according to the formulæ contained in it. It is to be regretted that the proclamation takes no notice of requiring physicians to be careful in adopting the new names, or if they still remain attached to the old, or too indolent to learn the new, that they should specify the dispensary to which they refer. It would also have been very desirable, that they should be required to use no abbreviations either in articles or quantities, or in the directions. Perhaps, if they were required to adopt the language of the country, it might be better for themselves and their patients. The age of mystery is past in the other professions, and why should this, the most liberal of all, be still encumbered with mysticisms. On the work itself we shall make no remarks, the subject being much too multifarious and professional for our compilation. We can only wish there had fewer typographical errors.

Dr. Powell's translation cannot be so easily passed over. The price, the monopoly, and the time allowed for it, all taught us to expect accuracy, if not some practical information. In the first it is most grievously deficient; in the last most distressfully meagre. Yet one should scarcely have thought it necessary to mention, that the venerable Turner once gave name to a cerate now called by a more scientific title. This edition, however, faulty as it is, has been purchased with so much eagerness as to be already out of print. We trust an appendix will be distributed gratis, containing the errata of the first, and any alterations which may be contained in the second edition.

Public societies are always serviceable to the professions of which they consist. They furnish a means of universal communication, afford an asylum to fugitive facts, and bring forward names, which might otherwise be unknown where they may be most useful. Nor is a little emulation at all injurious to such establishments. We are glad to see a sort of rival institution to that of Bolt Court, which has long existed as the only publishing Medical Society of London. The *Medico Chirurgical Transactions* published by a Medical and Chirurgical Society, contain a rich fund of truly valuable communications, adorned by names, many of which would do honour to the most distinguished period of literature and science. As we cannot with any propriety, select either of the papers, we shall offer only a short account of the establishment from the preface prefixed to the work.

"The present volume is composed of papers which have been communicated to this Society, and read at its meetings. The President and Council submit it to the consideration of the medical public, not without the hope, that it will support the claim of respectability and usefulness, which they are desirous that it should possess.

"The papers which come before the Society have necessarily various degrees of value; and in considering their merits with a view to publication, it is wished equally to avoid the extremes of fastidiousness, and want of discrimination. Brilliant discoveries in medicine and surgery, or the branches connected with them, are seldom made; but the observing practitioner has various opportunities of improving the profession, by attention to the facts which come daily within his view, and by the management of the materials which are already in his possession.

"The varied forms of disease, whether medical or surgical, and the modes of treatment which may be found adequate to their removal, are subjects concerning which the Society necessarily feels the highest interest. Cases having a fatal issue, however, are often not less instructive than such as terminate favourably. They frequently tend to point out more accurately the plan to be pursued in the treatment of similar complaints; they afford valuable information relative to the probable causes of failure; and when dissection is permitted, they throw light on the more intimate nature and modification of the disease.

"The operative part of surgery opens a field of considerable interest and extent, and the number of gentlemen connected with hospitals in London, who are members of the Society, gives it the prospect of being able to communicate to the public, some valuable observations and improvements in this important branch of the profession.

"Re-

"Researches in anatomy, physiology, and that part of chemistry which is immediately connected with some of the branches of medicine, are also considered as appropriate objects of communication; and likewise descriptions of deviations from healthy structure, with such curious facts in the natural history of the human body, as occasionally present themselves.

"The particular periods at which the Medical and Chirurgical Society may publish its Transactions, must depend entirely on the quantity of valuable materials in its possession. As it is important however not to delay too long the publication of the communications with which the Society may be favoured, it is deemed advisable, rather to publish, within a moderate period a small volume, than to wait till there is sufficient matter to form a large one.

"The reading of such communications as are presented to the Society, forms one part of its ordinary business. The interchange of practical knowledge, in the way of easy conversation, is the other; and the President and Council have much satisfaction in noticing the important advantages which have resulted, and still continue to result, from the opportunities which are afforded, in a meeting of liberal and enlightened professional men, of stating difficulties, imparting observations, or suggesting improvements in practice. In furthering this important object, the union of gentlemen in both branches of the profession, affords a greater facility of obtaining accurate information on many points of practice, than could have been derived from a Society, composed of either physicians or Surgeons alone. It may be proper however to remark, that it does not at all enter into the plan of this institution, to suffer its proceedings to assume the form of debate or disputation.

"The formation of a select and extensive medical library for the use of its members, is an object of considerable importance with the Society, and the President and Council observe with satisfaction, that partly by donations, and partly by purchase, a considerable number of valuable works has already been obtained.

Having made this general statement, the President and Council trust, that the honourable and dignified objects of the Medical and Chirurgical Society, and the independent principles on which it was founded, will insure to it the good wishes and cooperation of their professional brethren, both in and out of the metropolis. They wish it to be as extensively useful as possible, and will therefore be glad to receive communications on subjects of medicine and surgery, or the branches connected with them, and to insert in its transactions those which may be thought worthy of publication."

It is the fate of medicine, like other arts, to have its fashions. For a few years past, we have heard much of the liver, of bile, and of mercury, as a remedy. Probably the number of Anglo-Asiatics, who have returned with broken constitutions and immense wealth, may have increased this general suspicion of diseased livers, or at least, the anxiety to protract life with its enjoyments. Whatever may be the cause, it is certain that a mineral, once considered among the poisons, and even till lately only referred to as a dernier resort, seemed likely to become the universal panacea. Dr. Saunders, who has been so long celebrated for his ingenious remarks on hepatic diseases, has been the first to oppose this indiscriminate mode of confounding all diseases and remedies. His fourth edition of "*A Treatise on the Liver, its Structure, Economy, and Diseases,*" contains, in an appendix, "*Observations on the Hepatitis of India, and on the prevalent Use of Mercury in the Diseases of this Country.*" In this, after shewing the difference between the liver complaint endemic in India, and the diseases of that organ in this country, and admitting the propriety of the early exhibition of mercury for the former, Dr. Saunders remarks:

"It should also be remembered, that the liver diseases of this country are, generally speaking, much slower in their growth than those of India; and numerous instances might be adduced, in which an invalid labouring under the more chronic form of liver disease, who, by prudent management and unirritating medicines (such as dilute solutions of saline purgatives, Cheltenham water, and the like), might have retained for many years a share of health, amply sufficient to render life desirable, had by a rash application of so active a remedy as mercury, been hurried to his grave in a few months."

"Having, I hope (continues Dr. Saunders), established the point of the peculiar nature of the East India hepatitis, as one argument against the propriety of implicitly following the Indian practice, in the acute inflammation of the liver of this country, I shall proceed to state the mischievous effects, which a long and extensive experience has taught me to apprehend from the use of mercury in many of the other visceral diseases of this country; especially when attended with general fever, and decided marks of constitutional irritation. This I am particularly led to state, as I am convinced that the abuse of mercury has extended equally with its use, that the administration of this powerful remedy

remedy is frequently confided to very unskilful hands, so that even in the nurseries, we now hear of calomel being resorted to on all occasions, as a familiar medicine, with as little reserve and discrimination as magnesia or rhubarb.

"It may be laid down as a pretty general rule, for the guidance of medical practice in this country, that any preparation of mercury that acts upon the gums, inflames the fauces, and produces salivation, is in itself injurious in most constitutional diseases, where febrile excitement is present, whether original or symptomatic.

"This observation will apply equally to that hectic fever which is symptomatic of external or internal suppuration, and to fevers with exacerbations, where there is no obvious local cause, either of disorganization, or diseased structure, and more especially when the body becomes emaciated under profuse and colliquative discharges. The action of mercury to a healthy person is that of accelerating the pulse, producing buffy blood, or that appearance of it which indicates inflammation, increasing the secretions, and giving them a peculiar character of what has usually been termed acrimony; and which, whatever theoretical term we adopt, obviously deviates from the healthy state, by having a peculiar tendency to emaciate and weaken the body, and even to dispose it to dropsical effusions. These being the ordinary effects of mercury, it must be admitted that its use is peculiarly contra-indicated in these constitutional diseases, which have a strong tendency to produce symptoms similar to those arising from the mercurial action. On the other hand, those habits either of health or disease, admit best the use of mercury where there is little general fever, or tendency to profuse and debilitating discharges."

These are of course only a few of the remarks of this ingenious and veteran author and physician; they are continued with equal spirit and propriety through several pages, at the conclusion of which we have a long letter from Mr. Paisley, formerly head surgeon at Madras, shewing the many inconveniences with which mercury is attended, in many local and constitutional diseases in India, whilst the writer is ready to admit all the advantages for which the remedy is celebrated in the liver disease of that country. This letter is extracted from Mr. Curtis's Account of the Diseases of India. The same appendix contains a letter from Dr. Curry, physician to Guy's Hospital. The writer of this admits with his correspondent, that mercury, generally speaking, is improperly administered in the acute liver disease of this country; but calomel, though a mercurial preparation, he conceives has specific properties, by which the bile is emulged from the liver, and that organ is relieved from its accumulated secretion, whilst, by general antiphlogistic remedies, the inflammation is subdued. This he illustrates by the female breast, when turgid from the secretion of milk; in which case it is necessary to relieve the congestion by application to the part, and also to correct the disposition to inflammation. This is confirmed by some other observations, the result of the author's repeated practice.

A letter from Dr. Duncan follows, on the effect of mercury in India. By this it appears, that in those cases where there is no indication for the use of mercury, by the necessity of superseding other actions, as in hepatitis and syphilis, that remedy is pregnant with every mischief: so much more dangerous, indeed, under certain circumstances, that Dr. Duncan does not scruple to consider the advances of syphilis as infinitely less serious than the ill-timed exhibition of mercury.

Whether in consequence of the above we pretend not to say, but soon after it, appeared from the pen of Dr. Curry, "*An Examination of the Prejudices commonly entertained against Mercury as beneficially applicable to most Hepatic Complaints, and to various other forms of Disease, as well as to Syphilis.*" In this pamphlet there is an air, if not of pettishness, at least of something of the kind. The title contains the motto, "*Audi alteram partem,*" as if the author had been unfairly dealt with; and an advertisement follows, very much in the same style.

"Most of those for whose perusal this pamphlet is intended, will probably know, that I have been for some time pledged to the publication of a Treatise *On the Nature of the Hepatic Function; the Purposes it serves in the Animal Oeconomy; and the powerful Influence which a disordered state of it exerts, in Exciting, Aggravating, and Modifying various Forms of Disease, both General and Local.* In addition to professional avocations, ill health has contributed not a little to prevent me from completing the task; but should Providence spare me a little longer, I still hold myself engaged to perform the undertaking; a great part of which, as some of my medical friends have had the opportunity of knowing, is now in considerable forwardness. In the mean time, public opinion, which is seldom long stationary, has received an impulse additionally

ally adverse to the employment of that remedy, without the aid of which all our efforts to cure many forms of hepatic disorder, will prove as unsuccessful as those which we daily witness the trial of, to cure, or even suspend, confirmed Phthisis Pulmonalis. On this account then, however premature and imperfect the attempt may appear, I have thought it right to offer to the perusal and consideration of my medical acquaintance, the following pages, (drawn up more than a year ago, as an Introduction to the intended work) by way of temporary caveat at least, to stay their judgment on the question, until the evidence *for*, as well as the objections *against* the use of Mercury, shall be fairly laid before them."

By this it appears, that the pamphlet is not to be considered an hasty production in consequence of the work before mentioned. It is, however, only an introduction to a larger work, which will soon appear. We are therefore willing to wait for its publication, rather than pass a hasty censure on these confessedly imperfect materials.

It would be a great satisfaction to us, if we could admit Mr. Maryan's Opinions, contained in his "*Treatise on the Impossibility of the Disease called Hydrophobia, arising from the bite of any rabid Animal.*" That this, like most other diseases, has been in some cases imaginery, cannot be questioned. But there are few of these imaginary diseases that do not imitate a reality, and such we are obliged to assert of the disease now in question. We have witnessed it in children who were perfectly ignorant of the cause of their complaints, and if the matter could be any longer questioned, it is now for ever put at rest by a very ingenious paper * of Mr. Surr, giving an account of the symptoms in several horses all bitten by the same dog.

On the remaining medical productions of the past six months, we must be short, on account of the space we have been obliged to allow the former articles.

Dr. Carneiro has collected all the worn out arguments against the Cow Pox, and made what may be found a formidable pamphlet in Portugal, where the names of Rowley, Moseley, and Limpscome, on one side, and Ring and Blair on the other, may not be so hackned as among us. The good cause, however, has not wanted its new advocates. But by this time the public must be left to decide for itself. The profession are not better informed than other individuals. Cases of failure must rest on the credibility of witnesses. In the mean while the general security is such, as to leave the minds of most of those who have adopted the practice in perfect tranquillity.

Dr. Buxton has published a little duodecimo volume, which we recommend to the attention of those families in which consumption has shown its dreary form. The plan he proposes for a regulated temperature in the apartments of invalids, though far from new, is simple, and within the comprehension of those who are most interested in it.

Dr. Uwins, of Aylesbury, has published a small work, entitled "*Cursory Remarks on the Causes, Prevention, and Treatment of Fever, occasioned by the recent appearance of an Epidemic Disorder in Aylesbury and its Neighbourhood.*" We are not pleased with this little performance, because it is too correctly what its title proposes, that is, too *cursory*. Medicine depends so much on the most minute accuracy, that if he that runs may read, yet he that writes should stand still, and not attempt in three or four sheets to give causes, preventions, and treatment, &c. of so formidable a complaint as fever. We are first entertained with a dispute in Edinburgh, between the contagionists and the non-contagionists, in which it is easy to see, that the difference was principally about words, and there the dispute is left by Dr. Uwins. We shall extract a passage, the better to explain our meaning. From Dr. Rush, the great advocate for the non-contagious property of Yellow Fever, the following is quoted.

"It is from nastiness degenerating into infection, that the bodies, clothes, beds, and apartments of the poor in Great Britain derive their poisonous, their pestilential charge. By a common putrefactive process, this *septic venom* is formed, and derives none of its qualities from pulsating arteries or glands. Away, then, with this preposterous phrase, from the poison engendered by septic processes, and let "human contagion" for the future mean nothing but small pox, vaccinia, and the kindred forms of morbid secretions. It is high time that the products of putrefaction should be distinguished from those of secretion."

* See Medical and Physical Journal, No. 130.

In answer to this, Dr. Uwins offers the following facts.

"That fever," says he, "may be caused by direct communication with the sick, without the assistance of filth; and, therefore, from a something secreted or exhaled directly from the body of an individual labouring under fever, I think I have found evidence in my own person. The only time in which I recollect to have had genuine fever, I mean fever of more violence than those ephemeral affections to which one is constantly subject, was in consequence of my attendance upon a youth in the neighbourhood of London, whose fauces and throat I judged it necessary closely to inspect. While doing this, I experienced that peculiar taste or sensation which is not unfrequently discoverable immediately upon the exhalation of a sufficient dose of the febrile poison to create the disease; and in the space of twenty-four hours from this feeling, I was down, as we express it, in fever. Here was almost an undeniable evidence; and similar instances are hourly occurring, of the immediate unintervening influence of the miasma engendered by febrile action; of a something occasioned "by pulsating arteries or glands."

"This fact I recollect to have been furnished on a larger scale, and more forcibly, in consequence of those being the subject of it who denied the existence, derided the power, and exposed themselves within what they regarded the imaginary sphere of contagion; a fact which I have elsewhere recorded, and shall here repeat. While I was pursuing my studies in Edinburgh, the disputes and divisions between the contagionists and anti-contagionists ran to very great lengths, and many of those gentlemen who called in question the possibility of the communication of fever by infection, in the manner maintained by others, with a sceptical temerity, subjected themselves to the effluvia emitted from the bodies and lungs of patients labouring under malignant fevers; and in consequence became themselves affected with the disorder, which in several instances proved fatal. This, one of our professors told us, in commenting upon the circumstance, "was carrying the joke of speculation a little too far." Now, in these instances, the effect in question could not be attributed to deficiency in cleanliness, or to any peculiar condition of the atmosphere, for those gentlemen who had the good fortune to be satisfied with the previous evidence in favour of contagion, the fever did not affect."

It must certainly be admitted, that Dr. Rush is mistaken, in considering the fever of the London poor as arising from dirt, unconnected with the secretions of the living body. Privies are not found more unwholesome than drawing-rooms, if properly ventilated. But the confined secretions of the living body, when diseased in any way, are always injurious, and when accumulated, induce fever. Still we are not to confound this fever with those contagions which render every person affected by them contagious also. Dr. Uwins' own case wants further explanation. Twenty-four hours is an earlier period after receiving infection, than we have any correct instance of a person being "down with fever." As to the fate of the non-contagionists at Edinburgh, we may suppose that the event occurred in the infirmary, the furniture of which might be impregnated with infectious effluvia. But the question should be, whether the gentlemen thus infected proved contagious in their respective families?

If we are right, it will follow, that neither Dr. Rush nor Dr. Uwins is right. Dirt of itself is not sufficient to induce fever without the confined secretions of living bodies, and the latter, though they may induce fever, will not render the subject thus infected, contagious in a well ventilated apartment.

We have dwelt so long on this part of the pamphlet, because there is not a subject more important in medicine or domestic economy, yet scarcely one which has been attended to with less accuracy or system.

We shall not offer any remarks on the fever which was epidemic at Aylesbury, having seen no other account of it than what is given by the author.

AGRICULTURE.

In this class we have two new *Surveys* from the Board of Agriculture.

The first, "*Of the County of Berwick*," by Mr. KERR, a farmer at Ayton, in Berwickshire, comprehends the report of a very important district. The upper, or hilly part of the county, it is true, is not distinguished by any circumstance of peculiar importance; but the Merse, or lowlands of Berwickshire, may be accounted the pattern district of Scots husbandry, according to its most recent and improved system of alternate culture and pasturage. The following are the heads of the different chapters:—Chap. I. Geographical State and Circumstances. II. State of Property. III. Buildings. IV. Occupations. V. Implements. VI. Inclosing. VII. Arable

Arable Lands. VIII. Grass Land. IX. Gardens and Orchards. X. Woods and Plantations. XI. Wastes. XII. Improvements. XIII. Embankments. XIV. Live Stock. XV. Rural Economy. XVI. Political Economy. XVII. Obstacles to Improvement, and Remedies. XVIII. Miscellaneous Articles. There are also six Appendixes. I. Containing Tables for converting Scots to English measure. II. A "Table of the Fiars of Berwickshire for 120 years, from 1689 to 1808, both inclusive." III. "Queries on Mildew, and Answers." IV. "Queries on Spring Wheat, and Answers by the Reporter." V. "Farther particulars respecting the Harbour of Eyemouth." VI. "Statistical Notices of Berwickshire." Prefixed is, of course, an agricultural map of the county.

The second Survey is the "*General View of the Agriculture of the County of Surrey*," by Mr. Stevenson. The arrangement of the chapters of which, with allowances for the difference of local circumstances, is pretty nearly the same. Prefixed is a map of the soil of Surrey; and, at the close, the following remarks on the county in general.

"The prospect of the improvement of the agriculture of Surrey, is in one point of view extremely favourable, while in another point of view it is not so flattering: the prejudices that were formerly entertained against the introduction, first, of the South Down sheep, and afterwards of the Merino, are fast wearing away: indeed, the prejudice against the former may be said to have yielded entirely to an experimental conviction of their superior profit and advantages: yet it is not very long since the South Down were regarded as unsuitable for the Surrey hills: a few years will probably remove entirely the prejudice against the Merino sheep. Yet while the Surrey farmers are introducing the *stock* of other districts, they seem averse to adopt the implements and arable practices even of those counties, which they acknowledge are beforehand with them in these respects: and they make use of the same arguments that were formerly advanced against a change in the breed and management of stock; that though such things might do very well in other districts, yet they would not answer in Surrey. At first sight, we should expect that such farmers as were willing to change their system in one point, would not be very averse to a change in another; and yet it certainly is the case, not merely in Surrey, but in many other parts of the kingdom, that while the stock has been improving, and while the farmers have been zealous in favouring and adopting these improvements, in the very same districts the arable husbandry has remained nearly unchanged for a number of years, and the farmers lend a prejudiced ear to any alteration in it.

"As, however, the Surrey farmers are now beginning to see the good effects resulting from a change in the system of cropping their ground, and to be convinced that the alteration of green and white crops ought to be a fundamental rule in farming, we may hope, that in the course of a few years, the more enlightened and spirited of them will introduce all the improvements in the arable husbandry of the best cultivated districts, with the same zeal and perseverance with which they have adopted and encouraged the improvements in stock, and in the general system of cropping their land."

COMMERCE.

A General Dictionary of Commerce, Trade, and Manufactures; exhibiting their present state in every part of the World; and carefully compiled from the latest and best Authorities. By Thomas Mortimer, Esq.

The respectable publications of Postlethwaite and Beawes, although they cannot be called Practical Dictionaries of Commerce, were well adapted to the periods at which they appeared; but, as Mr. Mortimer justly observes, since their last editions, the face of Commerce has undergone a total change; the views of mercantile men in Britain, have been extended in a degree of which the ablest political speculators could not entertain the most remote idea; and, above all, the laws and customs relative to trade, given in former works, have long become obsolete, and their places have been supplied by others corresponding with the present policy of the various maritime nations. By the aid of the best English publications, by the assistance derived from voluminous productions on the subject of commerce which have appeared, of late years, in France, Germany, and Holland; by the acquisition of original documents; and by a sedulous attention to his subject, Mr. Mortimer will be found to have presented to the trading part of the community an important body of practical commercial knowledge.

The

The foreign denominations of commodities which, it will be perceived, are annexed to each article in six, and sometimes in eight languages, form an entirely new feature in a work of this nature, and the utility of such a nomenclature must be obvious to every reader.

Under the heads of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, is introduced a methodised account of the commerce, manufactures, and, in some instances, of the politico-commercial regulations of the several governments.

EDUCATION.

A more important subject to society than that which is discussed in Mr. CHIROL'S "*Enquiry into the best System of Female Education*," can hardly be imagined. To afford a complete view of the plan on which the work is conducted, here, would be impossible. Having laid down a few clear and incontestible principles for female education, Mr. Chirol demonstrates the serious evils inseparable from boarding schools, with respect, 1st, to the health of the body; 2dly, to the cultivation of the mind; and 3dly, to the improvement of the heart: endeavouring, at the same time, to prove that these evils cannot exist in domestic education. In the next place, he answers the particular objections which have been made against the latter system: and lastly, points out the course which ought to be pursued to render private education easy and truly beneficial. Such is the outline. For the filling up we must refer to the work itself. On the subject of governesses, we find many observations of real interest. Let that profession, he says, be honoured as it deserves, and paid according to its dignity and importance; and many young women, endued with talents, but destitute of fortune, will devote to it their attention, their studies, and their time. He likewise submits a plan for a seminary destined for the education of private governesses. On the subject of boarding schools, he gives it as his unshaken opinion, that "the best of them is good for nothing."

POETRY.

The first and most important article which we have to mention in this department of our Retrospect, is "*Philemon; or the Progress of Virtue;*" a poem: by WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, D.D. Principal of Marischal College, University of Aberdeen: in 2 volumes, 8vo. The design, says the author, is not to relate an interesting story, diversified with a series of unexpected events, and advancing to one grand and important conclusion; but to trace the progress of virtuous sentiments, principles, and opinions, in the human mind, and to exhibit them in a corresponding course of action. "If my poem had been purely didactic, (he continues), I might have adopted a more philosophical plan. But this would have been much less productive of incident, have excluded a considerable part of poetical embellishment, and have had less effect in interesting the reader. I recollect that Mr. Gray, while he highly and justly commends Dr. Beattie's Minstrel, regrets that it has too little fable, and rather abounds with moral reflections. Laying no claim to any portion of Dr. Beattie's genius, I wished, at least, to compensate my deficiency, by introducing as much incident and action, as the nature of my subject would admit. Indeed, it was the Minstrel that first suggested to me this attempt."

The hero of the poem is a Caledonian, who makes choice of the clerical profession: and to whom an opportunity is afforded of contemplating, first, the southern part of our island, and then the continent of Europe. His continental excursion, as Eugenio's friend and companion, commences with Holland, because, at the period Philemon is supposed to have lived, (during the first seventy years of the eighteenth century) Scottish gentlemen used to begin their foreign travels with that country, whither they repaired for the study of the Roman law. Of this country, in its different aspects, physical, moral, and political, Dr. Brown has been rather diffuse in his description. A long residence in it enabled him to acquire a more accurate knowledge of its peculiar characteristics, than he possessed of any other on the continent. Influenced also by gratitude, for the kindness and friendship which he experienced from all orders and ranks of those among whom he lived, he was also anxious to do justice to a nation which he conceived to have been much misrepresented. The virtues of Philemon are chiefly unfolded in the last book, when all his principles are established, all his habits formed, and that harmony of opinion and conduct, which is the result of a well regulated mind, pervades the whole of private and public life. The terrestrial scene is closed by a happy immortality.

The first book is entitled Childhood, from which we shall extract a few lines, which

which wind up the description of Philemon's education.

" If knowledge best supports religion's cause,
And states depend on morals more than laws,
To such desert must Scotia's voice ascribe
The draughts of learning which her sons imbibe,
Their strong sagacity, their manly sense,
Their steady vigour, and pursuit intense,
Their frugal bent, which poverty defies,
Their industry, whence honest riches rise,
Their ardent spirit panting for renown,
The hero's trophy, or the scholar's crown.
If, Caledonia! this applause be thine,
If these fair virtues in thy story shine,
Say, do not those who train thy rising race,
Deserve their country's gratitude, and grace?
O! let not then their merits be forgot,
Severe their task, and indigent their lot!"

In the third book, the person of Ithuriel, Philemon's guardian angel, is introduced, for the employment of whom Dr. Brown offers an apology, or rather a defence, in the preface.

On the subject of the reformation in Scotland, we have these spirited lines:—

" Why, Knox! illustrious in the Scottish page,
Why stain thy zeal with desolating rage?
Could'st thou not true religion's light restore,
And drive corruption from thy natal shore,
Unless, while havoc howl'd with savage yell,
The sacred temple, with the idol, fell;
Unless whate'er was elegant and grand,
All art had rear'd to beautify the land,
Was yielded to th' infuriate mob a prey,
And swept, with more than vandal rage away?"

In the eighth book we are presented with Philemon's judgment of the Belgian character.

In the ninth, which brings Philemon to manhood, the travellers pursue their course along the banks of the Lake of Geneva, and enter on the deep vallies of Savoy.

" At once, Mount Blanc his awful glory shews!
His hoary head the firmament defies;
Below his breast, the forked lightning flies;
Before him ev'ry mountain fades; his seat
Tow'rs o'er their heads diminish'd at his feet.
Old as the world, a shining mantle hides
His shoulders, and descends along his sides.
The sun, when Cancer all his rage awakes,
Here, darts his fires, and no impression makes.
His flames are quench'd amidst th' abyss of snow,
As iron ceases in the wave to glow.
'Tis ev'ning. Day's declining orb retires
From all the summits of inferior spires.
Still on Mount Blanc it flames, to purple bright
Transforming all his garb of spotless white.
The rosy splendour of the lofty clime
Fills their rapt souls with majesty sublime.
They gaze insatiate, nor withdraw their eyes
Till night has spread her veil along the skies."

These, as well as other passages too numerous to quote, will afford a just idea of the merit of Philemon. Written in an even tenor, it does equal credit to the head and heart of Dr. Brown.

Another work of intrinsic merit will be found in the Poems of Sir JOHN CARR, who calls them " Wild Notes of the Simple Shepherd." The Poem on the Loss of a Brother, is beautifully plaintive. A short specimen may serve the reader's purpose. He will find the whole volume equally attractive.

" When, through the hour, with unresisted skill,
I've seen thee mould each feature to thy will—
When friends drew round thee with attentive ear,
Pleas'd with the raillery which they could not fear,
Oh! how I've heard thee, with concealing art,
Join in the song, though sorrow rent thy heart;
How have I seen thee too, with venial guile,
O'er many an anguish force the faithless smile,—
Seen suffering nature check each sigh, each fear,
To rob maternal fondness of a tear!
Alas! those scenes are past! vain was the prayer
That ask'd of fate to soften and to spare;
Ah! vain, if wit and virtue could not save
Thy youthful honours from an early grave."

Among the minor productions of the muse, the praise of sprightliness and humour must certainly be given to "*Gastronomy, or the Bon Vivant's Guide*," translated from the French of M. BERCHOUX. The progress of Cookery is followed from its earliest state to its present improvement: accompanied by precepts which the lovers of good eating will hardly fail to approve.

Nor ought we to withhold our praise from the zealous effusions of "*British Loyalty*," by Mr. MOSER.

MISCEL-

MISCELLANIES.

Anonymiana; or Ten Centuries of Observations on various Authors and Subjects, is the posthumous work of Dr. Pegge, completed as long ago as 1778. That the merit of the anecdotes is various will be readily imagined. We select a few as specimens.

CENTURIA PRIMA.

XV.

"The first book that was published in England with an appendix or collection of original papers, a practice which has since been often followed by our antiquaries and historians very laudably, was Mr. Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury, which came out in 1640, 4to."

XLV.

"It is a common observation, that unless a man takes a *delight* in a thing, he will never pursue it with pleasure or assiduity. *Diligentia*, diligence, is from *diligo*, to love."

LXXXVIII.

"The Romans had so much concern with the vine, and its fruit, that there are more terms belonging to it, and its parts, its culture, products, and other appurtenances, than to any other tree:

Vites, the tree; *palmes*, the branch; *pampinus*, the leaf; *racemus*, a bunch of grapes; *uva*, the grape; *capreolus*, a tendril; *vindemia*, the vintage; *vinum*, wine; *acinus*, the grape-stone."

XC.

"Joshua Barnes, the famous Greek Professor of Cambridge, was remarkable for a very extensive memory; but his judgement was not so exact: and when he died, one wrote for him,

Hic jacet Joshua Barnes,
felicissimæ memoriæ,
expectans judicium."

Almost the whole of the second and a part of the third century, are filled with notes on the Mirror for Magistrates. There are also in the subsequent centuries a variety of anecdotes concerning Hearne's works.

In p. 265, Cent. VI. LXXIX. William of Wickham's motto is ascribed to Bishop Kenn: and just before, "To *angle*, is thought to be derived from the German *angel*. And this (adds Dr. Pegge) may be thought to come from *anguilla*, an eel, a fish of most frequent use in the monasteries." ANGEL, however, was the Saxon word for *a hook*: to *angle* was, of course, *to hook* fish.

With one or two more extracts from the anecdotes, we shall close our observations on this work.

Cent. VII.

XVIII.

"The prince whom we commonly call Henry the Third, was properly Henry the Fourth, and all the later Henrys will be consequently removed one step higher as to number, and Henry VIII. will be in strictness Henry IX. It is the observation of Henry de Knyghton, who writes, speaking of Henry the third, "*Iste Henricus filius Johannis vocatus est Henricus III. in cronicis et cartis, et omnibus aliis scriptis, non causâ nominis, quia nomine* quartus *rex Henricus fuit, set causâ dignitatis regalis et regnabilis, et dominatione regnandi; nam si primus Henricus, filius autem Imperatricis, et rex Henricus filius ejusdem regis Henrici qui vocatus est Henricus rex junior qui coronatus est viventæ patræ* [*reputentur*; this, or some such word, is missing] *tune iste Henricus filius Johannis esset quartus in numero: set quia ille Henricus rex junior moriebatur ante patrem suum, et non regnavit, eâ de causâ respectu eorum qui regnaverunt ita dictus est Henricus tertius.*" H. Knyghton, inter X. Script. col. 2429; and see the latest edition of Fitz-Stephen's Description of London, p. 14.

XXXIX.

"Dr. Stukeley, reciting the works of Richard of Cirencester, in his 'Account of Richard of Cirencester,' p. 9, speaks of an historical work of his distributed into two parts, the first called *Speculum Historiale*, in four books; the other called *Anglo-Saxonum Chronicon*, L. v. Then he proceeds to say, "A MS. of both parts is found in the Public Library, Cambridge, among the MS. folios, contains pages 516, and four books. Ends in 1066 (248.) In the Catalogue of Manuscripts mentioned p. 168, No. 2304, (124) it begins: "*Britannia insularum optima*," &c. "In the end," says Dr. James, Librarian in 1600, "are these words: *Reges vero Saxonum Gulielmo Malmsburiensi et Henrico Huntendoniensi permitto: quos de Regibus Britonum taccre jubeo.*" Recollecting that this description answered to Jeffery of Monmouth's history, which begins and ends thus, I suspected that the doctor, by a blunder almost incredible, had given Jeffrey's work unto Richard of Cirencester; and I accordingly got my respectable friend Mr. George Ashby, president of St. John's College, Cambridge, to consult the MS. in the Public Library, which he did in 1772; and it actually proved to be Jeffrey's History."

In

In this class also we shall place *Parliamentary Logic: to which are subjoined two Speeches, delivered in the House of Commons of Ireland, and other Pieces; by the Right Honourable* WILLIAM GERARD HAMILTON, *with an Appendix, containing Considerations on the Corn Laws, by* SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. *never before printed.* Of the Tracts which compose the volume, we certainly prefer the last, which adds one more to the many specimens of Johnson's comprehensive powers.

The Second Part of the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1809, contains seventeen papers. Of these the following will be found the most important.

X. "On Platina and native Palladium from Brazil, by WILLIAM HYDE WOLLASTON, M.D. *Sec. R. S.*"

XII. "An Anatomical Account of the Squalus Maximus (of Linnæus), which in the structure of its stomach, forms an intermediate link in the gradation of animals between the whale tribe and cartilaginous fishes. By EVERARD HOME, Esq."

XIII. "On an Improvement in the manner of dividing Astronomical Instruments. By HENRY CAVENDISH, Esq."

XXIV. "On the Effect of Westerly Winds in raising the level of the British Channel; in a Letter to the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Bankes, Bart. K. B. by JAMES RENNELL, Esq.

XXVII. "New Analytical Researches on the Nature of certain Bodies, being an Appendix to the Bakerian Lecture for 1808, by HUMPHRY DAVY, Esq. *Sec. R. S.*

The plates which accompany this part are twelve in number.

From Mr. TAYLOR's *Elements of the true Arithmetic of Infinities*, "it will be found that the Doctrine of Infinite Series, as cultivated by mathematicians of the present day, is not to be employed in accurate demonstrations, however useful it may be for practical purposes. For it is here demonstrated, that the fractions, from the expansions of which infinite series are produced, are not accurately to each other as one finite to another finite number. And it is likewise shewn in a variety of instances, that an infinite series of an infinitely repeating decimal, is less than an infinite series of the vulgar fraction, of which the infinite repetends are the decimal, by the vulgar fraction itself." Such is the nature of the Treatise, as explained in the author's preface.

The Descriptive Catalogue of the Oriental Library of the late Tippoo Sultan of Mysore, by Mr. STEWART, is one of the most interesting publications we have for a long time seen. Prefixed are Memoirs of Hyder Aly Khan and his Son. The library consisted of nearly 2000 volumes, of Arabic, Persian and Hindy (or Hindustany) manuscripts in all the various branches of Mohammedan Literature. Many of these were beautifully written, and highly ornamented; but a great portion were in bad condition, and several having lost both the first and last pages, it was extremely difficult to discover the author, or the period in which they were composed.

"Very few of these books had been purchased either by Tippoo or his father. They were part of the plunder brought from Sanoor, Cuddapāh, and the Carnatic. Some of them had formerly belonged to the Mohammedan kings of Bijapore and Golcondah; but the greater number had been the property of the Nabob Nesir Addowleh Abā al Vāhib Khān, brother of Mohammed Aly of the Carnatic, and were taken by Hyder in the fort of Chitore, during the year 1789.

"All the volumes that had been rebound at Seringapatam have the names of God, Mohammed, his daughter Fatimah, and her sons, Hassen and Hussein, stamped in a medallion on the middle of the cover; and the names of the four first Khalifs, Abu Beker, Omar, Osman, and Aly, on the four corners. At the top is "Sirkari Khodādad," (the government given by God); and at the bottom, "Allah Kāfy" (God is sufficient). A few were impressed with the private signet "Typū Sultān." The topics of these were, in general, either Theology, or Sūfyism, which were his favourite studies. But the Sultān was ambitious of being an author; and, although we have not discovered any complete work of his composition, not less than forty-five books, on different subjects, were either composed, or translated from other languages, under his immediate patronage or inspection. In most of these, his intolerance and aversion to all Christians and Hindūs are strongly marked."

Such is Mr. Stewart's own account of the Library.

The following is the Table of Contents.

HISTORY. 118 Books, Persian and Arabic.

SUFYISM. 115 Books, Persian and Arabic.

ETHICS. 24 Books, Persian and Arabic.

POETRY.

Poetry. 190 Books, Persian and Arabic.

Fables. 18 Books, Persian.

Letters. 53 Books, Persian and Arabic.

Arts and Sciences. 19 Books, Persian and Arabic.

Arithmetic and Mathematics. 7 Books, Persian and Arabic.

Astronomy. 20 Books, Persian and Arabic.

Physic. 62 Books, Persian and Arabic.

Philosophy. 54 Books, Arabic.

Philology. 45 Books, Persian and Arabic.

Lexicography. 29 Books, Persian and Arabic.

Theology. 46 Books, Persian and Arabic.

Jurisprudence. 95 Books, Arabic and Persian.

Traditions. 46 Books, Arabic and Persian.

Korans. 44 Books, Arabic.

Commentaries. 41 Books, Arabic and Persian.

Prayers. 35 Books, Arabic and Persian.

Poetry. 23 Books, Hindy and Dekhany.

Prose Works. 4 Books, Hindy and Dekhany.

2 Books, Turkish or Tartar.

SUPPLEMENT.

MAJOR MALCOLM'S COLLECTION.

4 Books, Persian.

MR. ELLIOTT'S COLLECTION.

23 Books, Arabic.

Specimens of fifteen of the manuscripts are given in the Appendix: with others of the Raisonnée Catalogues of the Oriental MSS. in the Escurial, the French King's, and the Bodleian Libraries.

The mode in which the works have been catalogued by Mr. Stewart, may be gathered from the following quotations.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

IV.

"Tarikh Tabbery."

Thick Quarto, Suls Character.

This is esteemed a very authentic History, and is divided into three sections.

Sect. 1. contains the Ancient History of the World; the Lives of the Patriarchs, Prophets, Philosophers, and famous men.

Sect. 2.—The History of Mohammed, and his immediate descendants.

" *Sect.* 3. The History of the Khalifs to A. D. 1118.

The original of this book was written in Arabic, by Abu Jafier Ben Jorair, A. D. 912.

The present work is a translation and continuation, by Abou Mohammed of Tabriz. It is dedicated to Abu Saleh Ben Nouh."

XXI.

" Tarikh Shah Rookh.

Octavo, Nastâlik Hand.

An Abridgement of the History of Timour, with Memoirs of the First Nine Years of the Reign of his Successor, Shâh Rookh.

Author, Lutif Allah. Dedicated to Shâh Rookh, A. D. 1413."

POETRY.

LXXXVIII.

Misbahi Sherif.

Quarto, Nastâlik Character.

" An extensive collection of poems on various subjects, and different metres, by Reshîdi Vit Vât, a poet celebrated for his ready wit, and smallness of stature. He was a contemporary of Anvâry, and was, in the fort of Hezâr Asp, while besieged by Sultân Sanjar the Seljûkiad, in whose service Anvâry was. During the siege, the two poets wrote very severe satires against the party of each other, which they exchanged by means of arrows; but the fort being at length taken, and Vit Vat made prisoner, he was released at the intercession of Anvâry, and they became intimate friends. He also became a great favourite of Sultân Sanjar, and died in Khorâssân, A. D. 1182."

Among the more remarkable works we notice several histories of Mohammed, and one in particular, entitled, " The Ascent of the Prophet:" a Hindu Romance: several large collections of Oriental Letters: and the Elements of Euclid, translated from the Greek.

Here also we have to notice the second edition of Dr. Crombie's *Treatise on the Etymology and Syntax of the English Language*. A work of high respectability and credit.

The *Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, methodically arranged, with an Alphabetical Index of Authors*, by Mr. Harris, the Keeper of the Library, is a work entitled to considerable praise. The class of English History and Topography will be found tolerably rich: and we may very much approve the insertion of the Authors' names whose works have been collectively published in such large series, as those in Grævius, the Byzantine Historians, Bouquet, &c.

" *The*

"*The Letters of Mrs.* ELIZABETH MONTAGUE," have undoubtedly strong claims to notice. At present, two volumes only have been published, comprising the earlier portion of her correspondence. They exhibit evident traits of a very cultivated mind: with sallies of wit rarely found in persons of so young an age as Mrs. Montague was when the greater part of her letters were written.

At the close of our Retrospect, on account of its late appearance, we place the first volume of the *Typographical Antiquities, or the History of Printing in England, Scotland, and Ireland; containing Memoirs of our ancient Printers, and a Register of the Books printed by them. Begun by the late* Joseph Ames, F.R. and A.S.S. *considerably augmented by* William Herbert of Cheshunt, Herts; *and now greatly enlarged with copious Notes, and illustrated with appropriate Engravings; comprehending the History of English Literature, and a View of the Progress of the Art of Engraving in Great Britain:* by the Rev. THOMAS FROGNALL DIBDIN. A work of great utility to the general cause of learning.

"The great quantity of introductory matter, (says Mr. Dibdin in his advertisement,) and the appearance of only one printer, in the ensuing pages, may excite an apprehension that the work will be extended considerably beyond the limits originally assigned to it, and that, in consequence, the subscribers, (if they choose to continue their support) will be burthened with an expence which they had no intention of incurring. But, copious as may be the manner in which the works printed by Caxton have been described, and numerous as may be the engraved illustrations to this and the following volumes, the Editor has no fear of subjecting his subscribers to the inconvenience just anticipated."

The following are the general contents of the volume: I. Ames's Preface. II. Memoirs of Ames. III. Herbert's Preface. IV. Some Account of Herbert. V. Preliminary Disquisition. VI. Some Account of the life of Caxton. VII. Books printed by Caxton. VIII. Supplement. IX. Index. In a Note to the Memoirs of Ames we have a short Life of Mr. Gough.

In Mr. Dibdin's *Preliminary Disquisition* we have a faithful outline of the early Progress of the Arts of Engraving and Printing in England: accompanied by some of the most correct and beautiful specimens of modern wood-cutting, in imitation of the ancient, which we have almost ever seen. The initial Letter with the Portrait of Queen Elizabeth deserves the highest commendation.

The *Account of the Life of Caxton*, partly founded upon Lewis's, but corrected, and singularly enriched, forms the portion of the volume which immediately follows. In this Memoir Mr. Dibdin has drawn into one point of view, whatever could be gathered from our Printer's own works. We extract the titles of the different books printed by Caxton, from the alphabetical list at the end: accompanied in the volume by their supposed degrees of rarity.

Accidence	No Date
Æsop	1484
Arthur, Histories of	1485
Ballad, Fragment of	No Date
Blanchardine and Eglantine	Ditto
Boetius	Ditto
Book of divers Ghostly matters	Ditto
—— of Good Manners	1487
—— for Travellers	1487
Cato Magnus	1483
Cato Parvus	No Date
Charles the Great	1485
Chastising of God's Children	No Date
Chaucer's Book of Fame	Ditto
Chaucer's Canterbury Tales	Ditto
——— Ditto	Ditto
——— Troilus and Cresseide	Ditto
——— Minor Works with Lydgates	Ditto
Chess, Game of	1474
———	No Date
Chivalry, Fait of Arms and	1489
——— Order of	1484
Chronicle of England, &c.	1480
Cordial	1480
Craft to know well to Die	1490
Curial of Alain Chartier	No Date
Dictes of the Philosophers	1477
De Fide & Cantu, &c.	No Date
Directorium Sacerdotum	Ditto
Doctrinal of Sapience	1489
Edward the Confessour	qu?
Godfrey of Boulogne	1481
Golden Legend	1483
Gower's Confessio Amantis	1483
Horæ	No Date
Jason	1475
Infancia Salvatoris	No Date
Katherine of Sienne	Ditto
Knight of the Tower	1484
Liber Festialis	1483
Life of our Lady	No Date
——— Saint Wenefrid	Ditto

Lombardy, History of	qu?
Lucidary	No Date
Lyndewood	qu?
Mirror of the World	1481
Ovid's Metamorphoses	1480
Paris and Vienne	1485
Pilgrimage of the Soul	1485
Polychronicon	1482
Proverbs of Pisa	1478
Reynard the Fox	1481
Royal Book	1484
Russel, Oration of	No Date
Siege of Rhodes	Ditto
Speculum Vite Christi	Ditto
Statutes	Ditto
Troy, Recueil des Histoires	Ditto
—— Histories of	1471
Tully of Old Age, &c.	1481
Virgil's Æneid	1490
Work of Sapience	No Date

Among the more important of Caxton's works of which elaborate descriptions are given, may be mentioned "*Le Recueil des Histoires des Trois.*" The first book printed by him, and unknown to German bibliographers. The second article which Mr. Dibdin gives entire, intitled "*Propositio clarissimi Oratoris Magistri Johannis Russell*," appears to have been wholly unknown to Lewis, Oldys, Ames, and Herbert: and was communicated by the kindness of the Marquis of Blandford. The extracts from Caxton's *Esop*, in his Majesty's Library, accompanied by specimens of the woodcuts, form another article of uncommon interest: as well as the "*Book of the Noble Hystoryes of Kynge Arthur, and of certeyn of his Knyghtes*," fol. 1485: the most curious, amusing, and scarce of all Caxton's works. The only copy of which, at present known, is in the Library of Lord Jersey at Osterley.

Beside specimens of all the varieties of Type employed by Caxton, the work is embellished with two Portraits of Ames, two of Herbert, one of Lewis, and the three supposed portraits of Caxton in one plate; with other portraits, in a superior style, of Dr. Mead, Lord Oxford, and Maittaire: and, before the Supplement, we have an accurate facsimile of an unique print, supposed to be executed by Thomaso Finiguerra, the discoverer of the art of engraving upon copper.

After what has been already said, we can hardly have occasion to express a hope that the future progress of the work may be properly encouraged.

The zeal, the industry, and the taste of the Editor, are equally conspicuous in the compilation of the volume and in the assemblage of its embellishments. Nor has the Printer been backward in contributing his share of labour to make the appearance of the work correspond with its contents.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

THE commercial communication with France, in a limited degree, has been lately re-opened, in consequence of which a great number of books, in every department of literature, have been imported into this country. They will enable us in future to present our readers with a greater variety, as well as a better selection, than heretofore; and we have on the present occasion, introduced several works published in different parts of Germany, Denmark, Russia, &c. We have also added, for the first time, the transactions of foreign academies, with an account of the prizes offered, for scientific discoveries, and works of merit.

HISTORY.

"*Lettres Historiques, Politiques, Philosophiques & Particulieres, de Henri St. John, &c.*" Letters, Historical, Political, Philosophical, and Private, of Henry St. John, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, from the year 1710, until 1736, containing the secret of the negotiations of the peace of Utrecht, a variety of details relative to history, philosophy, and literature, with notes and explanations concerning these matters, as well as various persons mentioned by Bolingbroke. The whole preceded by an historical account of his life, a catalogue of his works, &c. Paris, 1808. 3 vols. 8vo. Imported by Mr. De Boffe, Nassau-street, price 1l. 16s.

The memory of the celebrated man whose inedited letters are here collected, seems to be still respected on the continent, although his very name appears to be nearly forgotten in his native land. The family of St. John, we are told, came originally from Normandy, and occupied a distinguished situation in the army of William the Conqueror, at the battle of Hastings, fought Oct. 14, 1066. This victorious prince conferred lands on St. Jean, or St. John, and he afterwards married the heiress of the house of Pons, one of the most

most wealthy in England. Their descendants formed still more brilliant alliances, being connected with the Lancastrian line.

Walter St. John, the grandfather of the statesman, represented the county of Wilts in parliament, during the reign of Charles II. James II. and William III. This was an able man, whose son Henry married the daughter of the Earl of Warwick. The eldest son by that alliance, was the subject of the present memoir. He was sent first to Eton, and then to Oxford, and is here reported to have distinguished himself at both these famous seminaries, not only by a surprising memory, but extraordinary talents. He afterwards became a little dissipated, on his first entrance into life, but he still cultivated a taste for letters, and an attachment to politics. According to his own account, a voice appeared to be constantly whispering in his ear the two following lines from Horace:

> "Solve senescentem, mature, sanus equum, ne
> Peccet ad extremum ridendus, & ilia ducat."

Mr. St. John, (for so he was then called), travelled into France and Italy, and on his return, connected himself *(avec les plus beaux esprits)*, with the principal men of wit of that day, such as Dryden, Pope, Swift and others. He married in 1700, and three years after was elected a member of parliament. His first connexion was with the Tory party; but he became exceedingly intimate with the famous Duke of Marlborough, and it is supposed that the credit of this great general contributed not a little to obtain for him afterwards a place in the administration. It is here very ignorantly stated, that he was nominated *minister of war and of the marine*, on the 30th of April, 1704; but although these offices were formerly united in France, they have always been separate and distinct in England.

After a variety of political intrigues in the court of Queen Anne, the Duke of Marlborough was disgraced, and at length the Earl of Sunderland, his son-in-law, also was dismissed. On this, Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, became premier, and St. John secretary of state. The first grand object of the new government was an attempt to negotiate a peace, and to facilitate this, a new parliament was immediately convoked. On this occasion, Mr. St. John must have felt himself in a peculiarly delicate situation in regard to his *friend* the Duke of Marlborough, of whom he makes mention in a letter written about this period, in the following manner:

"In respect to whatsoever concerns this great man, his future situation entirely depends upon himself. Matters were formerly carried so far, that we shall never fall into a similar bondage again. It is absolutely necessary that he should abandon those who have hitherto advised him. He is doubtless prudent, and I dare to say, that it was in direct opposition to his own better judgment, that he permitted himself to be drawn in, so as to countenance the violent measures of the faction: I cannot promise however that he will not persevere. I frankly avow to you, that I most sincerely wish for his prosperity, and this too with far greater sincerity than many of those who affect to flatter him, and make their court to the commander, at the very same time they forget that respect which is due to royalty."

On the 23d of January, 1711, he expresses himself as follows to a distinguished member of the States General of Holland.

"The Duke of Marlborough is at present here. He has at length resolved to submit himself in all things to the Queen's pleasure, and on this footing he may be able to support himself. All those who have the honour to be engaged in public affairs, are ready to take him by the hand, and to render the best services to her Majesty, and to the common cause, of which they are capable, in concert with him: but it is necessary that he should be candid."

Meanwhile St. John was desirous to effect a peace with France, and was not at all ashamed to make the first overtures himself. "He searched," we are told, "for an obscure agent, who, although he had no pretensions whatsoever to consequence, yet possessed sufficient capacity to fulfil this mission in a proper manner, and with all due secrecy. While looking about for such a person, the Earl of Jersey pointed out the Abbé Gaultier, a poor French priest, well adapted for such a delicate business. Gaultier, who did not want talents, readily entered into the plan, and having been brought to the house of the subject of this memoir, entered into the views of the minister, who promised him, in case of success, an adequate

quate reward. His instructions were, to inform those who directed the affairs of Louis XIV. that the Queen of England was desirous of peace, but that the members of the cabinet were unable to open a separate negotiation with France, being obliged, for their own preservation, to act with extreme caution. It was therefore necessary, on the part of the Monarch in question, to propose to the Dutch, that they should renew the conferences for a general pacification, and that when this occurred, England would adopt such decisive measures, as should render it impossible for the United Provinces to manage the negotiations, in the same manner as hitherto, with a view of rendering them abortive.

"Gaultier immediately embarked on board a vessel, landed at Nieuport on the 15th of January, 1711, and intimated to M. de Torcy, the French minister, that he was about to repair to Paris, where he would wait for further orders, by which he might regulate his future conduct. On his arrival there, he was sent for to Versailles, and on being introduced, spoke to the Secretary of State, as follows:

"If you are desirous of peace, I am ready to communicate the means of accomplishing that great object, independently of Holland, the indecent conduct, and exaggerated pretensions of which, have doubtless wounded the feelings of his Majesty, and bereaved him of all desire of treating through such a channel with the allies.

"The Abbé afterwards communicated the present situation of the English government, as well as the views of the new ministry, which had succeeded in destroying the influence of the whigs, more especially of the Duke of Marlborough and his principal friends, whose object had ever been to push the war to the most violent extremities. It was at the same time added, that all at present required, was for M. de Torcy to transmit by him a letter to Lord Jersey, who was still minister in Holland, merely to state, that he was happy to hear he enjoyed good health, and thanked him for his kind recollections. It was observed, that this letter would be sufficient to demonstrate that the French King was desirous of peace, and had authorised his minister to listen to the propositions of England, whither he would instantly return, to bring them back with him as fast as possible to Versailles."

There is, however, another version of this curious intrigue, that finally led first to a treaty, and then to a peace. The Abbé Alari, who afterwards became a frequent guest at Lord Bolingbroke's table, was accustomed to state this anecdote in a different manner, observing, that he had learned the particulars of his mission to France from the Abbé's own mouth. Gaultier, he said, frequented a coffee-house in London, where it was usual to discourse freely on public affairs. A young man, secretary to Mr. St. John, repaired thither frequently, and staid so long, that he was often absent from the office at the hours required for his attendance. The minister, who attributed his irregularities to dissipation, often reprimanded him for his conduct; but one day, by way of apology, he told his patron freely, that his neglect originated in the pleasure enjoyed by him, in a public coffee-room, where the company was constantly employed in discussing the affairs of Europe. He added, that the chief orator was a well informed Frenchman, who spoke very good English. On this St. John was desirous of seeing Gaultier; and after discoursing with him, he was so well satisfied with his talents and discretion, that he determined to send him to France. On his arrival at Paris, he informed M. de Torcy of the object of his mission, in a letter, written in such a manner as to interest the minister, who immediately appointed an interview in the Plain of Mount Rouge; and after the Abbé had there detailed the particulars entrusted to him, he was admitted to an audience of Louis XIV. But," continues the editor, "is it possible that the presence of so obscure a man as Gaultier, at Versailles, where M. de Torcy saw such a crowd of strangers, should be accompanied with the least inconvenience? Or that a minister should appoint a rendezvous in the open air, and amidst snow, in the month of January, at the risk of exciting suspicion, and discovering the whole mystery, in order to hear a recital, that could be made with so much greater ease in his own cabinet?"

In whatever manner the negotiation commenced, there can be no manner of doubt, but that such a propsition coming from England, at a period of unexampled prosperity, could not fail to be highly flattering and agreeable to the French King, who was by this time reduced to a most humiliating state of depression.

"England,"

"England," we are told, "did not demand from Louis XIV. any onerous or disagreeable engagement; all required, in return, was a simple complimentary letter, to make known that he accepted a general proposition for a peace, which he might flatter himself to be able hereafter to conclude, on equitable conditions; while he himself had hitherto agreed to purchase a treaty by the most painful and even humiliating sacrifices. Notwithstanding this, some of his ministers were of opinion, that such a flattering expectation ought not to be yielded to, alledging at the same time, that the Dutch then, as heretofore, would not fail to insist on too many advantages on their own side, and, failing of those, would be sure to put an end to the negotiation.

"The marquis de Torcy, however, conciliated all parties, by proposing to cause it to be declared to the English minister, that the King, justly irritated at the conduct of the States-General, would no longer listen to any terms of peace, which might be negotiated through their means; but that he would most readily treat by means of the court of St. James's. The Abbé Gaultier having learned this decision, immediately set off for England, with a letter to the Earl of Jersey, about the end of January. Soon after this, he transmitted notice to M. de Torcy, that while the cabinet of Great Britain participated fully in the reasons which prevented France from negotiating through the intervention of the Dutch, it was at the same time necessary on the part of the King, to transmit the terms of a general peace, in order to be communicated to the Queen's allies. On the receipt of this communication, it was replied on the part of Louis XIV., that his Majesty still persisted in his resolution, of abstaining from all intercourse with Holland, and that he now proposed to the Queen of England, to assemble a congress, before the opening of the campaign, in which all the powers engaged in the war might regulate the conditions of a general and definitive peace." This was accordingly complied with, and finally led to the treaty of Utrecht, a treaty unpopular in England, and which led to the impeachment and disgrace of its authors.

Before we conclude this interesting article, we shall transcribe a specimen of the letters. The following is a free translation of an epistle from Louis XIV. to the Queen* (Anne) of England:

"*Marli, this 22d June*, 1712.

"MADAM, MY SISTER,

"I am about to do for you what I would never have granted at the request of any other person, but I am happy to furnish new means of advancing the object of peace; and I wish at the same time to evince to all the world, that entire confidence which I place in you. It is impossible for me to give more certain proofs of this, than by committing to your Majesty, during the suspension of arms, the guard of my city, citadel, and forts of Dunkirk.

"I hope that this mark of my entire esteem and amity, joined to the renunciation which the King of Spain makes for himself and his descendants, of his rights to my crown, will wholly re-establish that perfect union, which I am desirous of ever preserving with you; being very truly,

"Madam, my Sister,

"Your good Brother,

"LOUIS."

Letter from Lord Bolingbroke to the Marquis de Torcy:

"*Whitehall, this* $\frac{20th\ June,}{1st\ July,}$ 1712.

"SIR,

"On the 14th of this month, *(O. S.)* I received, by Lavigne, your dispatches of the 22d, *(N.S.)* and I have only waited for letters from the Duke of Ormond, to return you an answer. The correspondence arrived this morning, and, in the mean time, your courier has brought me the letters which you did me the honor to write on the 27th current. The details transmitted by the Duke of Ormond, are in strict conformity to what you mention, and I have not failed to read all these dispatches to the Queen.

"Her Majesty, Sir, commands me to tell you, that it is with the most sensible displeasure she perceives that the enemies of peace still find means to retard the conclusion of it, subjecting the negotiation to new difficulties and new dangers; but as her Majesty has adopted a firm resolution of not yielding to any obstacles calculated to impede it, and to continue to labour, in conjunction with the King, for the re-establishment of the public repose, she doubts not but we shall be able to render useless, this last effort of those, who wish either to

* The original letter was written by the king's own hand.

purchase

purchase their own advantages, or gratify their private resentments, at the price of the prolongation of all the miseries of war.

"I have just spoken, in consequence of the Queen's orders, to all the ministers now here, appertaining to those princes whose troops are subsidised by her Majesty alone, or jointly with the United Provinces. I have informed them, that she will regard the conduct of the generals of their masters, at this juncture, as a declaration on the part of these princes themselves, either for, or against her; and she doubts not, but after due reflection, the generals in question will not hesitate a moment to obey the orders of the Duke of Ormond: in the contrary case, they are no longer to receive any pay.

"The Queen, Sir, has at the same time commanded me to communicate to you, the resolution she has adopted in case any of the foreign troops should persist to remain with the army of Prince Eugene. In that predicament, the Duke of Ormond shall retire with the English forces, and all those disposed to march along with him, which apparently will not be the smaller number, and he is at the same time to declare, that the Queen intends neither to act any longer against France, nor to pay those who are disposed to do so. And her Majesty, who hitherto has preserved a good understanding with her allies, if pushed by them to extremities such as those alluded to, will deem herself justified before God and man, by continuing the negotiations of Utrecht, or elsewhere, without caring whether they concur or not.

"Accordingly, Sir, I have now the honour to promise you, in the name of her Majesty, that if the Most Christian King shall place the city, citadel, and forts of Dunkirk, in the hands of the Queen, her Majesty will not hesitate to conclude a separate peace, leaving a term for the other powers to accede to it. I am, with the, &c. &c. &c."

"*Discours qui a obtenu la premiere mention honorable, sur cette Question, &c.*" The Discourse which obtained the first honourable mention, on the following Question, proposed by the Institute of France: "What has been the influence of the Crusades, in respect to the Liberties of the People of Europe; their Civilization; the progress of their Knowledge; their Commerce, and their Industry?" By J. J. Lemoine. Paris, 1808, 1 vol. 8vo. Imported, in 1809, by Mr. De Bolfe, Nassau-street, Soho.

As this is a work of some consideration, and both in respect to the notice with which it has been honoured, and the subject of which it treats, merits a considerable degree of attention, we shall here endeavour to present an outline of the whole.

It is observed in the introduction, that of all the remarkable epochs of history, few require a greater degree of attention than that, during which whole nations seemed desirous to quit their native soil, for the purpose of establishing themselves in the character of conquerors in distant countries. Those armed emigrations, which have overturned established empires, erected new ones, and modified the characters, the genius, the customs of mankind, possess something great as well as instructive in their nature, which periods of peace and happiness can never present. Among events of this species, one of the most singular is, the invasion of a portion of Asia by the Christians of the West, and the wars undertaken by them, in the name of their Founder, for the conquest of Palestine, and the deliverance of Jerusalem. The Crusades have agitated every portion of the known world; they filled the space of two centuries; they occasioned commotions in innumerable nations; and the causes, as well as effects, are worthy of attention.

OF EUROPE BEFORE THE CRUSADES.

We are told, that the period which elapsed between the reign of Theodosius, and the foundation of the kingdom of the Lombards in Italy, was precisely that when the human race was most miserable. From that epoch, the *sombre* tints of this melancholy picture began to disappear, until the end of the reign of Charlemagne: but hope once more seems to abandon the human breast, at the recital of those disasters which afflicted Europe under the posterity of this prince; at the bare recollection of whose wars, massacres, irruptions of barbarous nations, plagues, famines, and increasing superstitions, the heart shrinks from the contemplation of so many horrors!

Germany, we are told, at this time exhibited, not only in its provinces, but even in its great cities, the disgusting image of servitude; France was but little better; and England, during the reign of the Conqueror's sons, appears to have been

been in a worse condition than either of them. Scotland was subjected to the feudal yoke: Ireland approached to the savage state. Denmark and Sweden were less degraded; but human nature attained the ultimate degree of misery on the banks of the Vistula and the Neva; while Spain, occupied by the Goths, groaned beneath the load of oppression; and slavery and feudality degraded Italy itself. It was from these, however—it was from Spain and Italy—that a few scattered rays of hope seemed ready to issue.

"It is well known, how much we are indebted to the Arabians established in these two countries; and however afflicting the quarrels between civil and ecclesiastical power may seem, yet liberty and property in Italy seemed to derive advantage even from misfortunes. The superiority of address over force, and of intelligence over matter, began to be known. Something grand was discovered in the plans of the popes, more especially of Gregory II.—of that Hildebrand, who created popes before he himself became one; and tried, after being encircled by the tiara, to bereave the emperors of the claim of the investitures, to become himself the centre of all power, to govern them, and prepare for those crusades, of which he and Sylvestre had conceived the vast idea. He died; but if his genius disappeared with him, his designs and his power at least survived in Urbain. It would seem, that the spirit of the ancient Romans had animated these audacious pontiffs, and that a secret voice told them, that Rome ought to be once more the mistress of the universe.

"Constantinople, however, still appeared to maintain the superiority. That city had never been taken or ravaged by the barbarians; and notwithstanding the horrors that preceded the reign of Alexis Comnenus, and the attack of the Bulgarians on the north, of the Turks on the south, and the Norman princes on the west, the throne of the East, to the astonishment of all, still stood erect. Although its history exhibits a deplorable series of crimes, and of punishments, and mutilations—the loss of eyes and the cloister had constantly been the punishment of those ambitious sovereigns who had appeared, and were overturned, each in his turn, in this bloody arena—yet it was evident that the Greeks began to breathe under Alexis, and that the empire once more began to elevate its august head.

"Constantinople was then the centre of an immense commerce, which directed its course from that metropolis towards Italy—Italy, already known by its trade with the Levant, as well as with Western Europe, and more especially with Flanders, which began to figure in the commercial world. But it is easy to suppose how feeble these first essays must have been. When there was neither surety for goods nor for persons; when private war was permitted, and continually recurred to; when petty sovereigns on all sides set up their pretensions; when every lord, rushing out of his fortress, ravaged the country, and seized on his prey—where was liberty to be found? Could culture make a rapid progress; could commerce be enlarged, so as to aggrandize and enrich nations; could knowledge be increased, and become more extensive? Are we astonished, then, to behold servitude, both agricultural and domestic, establish itself every where? that fiefs should become hereditary? that arriere fiefs should be multiplied? that independent properties should be transformed into feudal ones? and that a crowd of men, until then reputed free, should precipitate themselves into servitude, merely to escape servitude? How was it possible for the human mind to shake off these shackles? was it possible to keep up any extensive communication? The sole mode of approximation, was for the purpose of fighting. So far from the art of printing being invented, paper scarcely existed; for this invention only dates its origin from the end of the 11th century. The language of man was equally barbarous with his reason: a degenerate Latinity was for a long time the language of the learned and the intelligent. And what learned men, and what sages!"

We are now told, that in the 11th century, the first accents of the Troubadours began to be heard; and that it was in 1122, that William Count de Poitou and Duke of Aquitain died. But the tales and romances of the French *Trouveurs* exhibited ignorance and absurdity; while the language, still rough and disgusting, offered but few resources to genius.

THE CAUSES OF THE CRUSADES.

These are described to be of two kinds—the one public, and the other private. In the first place, the extraordinary

dinary successes of the Mussulmen excited the jealousy, while their real or supposed cruelties provoked the vengeance, of the Christian world. Europe, at the same time, was unhappy; and the love of booty, of novelty, and the rich productions of the East, all contributed to excite the adventurers. In addition to this, we ought to enumerate the privileges accorded to those who assumed the Cross; the warlike manners of the people; the religious enthusiasm; and the particular interest of the see of Rome.

INFLUENCE OF THE CRUSADES ON THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The first evil produced by these expeditions, is stated to be the depopulation of the European kingdoms: some writers pretend, that they produced an expenditure of nearly six millions of men, and the most moderate authors estimate the loss at two millions. The next loss is that of capital, together with the relaxation of industry and of cultivation. The third, is the interruption given to commerce; the fourth is stated to be, the degeneracy of manners—the additional cruelty produced by wars, in which an idea of religion had been intermixed, so as to render our ancestors more sanguinary, and their contests more inhuman.

OF THE SALUTARY INFLUENCE OF THE CRUSADES.

These were manifest, first, in respect to the safety of Portugal; as many of the adventurers landed at Lisbon, assisted in the conquest of Cintra and Palmela (1147), of Sylves (1190), of Lisbon itself (1218), and enabled the Sanchos and the Alphonsos to establish the foundations of the kingdom. The crusades proved also favourable to truces between the European princes, who were persuaded that all private quarrels ought to be stifled, in order to engage with heart and hand against the infidels. These, too, were generally followed by pacifications; and the advantages, as well as blessings of repose, became evident.

OF THE ALTERATIONS PRODUCED IN RESPECT TO THE ROYAL POWER, AND CIVIL LIBERTY.

France is here said to have derived considerable advantage from the absence of her warlike barons. Their expeditions to the East, not only enabled the kings of France to reign quietly, but also to add to the domains of the crown, either by the purchase or the lapse of the estates of many of them, in default of heirs. These are circumstances which, added to the royal power, proved also favourable to liberty, we are told; but while the clergy preached in favour of the enfranchisement of slaves, they at the same time retained the peasants residing on the church lands, in their accustomed state of bondage. The French monarchs, about this time, began to grant certain privileges to the towns appertaining to themselves; while the great vassals of the crown, in imitation of the sovereign, and with his consent, enfranchised their villages, &c. also, by which they reaped an immediate profit. But some of the cities, of their own accord, laid the foundations of their own liberty, without consulting the wishes of their superiors. Thus, we are told by Mezeray, in his History of Fiefs, that Marseilles declared itself free, during the absence and captivity of the Duke of Anjou in Egypt, while Tholouse did the same in the time of Alphonso. The former of these princes was forced to accede from necessity; the other only followed the impulses of his own heart, in confirming the inhabitants in their privileges; and when the *serfs* residing in the country supplicated for a similar favour, it was immediately granted.

GENERAL RESULTS.

After enumerating in general the advantages, as well as disadvantages, accruing to Europe from the crusades, the author presents the following summary, by way of deduction:

1. They for a moment extended the bounds of the Greek empire; but they at the same time enfeebled, and thus rendered the conquest more easy for the Mussulmen.

2. They assisted the Christians to found the kingdom of Portugal; but without their aid, it is probable that Europe would have expelled the Moors.

3. Private wars became indeed, for a time, less frequent; but these dissensions were renewed; the manners became more corrupt; while the spirit of the crusades rendered men more ferocious.

4. They disembarrassed kings of their most turbulent subjects; but they depopulated Europe.

5. Commerce, industry, and knowledge were increased; but these were only incidental circumstances, for the sources of industry were dried up, trade was for a while interrupted, and the progress of knowledge retarded.

" *Histoire de la Swede, &c.*" A History of Sweden, 2 vols. Paris.

This

This nation, which once acted such a conspicuous part in the affairs of Europe, has of late years dwindled into insignificance. The times of Gustavus Adolphus, and of Charles XII. are passed away, and the armies and navy of this country, which once penetrated into Germany and Poland, and gave laws to the Baltic, are no longer heard of. The two last reigns have reduced the court of Stockholm, and what is far worse, the country which supported it, to comparative insignificance. What with arbitrary proceedings, and military usurpations on the side of one king, and wars and projects, to which the nation proved unequal on the part of both, complete ruin seems to have ensued.

The work now before us, was written and published between that epoch when Gustavus, who perished by the hands of an incensed noble, overturned the constitution of his native country, and the forcible abdication of his son Gustavus Adolphus. Recent events therefore, are not to be expected in it, but it contains a variety of interesting particulars, which we shall arrange under their respective heads.

COMMERCE.

The trade of this country appears, like her glory, to have declined with extraordinary rapidity. With Russia, Courland, Prussia, and the northern parts of Germany, the balance is stated to be against her, to the amount of from 150 to 200,000 rix dollars. With Denmark she gains; but this gain is said to be absorbed by contraband traffic; the commerce with England, is by far the most profitable, as she exports iron, pitch, planks, &c. to the value of 1,000,000 of rix dollars, and receives lead, coals, leather, and tin, in return, to the amount of only 100,000 rix dollars. Formerly the smuggling trade, in tea, spirits, &c. to this country, was exceedingly advantageous, but the commutation act tended not a little to its extinction.

FINANCES.

In consequence of frequent foreign wars, the finances have long experienced a great degree of depression. In the 18th century, the inhabitants experienced a severe loss, by changing the value of the silver coin. Charles XII. by his impolitic and romantic expeditions, was under the necessity of substituting copper money, and his minister Baron Goertz, a man fertile in expedients, proposed to alter the value of this metal, so as to place it on a par with silver! This led to *Billets de Necessité*, the nature of which is fully expressed by the very name. At the death of the monarch just alluded to, there were to the amount of about six millions of rix dollars of it in circulation. In 1726, bank notes payable to the bearer, were introduced. In 1765, the bank had claims on government and individuals, for 735 tons of gold, and in 1762, the exchange with Hamburgh was so extremely disadvantageous that it amounted to 108 marks per crown Banco.

In 1776, the late king adopted the plans of Baron Lilliecrantz, with a view to remedy these disorders; in consequence of this, loans were procured in foreign countries. The state added to the real property which the bank already possessed, four millions and a half rix dollars, and the copper which the crown receives under the name of tythe, was also employed for the same purpose.—The French revolution, by putting an end to the subsidy, and the war that ensued, by increasing the expenditure, reduced the credit of the state to the most deplorable condition.

THE BANK

Of Stockholm was founded in 1657, and its charter renewed in 1668. The plan of it was formed by a Livonian named Palmsturck, and all the states of the kingdom, except the order of peasants, who refused to have any connection with it, were nominated directors.

Individuals may deposit sums there, and draw them out when they have occasion for them, on paying one quarter per cent. People may borrow on iron, copper, and silver plate, at the rate of four per cent. It never lends either to the crown or individuals, without having the necessary security; its credit therefore, in Sweden, and in foreign countries, always stood high.

UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Upsal, the oldest of the Swedish universities, was founded in 1476 by Steno Sture, Regent of Sweden, whose conduct in that high office rendered his country flourishing, at a period when it seemed only to be destined to misery and misfortunes.

Gustavus I. paid the utmost attention to this institution, but it was entirely neglected by his sons. Gustavus Adolphus revived it in the beginning of his reign, assigned funds for its support, and provided it with able masters, whom he invited from foreign countries. Locenius, well versed in the antiquities of the

North; Friensheimius, known by his commentaries on several ancient authors and his supplements to Livy; Scheffer, an universal scholar, whose researches were directed by sound criticism, and Olaus Rudebeck, a native of Sweden, and author of the celebrated dissertation on the northern antiquities, formerly distinguished themselves there.

In the last century, Linnæus, Celsius, Wallerius, and Klingenstierna, all born in Sweden, have acquired a brilliant reputation at this university.

The celebrated Bergman is lately dead, but Thunberg, celebrated for his cabinet of oriental curiosities, as also Melanderhielm and Prosperin, are well known to the literary world as men of science.

The library contains a collection of books, no less valuable on account of their number than their scarcity; the MS. of the *Edda* and the *Codex Argenteus* are among the most curious; the gold and silver letters of the latter have given rise to much conjecture: it appears that they are fixed to the parchment by means of some incaustic.

The Botanical Garden is celebrated on account of the care bestowed on it by Linnæus. Passionately fond of this science, which he so earnestly cultivated, and liberally seconded in his efforts by government, this great naturalist neglected no opportunity of storing it with every curious object that the vegetable kingdom contains in the four quarters of the world. Those plants that can stand the severe climate of this northern latitude, are placed in the open air; the rest are distributed in different departments, where they enjoy that degree of heat which is necessary to make them prosper.

The Observatory owes its origin to Andrew Celsius. The foundation of it is now shaken, and on that account observations cannot be made with all the accuracy which is requisite.

An Anatomical Theatre has been lately erected.

The Economical Theatre contains models of instruments, invented by the genius of man, to assist the labours of agriculture and industry.

The Chemical Elaboratory is celebrated for the labours of Wallerius and Bergman. The apparatus is extensive, commodious, and well arranged.

The students in the University are about 500 in number, and these live in such a regular and orderly manner, as to reflect honour on them, and ought to produce shame on the superintendants of the seminaries destined for the education of youth in more opulent and luxurious countries. The deposed king was chancellor.

The University of Abo, in Finland, was founded in the year 1640, during the minority of Christina. It is indebted for its library to M. Arkenholz, author of the memoirs of that singular Princess.

The University of Lund, in Scania, was founded in 1660, during the minority of Charles XI. Biernstholl, known by his travels, an ample relation of which has been published, was professor of the Oriental language here; Mr. Nosberg, his successor, is eminently distinguished for the same species of learning. M. De Lagerbring, professor of history, and well known by his productions in that science, has lately paid the debt of nature; but M. Retzuis, who teaches natural history, and has written several celebrated works, still continues to preside here with his accustomed applause.

But Samuel Puffendorff was the glory of this university. When his learned work on the Laws of Nature and Nations appeared, two of his colleagues treated him in the same manner as Lunge treated Wolf. After having done every thing in their power to molest him in the execution of their duty, they represented him to the king as the author of a dangerous system; but Charles XI., listening to the voice of reason, silenced these persecutors, and protected the object of their rancour and envy.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The oldest of these is the Royal Academy of Sciences, founded at Upsal, in 1720, by Eric Benzelius, who, from being librarian to the university, was raised to the rank of an archbishop. This society first published a kind of journal, the intention of which was to give an account of the best foreign works that appeared. It afterwards printed memoirs, which, after having been some time discontinued, were again revived under the protection of the present king, while Duke of Sudermania.

M. Aurivilnis, lately deceased, was a long time secretary to this academy. He was a man of superior erudition, and united shining talents to great modesty; he excelled above all in a knowledge of the Oriental languages.

The Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm was established in 1738. The celebrated Linnæus was among the number

number of its founders. Experimental philosophy, natural history, medicine, political economy, mathematics, and mechanics, are the principal objects which engage the attention of its members. At the end of every three months they publish in Swedish, a volume of memoirs relating to these different branches of science. The Academy has erected an observatory at its own expence; it is a beautiful edifice, and stands upon an eminence in the northern suburbs. They enjoy considerable funds, for which they are indebted to the generosity of several opulent patriots. One of these, Nicolas Sahlgren, a wealthy merchant of Gottenburg, presented them with various munificent donations, that would have done honour to a prince.

POETRY AND THE FINE ARTS.

Dahn, like the English Chaucer, the father of the poetry of this country, has composed a work, called "Swedish Liberty," a tragedy, odes, and a great number of fugitive pieces. He has had many successors. The poem of Count De Creutz, entitled, "Atis & Camilla," is an Arcadian pastoral, highly esteemed. The odes, epistles, pastorals, and satires of Count De Gisllenborg, are also spoken of with applause. He celebrates the famous passage of the Belt, which rendered Charles Gustavus master of the greater part of Denmark. Madame De Nordenflycht, the northern Sappho, is tender, plaintive, and languishing: she has produced an apology for the fair sex, in opposition to Jean Jaques Rousseau. Count Oxenstierna, whose name alone commands respect, published some pieces which do honour to his genius: his ode on the death of Gustavus Adolphus has been much admired, as it possesses all the fire and elevation requisite for such compositions. He wrote another upon "Hope," and two other poems, entitled, "Morning," and "The Storm." Mr. Kelgren, in his odes and satires, displays taste, genius, and imagination. Klewberg, Leopold, Lidner, and Sjoberg, also occupy a distinguished rank among the Swedish poets.

The fine arts had their rise in Sweden during the reign of Charles XI. Limke and Ehrenstrahl, foreigners naturalised to the kingdom by their long residence in it, have left some very valuable monuments of their talents. The former painted the battles of Charles X., which are still to be seen in the castle of Drottingholm; and the latter produced a picture of Charles XI., his coronation, &c.; which are admired by the connoisseurs.

At the same time, architecture, under the patronage of Count Nicodemus de Tessin, reared her august head, and edifices began to be erected after the best models of Rome and Florence. Of the artists of the last century, Lunberg, lately deceased, excelled in portrait painting. Sergel flourishes at present as a sculptor, and, on account of the beauties of his chisel, may be ranked among the first in Europe of that profession.

ARTS AND SCIENCES, LITERATURE, &c.

When the clouds of ignorance were happily dissipated in the southern parts of Europe, Sweden, still oppressed with the fatal effects of the union of Colmar, remained enveloped in ignorance, tyranny, and oppression.

The Danish yoke was at length broken, and the shame and remorse of Christiern proved a solace to his wounded conscience; but they were a poor atonement to his subjects.

Gustavus I. on succeeding to the Swedish sceptre, was employed in rebuilding cities destroyed by fire, relieving peasants beggared by tax-gatherers, and in the encouragement of agriculture, industry, and commerce.

Gustavus Adolphus was employed in an extensive and glorious contest. He evinced a taste for literature, but the ravages of war prevented him from bending his mighty and comprehensive mind to the arts of peace. Christina possessing an unworthy opinion of her subjects, deemed them unfit for mental labour; the learned foreigners whom she invited to her court, excited however the emulation of the natives.

Charles X. sought only for the glory to be derived from arms; the reign of Charles XI. was longer and more peaceful, and became favourable from these circumstances alone to the cause of literature. Nothing was heard during the life of Charles XII. but the din of battle.

After a war of 21 years, peace was at length restored to the kingdom. The muses then began to establish themselves in Sweden, under the wings of civil, political, and religious liberty, and the throne considered it as a glory to protect them.

Louisa-Ulrica, knowing the value of letters, honoured those who cultivated them, with her friendship and esteem. Gustavus III. inspired by his mother with a taste for learning, cultivated it with eagerness. He himself was an author,

author, and not only composed a work on the balance of power in the north of Europe, but also produced several plays. But the wars arising out of the French revolution, once more banished the muses, and have cast a baleful shade over literature.

The limits of our work will not permit further extracts.

"*Histoire de l'Anarchie de Pologne, et du Démembrement de cette Republique;*" History of the Anarchy of Poland, and of the Dismemberment of that Republic. By A. Rulhiere. 4 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1807.

The name of M. Rulhiere is well known on the continent, and at one period attained a high degree of celebrity in France. He commenced his career as a *diplomatist*, and was sometime secretary to the Baron de Breteuil, at the court of St. Petersburgh. He was there, indeed, during the short, and celebrated convulsion, that deposed Peter III., and placed his Empress, Catharine, on the throne. Undazzled by the exploits, and even the virtues, of this memorable female, he saw something to pity in the character of the late sovereign, and much to condemn in the conduct of that consort, who deprived him of his throne, his liberty, and perhaps also, of his life.

Accordingly, after his return to Paris, he drew up a minute account of all the circumstances that had occurred, but did not dare to publish this in a country where the freedom of the press was then, as now, unknown. It was customary, at that period, however (1765, 1766, 1767), to circulate writings of this description in manuscript, under an implied promise of secresy, and the work of which we now treat, was accordingly read in the first circles. The new empress, who was alive to every thing in which her fame happened to be concerned, soon obtained intelligence of what had occurred, and immediately employed the Baron Grimm, who during her whole reign, served in the capacity of a literary agent, in order to obtain the suppression of a writing so little conducive to her reputation. Partly through his means, and partly by the intervention of the Russian ambassador at the court of Versailles, a promise was extracted, not to print or circulate the narrative in question, until after the demise of the sovereign who felt herself so deeply affected by its publication.

Meanwhile, the French court, which had taken a lively interest in the affairs of Poland, determined to send an agent thither for the purpose of fomenting the insurrection that had taken place, and producing a formidable resistance to the partitioning powers. Rulhiere was first selected on this occasion, but he was prevented from prosecuting his journey, by the appearance of another and more successful candidate. This was the famous Dumouriez, whose exploits afterwards contributed not a little to the success of the French revolution, and whose name will be thus handed down to posterity, when the petty wars in Poland have been long forgotten. He was then a field officer in the French service, replete with the spirit of enterprise, and full of youth and ardor. It was accordingly supposed, that the services of an adventurer of this description, who could unite in his own person, the distinct qualities of a secret diplomatic agent, with those of a partisan acquainted with the operations of war, and capable of organizing a body of troops, would be best adapted for carrying into effect those operations suggested by the crafty, but feeble policy of Louis XV.

Thus disappointed in his views, the author of the work now under consideration, was recompensed in some measure by a pension, a ready admittance into the French Academy, and the office of secretary to one of the princes of the blood. His leisure enabled him to compose a philosophic poem, and having seen enough of arbitrary governments to detest them, it was replete with sentiments hostile to despotism. This obtained for him the friendship of Voltaire, and he at the same time enjoyed the high honor of living in a certain degree of intimacy with Montesquieu, Mably, and Rousseau, all of whom he survived. As they dropped off, he cultivated an intimacy with Neckar, and their successors, and lived long enough to behold a revolution in France, but was so lucky as to die before he witnessed any of the horrors with which it was unfortunately attended.

His chief work, was "l'Histoire de l'Anarchie de Pologne," written nominally for the instruction of the dauphin, whose immediate descendant beheld an insurrection of another sort, of which he became the victim, and thus suffered for the crimes and injustice of of his predecessors. No historian in our time, has been furnished with such ample

ple materials. The office for the minister of foreign affairs, presented him with all such public documents as existed in France, while the courts of Vienna, Dresden and Berlin, opened their archives for the same purpose. Not content with an official correspondence on the part of his government, he actually visited all these capitals in 1776, and thus was enabled on the spot, to ascertain facts, compare authorities, and obtain information, both direct and collateral.

But whether it was, that Rulhiere was getting old, or had become indolent; that he was no longer spurred on by necessity, or actuated by a love of glory, certain it is, that death overtook him in 1791, by the time he had finished the narrative to the end of the year 1770. He had intended to conclude the whole at the epoch of the peace of Kainardgi, but this task was left to his executors, who have now completed the labours of more than twenty years.

The fate of Poland has been singular in the extreme, and in her fate, we have beheld the extinction of a great state, in consequence of the sudden rise of a barbarous but powerful monarchy. This country was originally possessed by the Vandals, and in consequence of the invasion of the neighbouring nations, became divided into small principalities, each nearly independent, but all at times acknowledging a superior, or paramount lord. In or about the year 700, the body of the people conferred the supreme command, with the title of Duke, upon the founder of Cracow, on which he conferred his own name. On the failure of his posterity, a peasant called Piastus, was nominated to the ducal dignity, and it must be conceded, both according to the testimony of history and tradition, that he proved worthy of his exalted rank. At length, in the year 999, Boleslaus, for the first time, assumed the title and insignia of king, and by his victorious sword, Prussia, Bohemia, and Moravia were rendered tributary. In consequence of a marriage between one of his successors (Boleslaus II.) and the heiress of Red Russia, in 1059 that country was annexed to the crown of Poland, while Jagello, in 1384 united his hereditary domains, as Grand Duke of Lithuania; and these extensive territories, which had now become a great kingdom, descended to his posterity. At length, however, in 1572, the male line became extinct in Sigismund Augustus, who wisely indulged all the sectarists, including those of the Greek communion, not only with liberty to sit in the diet, but also promoted them to all the honours, and privileges hitherto confined to the catholics alone. Happy would it have been for his successors, thrice happy for his subjects, had they been swayed by a similar policy!

After a disputed succession, and some civil commotions, Stephen Batori, Prince of Transylvania, was elevated to the vacant throne towards the latter end of the sixteenth century, and he thought fit to strengthen his pretensions by a marriage with Anne, the sister of Sigismund Augustus. On his death in 1586, an *abdicated* king of Sweden was duly elected. Under Uladislaus and John II. the oppression of their Cossack subjects produced, as usual, a certain degree of resistance, and this resistance under Schmielinski, who was aided by the Russians, proved fortunate and successful, in consequence of which, by the treaty of Oliva, the splendor of the Polish crown, was suddenly eclipsed. Immediately after this, John Casimir resigned his throne, and by a strange reverse of fortune, employed the remainder of his days as a poet. He closed his eyes as Abbot of St. Germains in France.

The sole merit of his successor, consisted in his descent from Piastus; it is therefore not at all astonishing if his reign should prove inglorious; but that of his successor, John Sobieski, the crown-general, proved brilliant, particularly by the signal defeat of the Turks, and the rescue of one of the greatest states in Christendom, from their hitherto victorious arms. But the latter part of his reign was exposed to jealousies and discontents, in consequence of a wish either real or suppositious, that he intended the throne to be hereditary in his own family.

After a short *interregnum* on his death, Augustus, Elector of Saxony, was crowned in 1697, but he was for a time dethroned, in consequence of that memorable irruption effected by Charles XII. and afterwards restored by the more regular efforts, and superior policy of the Czar Peter the Great, Stanislaus, father-in-law, to Louis XV. having been obliged to make a hasty retreat. On the death of the former, in 1763, the Empress of Russia, ambitious of giving a king to Poland, placed her *favourite*, Stanislaus Poniatowski, on the vacant throne, and maintained him there, in violation

violation of all principle, after a forcible election, by means of foreign mercenaries.

It was then, that the neighbouring courts, who were prepared for a new and hitherto unheard of system of plunder, under the name of *partition*, encouraged the claims of the *dissidents*, or dissenters, to equal rights, privileges, and immunities. By a denial of these, the diet rendered them at once enemies of their native country, and the allies of Russia, which had protected them; it is not a little remarkable too, that England, by means of her ambassador at Warsaw, supported their just pretensions. At length, in 1769, a general anarchy seemed to take place, and the Poles, who beheld their king supported by a Russian army, and a feeble minority of his countrymen, established confederacies, organized a general revolt, and were secretly assisted in all their operations by the French, who sent money and officers thither.

If we inquire with M. Rulhiere, what could produce the subjugation of a great nation, which had once held Prussia in vassalage, given sovereigns to Russia, and freed the house of Austria from the dominion of the Turks by the existing sovereigns of those very states, it must be allowed to have sprung out of a vicious constitution. By it, the king, or head of a nominal republic, was to be elected by the nobility and clergy, assembled on horseback on the plains of Warsaw; and in case there should be a refractory minority, a civil war became inevitable. Immediately after his nomination, the new sovereign was to sign the *pacta conventa*, by which he engaged that the crown should be elective, that his successor should be appointed during his life, that the diet should be assembled once every two years; that every nobleman should have a vote, and that in case the king should infringe the laws and privileges of the nation, the subjects should be absolved from the oath of allegiance, in consequence of which it would be lawful to take up arms against him.

Thus the constitution carried the seeds of its own destruction within itself, as an elective monarchy assuredly produces a civil war, foreign intervention, and domestic feuds. The *liberum veto* too, was another source of disorder, for by this any Nuncio could stop the proceedings of the diet, at his own will and pleasure. That, however, proves to have been an innovation of comparatively modern times, for it did not occur until the reign of John Casimir, during which, in 1652, Scinski, a Lithuanian deputy, first exercised this real or pretended right. While it was thus in the power of a single individual, by pronouncing only one word, *(veto)* to break up the diet, and put a stop to its proceedings, the people at large had no share whatsoever in the measures of the legislative and elective bodies.

The representative system extended no further than the equestrian order, or class of *reputed* gentlemen, for the bulk of the people were not only destitute of all manner of rights, but actually reduced to the station of villains or slaves, in the same manner as was practised throughout the rest of Europe four or five centuries before. Accordingly, Poland, with an exception on the part of Russia and Bohemia, was far behind all her neighbours in respect to civilization; and to this fatal circumstance, M. Rulhiere justly attributes the catastrophe that ensued. It was in vain that the Polish nobles, who were exclusively patriots—for they alone possessed any rights and franchises—summoned the whole nation to take part against the foreign spoilers. The great body of the people, seeing only a change of masters in contemplation, and having but little property, and no liberty, to fight for, remained absolutely indifferent during the contest. Nay, it has been insinuated, and may be readily supposed, that a large portion of them, actuated by revenge, secretly rejoiced at the downfall of their domestic oppressors, to whom they would not afford any manner of help whatsoever.

While tracing the causes that finally produced the dependence and subjugation of Poland, the author before us contemplates the character of the Czar Peter I., with whom this measure originated, in a way far different from that in which he was viewed by Voltaire and the other philosophers of Europe, about half a century ago. The illegal nomination of Augustus II. divided, and disgusted a large portion of the nation, on one hand, while the temporary elevation of Stanislaus on the other, led to a civil war. Under the Saxon dynasty, corruption spread her baleful influence, and most of the great states of Europe appear, sometimes by turns, and at other times, all at once, to have exercised an influence of a most degrading kind. France, which had before attempted

to give a king to Poland, during the feeble reign of Louis XV., was actuated for a while with a similar ambition, in consequence of which the Prince of Conti actually aspired to the throne. It was accordingly proposed to rescue the republic from the thraldom of Russia, by means of the union of the discontented nobles with Sweden, Turkey, and the court of Versailles. The Count de Broglie, who enjoyed the secret, rather than the open protection of his sovereign, was dispatched to Warsaw, expressly for this purpose; but all his efforts were counteracted by the ministers and mistresses of a weak and debauched monarch.

Mean while the Empress Catharine was not idle. She communicated her intention to the Baron de Breteuil, on the vacancy of the throne, to "bestow" a king on Poland, and being supported by Frederick the Great, actually accomplished her purpose, notwithstanding the opposition of Radzivil, Mokranowski, and Branicki, three distinguished leaders, who, in a free country, might have achieved every thing in such a cause as that in which they embarked. Their struggle appeared glorious, but it was short and unfortunate, so that the three partitioning courts finally succeeded in their unprincipled contest.

Perhaps the biographical sketches contained in this history, will be considered, if not the most important, at least the most interesting portion of the whole work. Keyserling, a Courlander, and one of the empress's chief agents in Poland, is described as possessing one of the qualities attributed to Augustus, the diabolical art "of combining tyranny with an apparent respect for liberty and republican forms." He was originally a professor in the university of Konigsburg, and possessed the reputation of being one of the most learned diplomatists in Europe. But it is hinted, that he had acquired a love of tyranny from his profession as a pedant, and we are presented with a key to his hypocrisy and his baseness, for he is described as a notorious debauchee, deeply involved in debt, and ready at any time to sacrifice his character and his honour, to his love of groveling pleasures. He had met with Poniatowski when he was a boy, had voluntarily commenced his instructor, and when on the throne of Poland, still considered him as his pupil.

Count, or rather Prince Branicki, grand-general of the kingdom, is represented as a man no less high in honour than in rank; in short, one who possessed the love and the confidence of his fellow subjects. In his palace the pomp of Asia was combined with all the elegance of Europe, and he seemed to appertain in some respects, to both continents, for in strict conformity to the fashions of the one, he kept a seraglio, while, in compliance with that of the other, he determined at the same time to choose a wife. The Princess Czartorinski, one of the loveliest women in Poland, readily became his consort, and presided in the palace of Biliastok, where the confederate nobles assembled, and in the midst of festivals, concerted on the best means of supporting the fortunes, and preserving the independence of their native country.

Mokranowski was of a lofty and commanding stature, and had obtained great reputation in the service of foreign states. He possessed but a small fortune, and yet enjoyed no common share of influence. This proceeded from his bravery, from his knowledge of the world, and above all, from his eloquence, which was natural and unaffected. To the stern virtues of an ancient republican, he united all the gallantry of modern times: he entertained in the latter capacity, a secret affection for the Princess Branicki, and wished to forward his suit, by encircling the brows of her illustrious husband with a diadem.

The house of Czartorinski was also, in secret, attached to the liberties and independence of their country. The princes of this family possessed not only patriotism, but talents and ambition; and the scheme secretly planned by them, must be allowed to have been at least promising. Although their nephew, Poniatowski, had been elevated by the intrigues and the arms of Catharine, they were yet hostile to the views of Russia. They wished, and endeavoured to strengthen the feeble power of the king, by adding to it the influence arising out of all the great offices of state, the army, and the finances. Moreover, it was their fixed resolve to improve the condition of the peasants, and consequently, to lessen the authority of a tumultuous and disorderly nobility: but this project had been meditated at least half a century too late, and in the struggle that ensued, they found it necessary to side with Russia.

The seizure by a military force, of the Bishops of Cracow and Kiow, and their

their banishment, first to Smolensko, and then to Siberia, was a most outrageous act on the part of the Russians. To their honor, when confined separately, and in prison, they rejected their liberty, on the condition that they would engage neither to oppose her Imperial Majesty's will, nor the operations of her ambassador at Warsaw.

We refer the curious reader to the work itself, for the character of Frederick of Prussia, and of Prince Kaunitz, who so long ruled the councils of the house of Austria; we shall content ourselves with stating a few particulars, respecting the latter, as he is less known, both in England, and Europe, than the former personage.

His birth, we are told, was illustrious; he inherited a petty sovereignty from his mother, while nature bestowed on himself an elegant person. It was to his education perhaps, that he was indebted for a certain constrained air of gallantry, a pride that was conspicuous to all, and an appearance of indifference, that exhibited the heart of the courtier, without he himself knowing it. It will scarcely be now believed, that the prime minister of the court of Vienna, while destined by the duties of his office to a constant and uninterrupted attention to affairs of magnitude, was accustomed to dedicate whole days to the curling of his hair. The delicacy, or rather the feebleness of his organs, was so great, that he not only dreaded all painful emotions, and shuddered at the very idea of death, but was even alarmed at the customary changes of the atmosphere. Notwithstanding these glaring defects, he possessed a quick discernment, an exquisite memory, and a most comprehensive judgment. Our author traces his conduct to two political maxims, by which, according to him, it was constantly regulated. The one was, "that a state ought never to interpose its own power, when it can act by secondary means;" the other, "that in foreign politics a dexterous diplomatist may achieve every thing." These positions, however, betray but little reach of thought, and would never have entitled this celebrated minister to the high reputation which he maintained in the councils of Austria during more than fifty years.

Upon the whole, this is a most interesting work, and ought to be perused by all those who are desirous of becoming acquainted with Europe—not as it now stands, but as it stood a little beyond the middle of the last century.

BIOGRAPHY, &c.

"*Le Genie de Bossuet, ou Recueil des plus grandes pensees & des plus beaux morceaux, &c.*" The Genius of Bossuet, or a collection of the greatest ideas and noblest specimens of eloquence contained in the Works of that celebrated Writer: the whole, preceded by an Eloge, written by D'Alembert. By E. L***, author of the Spirit of the Christian Orators. 1 vol. 8vo. 1808. Imported by De Boffe, Nassau-street, Soho, 1809, price 10s.

The name of Bossuet has become another term for genius, in France. No man was ever better known, or more praised, and yet but few are acquainted with his pretensions to that reputation which he has so long enjoyed, for of all his works, his Funeral Orations, and the Discourse on Universal History, are alone quoted, while he has written fifty other tracts, which are confined to the shelves of the libraries of his native country. To remedy this, the present Editor has perused all his works, and endeavoured to collect all his beauties; and by way of introduction, he has given the *Eloge* of the Bishop of Meaux, by D'Alembert, on the admission of the former into the French Academy, June 8, 1671.

Jacques-Benigne Bossuet, born at Dijon, on the 27th of September, 1627, was descended from a family distinguished in the parliament of Burgundy. From his early infancy, he addicted himself to study, with the avidity of a rising genius, that seizes on and devours every thing. The Jesuits, who were his first instructors, did not fail to perceive in such a disciple, the seeds of future greatness. Accordingly, they made use of the most adroit insinuations to attract him, in order that he might become a member of their society, practising on this occasion those arts by which they have obtained so many able men. The fathers already flattered themselves with the hopes including young Bossuet in the circle of their conquests; but his uncle, who watched over his interests, and was well acquainted with the plans of those who superintended his studies, dissipated all their intrigues, by carrying away his nephew to Paris.

As he was destined to become an ecclesiastic, he cultivated all the branches of education either useful or necessary to the state for which he was destined, from

from the bible to profane authors, and from the fathers of the church, to the scholastic theologians, and the mystic writers. The lively interest, or rather passion, with which he addicted himself to the sacred records, already announced the future prelate, who was destined to preach up religion with all the zeal of the apostles, and to celebrate it with all the eloquence of the prophets. Among the doctors of the church, St. Augustin was most admired by him. He knew every passage of that writer by heart, quoted him unceasingly, discovered in him *an answer to all his difficulties, (la réponse à tout)*, and always carried his works along with him, whenever he travelled.

In respect to profane authors, in which his eloquence searched at once for masters and for models, he gave the preference to Homer, whose elevated but unconstrained genius, had most affinity to his own. He was also greatly pleased with reading Virgil and Cicero; but he cared little for Horace, whom he judged of, rather as a severe Christian than as a man of taste: the morals of the Epicurean effaced, in his eyes, all the merits of the poet, and rendered him insensible to all those graces which only appeared calculated, either to seduce, or to alarm his virtue. He carried the austerity of his principles still further. It is well known, that certain rigid casuists have considered as a species of *apostacy*, that liberty which most of the Christian poets have allowed themselves, of employing the imagery of the Pagan Divinities in their productions. Bossuet did these venerable doctors the honor of being of the same way of thinking, although Despréaux, in his *Art Poétique*, has made them the best answer that a great poet can oppose to such scruples: in short, he has refuted them in harmonious verses, and the poetry of Boileau will be recollected, when the judgment of the rigorists shall be forgotten. The agreeable and philosophical fictions of the ancient mythology, which confer life and soul on every thing, will continue, notwithstanding the *arrêt* of Bossuet, to furnish our great poets with new and interesting images, in consequence of those charms, and that interest with which they abound. But as to the crowd of versifiers, whom you cannot bereave of Flora, and Zephyr, or Love and his wings, without reducing their barren muses to extreme distress, I shall say nothing, although even these, to a man of his talents, ought to have appeared rather fastidious than criminal.

Of all the profane studies, that of the mathematics was the only one which our young ecclesiastic thought himself entitled to neglect, not from scorn (for we will not hesitate to say, that such a sentiment would have been a stain on the memory of Bossuet), but merely because geometrical knowledge did not appear to him to be of any utility in respect to the interests of religion.

Yet, although this great man exhibited but little attachment to mathematical pursuits, he did not testify the same indifference in respect to philosophy. He was much attached to *Cartesianism**, then a new theory. A genius of this kind, hardy, bold, and vigorous, was prevented by religion alone, from entering more fully into the controversy; but the violent attacks which these doctrines experienced from the theologians, instead of affrighting the subject of this eulogium, contributed rather to animate his zeal for persecuted reason.

Meanwhile, Bossuet continued to form his mind to piety, by frequent journies to the abbey of La Trappe, a spot, the very sight of which pointed out how far a lively and animated faith might render the most rigorous privations dear to those who cherished it; a spot which was at the same time well calculated to point out to the philosopher the nullity of ambition and of glory, as well as the consolation of retirement, and the happiness of obscurity.

The peculiar talents of Bossuet for the pulpit, became manifest from his earliest infancy. He was already announced as a precocious orator, at the *hôtel de Rambouillet*, where merit of all kinds was summoned to appear, and to be estimated. Before a numerous and select assembly, almost without preparation, and amidst continued bursts of applause, he preached a sermon from a text assigned to him, at a time when he was only sixteen years of age, and at eleven o'clock at night. This made Voltaire, who was so fertile in puns, declare that he had never heard any one preach either so soon or so late, *(sitôt ni si tard)*.

In addition to such rare talents for eloquence, nature had endowed Bossuet with a prodigious memory; and on this occasion, he, as well as many other great men, may be adduced, in order to

* The doctrines of René Des Cartes.

refute those common places about the antipathy of memory and judgment, on the part of such men as flatter themselves, that nature has given them judgment, and at the same time bereaved them of memory.

Destined by his taste and his character, to eloquence and controversy, Bossuet exhibited, as it were, on his very front, the talents of the orator and of the theologian. On his appearance, the tone of the pulpit was immediately changed, for he substituted to those indecencies which degraded, and to that bad taste which rendered it in some measure contemptible, all the force and dignity befitting christian morality. He never wrote out his sermons, or rather, he only transcribed the summaries, or arguments, for, after profoundly meditating his subject, he was content with committing the principal points to paper; he was accustomed, however, to cull and set down different expressions for the same idea, and in the warmth of his action, he seized that which first occurred to the impetuosity of his genius. His printed sermons are only the remnants of an immense number of compositions, for he never preached the same one twice. They are to be considered, therefore, rather as the sketches of a great master, than as so many finished pictures. One of those men who make a parade of believing nothing, was desirous to hear, or rather to brave him. Too lofty to allow himself vanquished, but at the same time too just, not to render due homage to a great man, the stranger freely acknowledged, "that he was the first of preachers, in his opinion, and that it was by him alone that he could ever be converted!"

In the midst of his oratorical triumphs Bossuet made his first essay as a theologian, by the refutation of the Catechism of Paul Terry, a protestant divine, which was well received. But what is still more surprising, these two friends ever remained so, notwithstanding their controversy.

The reputation of Bossuet at length reached the court, where his sermons were listened to with rapture. Louis XIV., who was a far better judge than any of those who surrounded him, did not fail to confer on him many marks of his esteem; and the new orator at Versailles was well deserving of his protection, for, like most men of great talents, he was destitute alike of intrigue and flattery. An adequate recompense, which he never sought after, found him in the solitude which he loved, even amidst a court, for the king now nominated him Bishop of Condom. Perceiving in Bourdaloue a successor worthy of himself, and one formed after his own model, Bossuet immediately resigned the sceptre of christian eloquence to the hands of an illustrious rival, to whom he had opened, and traced out that glorious career, and was neither surprised nor jealous at perceiving the disciple rushing further than the master. Soon after this, he confined himself entirely to another species of eloquence, in which he found neither a superior nor an equal—that of funeral orations. All those which he pronounced, exhibited the print of that bold and animated mind which produced them, and each of them was filled with those terrible truths, that, such as are in authority in this world, cannot hear too much of, but which they are but too ready to forget. It was on those occasions, to make use of his own expressions, "that one beholds all the gods of the earth degraded by the hand of death, and plunged into eternity, like rivers deprived of their names, and of their glory, and mingled in the ocean with unknown streams." This sublime and pathetic orator made the whole court burst into tears, when, at the funeral of Henrietta of England, Duchess of Orleans, he himself, amidst sighs, pronounced the following emphatic words:

"*O nuit desastreuse, nuit effroyable, ou retentit tout a coup, comme un éclat de tonnerre cette accablante nouvelle:*

"*Madame se meurt! Madame est morte!*"

It was with the funeral oration of the great Conde that Bossuet terminated his career, and it has always been allowed to be a master-piece.

Such was the general esteem for this prelate, that Louis XIV. selected him to educate the Dauphin; and the French Academy deemed itself fortunate, in obtaining such an accession to its celebrated men. After his retirement, the Bishop of Meaux spent the greater part of his life in humane and charitable actions, and at length terminated it, April 12, 1704; honoured not only with the regrets of the Gallican church, but also of the French philosophers, one of whom has written his *eloge*.

The editor of the volume now before us, has divided his subject into certain heads;

heads; and out of 389 different articles composed by this eloquent writer, he has selected the *flowers*. He begins, 1. with God; 2. Providence; 3. Man; 4. the Soul; 5. the Conscience; 6. Truth; 7. Religion; 8. the Gospel, &c. The subject entitled *De la Liberte*, is such as might have been expected from a courtier in lawn, during the despotism of Louis XIV. The same may be said of *L'Egalite Naturelle*. He talks of war, however, with great boldness, in the presence of a prince but too much attached to it; and we cannot but give him credit for the detestation "of a thing so horrible, that the very name is calculated to inspire disgust." "I am indignant," adds the prelate, "at the extreme brutality of the ancients, who made a divinity of war; for a spirit occupied with arms, is not a god, but rather a fury; and were a man, from some inaccessible portion of the earth, but to contemplate those frightful machines, which are collected for the purposes of human vengeance, he would shudder at the idea, that they were destined for the spilling of human blood!'

Memoires du Marquis D'Argens, Chambellan de Frederic le Grand, Roi de Prusse, &c." Memoirs of the Marquis D'Argens, Chamberlain to Frederic the Great, King of Prussia, and Director of the Royal Academy of Berlin; containing the Recital of the Adventures of his Youth; Anecdotes, and Observations relative to several Events in the Reign of Louis XV., and a variety of Persons of his time. A new edition, preceded by an Historical Notice concerning the Life of the Author; his residence at the Court of Frederic II.; his Connexions with that Prince, as also with several Persons mentioned in the above Work. To which are added, Letters from the same Author on different Subjects. Paris. 1 vol. 8vo. Imported by J. De Boffe, Nassau-st. Soho.

In the Monthly Magazine (vol. 27, p. 574) will be found, "An Account of the late Marquis D'Argens, containing a variety of particulars selected from an interesting Memoir* by Thebault." We shall therefore, on the present occasion, confine ourselves to such events and circumstances as are not mentioned there.

It was not until after a variety of misfortunes, including, among others, his *disinheritance*, that the marquis, in 1740, repaired to Prussia, on the express invitation of the new king, "*Ne craignez plus les battailons de gardes, mon cher marquis! venez les brave jusque dans Potsdam.*" On this he accompanied the Duchess-dowager of Wirtemberg, who was desirous of seeing at the same time both Frederic and Berlin. D'Argens was then a tall handsome man, thirty-six years of age, very lively, and well calculated to seduce the affections of the ladies. The princess in question, it seems, was in love with him, "and this circumstance rendered him very uneasy, for she was related to the king. He accordingly took care to make a hasty retreat one evening, when her highness appeared more tender than ordinary—for she was ugly, and not very young! Frederic, who knew this adventure, laughed heartily, and was so little alarmed at the consequences of such an affair, that he wished the marquis to reenter the service of the princess, and even return with her to her own residence, after which he might revisit his capital."

After obtaining a pension, and a plate at the monarch's table, the subject of this memoir, who was more dependent perhaps, and from the facility of his temper, could better bear with the king's caprices than Algarotti, Voltaire, or even the Baron de Pollnitz, became a great favourite, and derived many solid benefits from the protection of the king. This prince, who affected, as it were, to *uncrown* himself at times, in order to allow these celebrated men the liberty of opening their minds without restraint, was, however, still a king, rather than a philosopher. Although he desired them not only "to speak, but to think aloud," yet when they took this liberty, he was captious enough to exclaim, "*Paix, paix, messieurs! prenez garde voila le roi qui arrive.*" As to the marquis, we find him lazy and passionate, but at the same time placable. "One day that the Baron de Pollnitz was to dine with Frederic, who sat down precisely at noon, he repaired to the apartments of the Marquis D'Argens at eleven o'clock. Being surprised to find his friend still in bed, he asked if he was ill? and on being assured that he was in good health, immediately communicated the hour. On this the marquis, in a great hurry, rung for his *valet*, who was called *La Pierre*, and reproached him with his forgetfulness. 'Good Heavens!' cried the servant, 'why did you not look at your watch! As for me, I was busy in your service, and did not attend to the time of day. I thought

* This is termed "*Souvenirs.*"

thought it unnecessary to count the hours like a little boy."

On this the marquis, no longer able to contain himself, jumps out of bed, seizes a cane, and then proceeds to beat poor La Pierre, who remaining motionless, and with his arms folded, said to him in a phlegmatic tone, "This, I suppose, is what you call a philosopher! Proceed, sir, and to punish me for your own faults, and reward my zeal and fidelity, kill me outright—it will confer great honour on philosophy!"

"Ah, my friend!" exclaims D'Argens, at the same time throwing away the cane, "I ask your pardon; . . . . . and I earnestly beseech you to dress me quickly, that I may, if possible, be with the king before he takes his seat at table."

We find that his acquaintance, the Baron de Pollnitz, was to the full as singular a character as himself: "he was a man of wit, had been formerly a priest, and spent the greater part of his life in travelling. As he abounded with anecdotes, and was agreeable in conversation, his company was earnestly desired by people of the first distinction in Germany. He indeed published his own life, in a work printed in 1737, at Amsterdam, in 5 vol. 12mo. and entitled "Lettres et Memoires du Baron de Pollnitz," which not only contained his adventures, but also the characters of those persons who then figured at the principal courts of Europe.

He was appointed one of the king's chamberlains, and became a party in all his amusements. This monarch, surrounded by his courtiers, happening to be one day in the chapel of Charlottenbourg, took a fancy that the Baron should preach a sermon. Pollnitz, who wished for nothing more ardently, immediately entered the pulpit, cleared his throat, and casting his eyes around, gravely gave out the following text: "Render to Cæsar, the things that be Cæsar's; and to God, the things that appertain to God." He then divided and subdivided his discourse, in conformity to usage, after which he began by proving, "that the zealous servants of Cæsar, had on every occasion rendered to Cæsar, what appertained to Cæsar; for they had followed him in all his disgraces, and gladly sacrificed on his account the little fortune that belonged to them, while they had at the same time frequently exposed their lives in his service. But has Cæsar," adds he, "rendered to God, what appertains to God?" and then striking the cushion with his hand, he added: "has the Cæsar of Prussia, I say, rendered to God, what appertains to God, by recompensing his faithful servants?" Notwithstanding this hint, the king remained at once impenitent and inexorable, and shut his ears and his heart to the preacher's exhortations.

Voltaire charges this singular man, with having changed his religion two or three times. This may be incorrect, but certain it is, that on complaining one day to Frederic of his poverty, this prince observed, in reply, "I am sorry, you are not a catholic, as I might prove useful, having a rich canonry vacant, which I could have conferred on you." The Baron thinking the best thing he could do was to turn catholic, made his recantation that very day, and on the next, waited on his majesty, to inform him that he had been converted." "Diable!" cried the crafty monarch, "it is now too late, having just presented a person to the benefice in question; but if you turn Jew, I will give you my solemn promise that you shall become a Rabbi."

The king, however, treated the Marquis D'Argens far better than the Baron de Pollnitz, and notwithstanding some occasional instances of irritability, had conceived if not an esteem, at least something like a friendship for him. No sooner did his majesty learn that he was dead, than he ordered a monument to be erected to his memory, at Aix, at his own expence. It consists of a pyramid surrounded by an urn, encircled by a wreathe of laurel, with a medallion of his favourite, under which is the following motto:

ERRORIS INIMICUS:
VERITATIS AMATOR.

His life has been composed from information received of M. d'Arnold Bacular, who frequented the court of Berlin while the marquis resided there; the "Lettres sur le Regne de Frederic II. imprimée a Strasbourg en 1789;" the Writings of the Abbé Denina; "la Prusse Literaire;" the "Souvenirs à Berlin," and the "Correspondence du Marquis D'Argens lui meme avec le Roi, &c." This volume also contains his "Memoires," written by himself, and his "Lettres;" but it does not include his "Lettres Juives," his "La Philosophie du bon sens, &c."

MISCELLANEOUS.

"*L'Isle d'Ischia, &c.*" An Account of the Isle of Ischia, by M. G. H. L. Nicolavius (a German), Secretary to the Chamber of Finances at Eutin. Naples, and all the adjacent territories, with the exception of the island of Sicily alone, are now in possession of a branch of the house of Bonaparte. But a few years—almost a few months—they acknowledged a prince of the house of Bourbon for their sovereign; and it remains as yet a problem, whether they are likely to be worse governed by a prince, considered by many as an adventurer, nay, an usurper, than by a legitimate monarch, whose title to the throne was indisputable, but whose conduct towards his subjects had not been such as to ensure either their loyalty or their affection.

The little Isle of Ischia, which formed a portion of those dominions, is situate at the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Naples. It is about ten Italian miles in circumference; and notwithstanding the smallness of its extent, constitutes a bishopric, the prelate of which is suffragan to the see of the capital. It is divided into three distinct parishes; and lately possessed, notwithstanding its very limited dimensions, a convent of nuns. The isle, considered as one whole, has usually been described as a single mountain, the form of which indicates an extinguished volcano. Many of its petty promontories extend into the sea, and a few villages are scattered along the coast. In the interior are to be found a number of separate habitations, which rise like an amphitheatre, until they have attained that height where human culture ceases to be productive. The whiteness of the houses affords an agreeable contrast to the verdure of the vineyards and the gardens, by which they are half concealed, so as to present a romantic appearance to the eye of the traveller.

On the very summit of the mountain, and in the midst of a volcanic rock, a hermitage, consisting of a chapel and three cells, has been excavated. They are inhabited by an equal number of hermits, one of whom wanders through the island twice a-week. He brings home with him bread, oil, eggs, and whatsoever is necessary for the service of the altar. The inhabitants bestow every thing required with joy, and regularly make a pilgrimage to the chapel once a-year. Thither our author and his companions repaired, and were received not only with cordiality by the anchorites, but treated with as much hospitality as their poverty would admit of. One of these, a decrepit old man, however, paid no manner of attention, either to them, or to any one: he was seen both night and morning on his knees, either before the chapel or the altar. His conduct excited their curiosity, and accosting him at a favourable moment, they learned that he was a German, who having left his native country at a very early period of life, in order to go on a pilgrimage to our Lady of Loretto, had never returned again. On being questioned as to his age, he replied, that he was born in the eighteenth century, but could not tell how old he was, being unacquainted with the date of the present year!

"Heaven is very propitious to this little isle," says our traveller, "where a cloudless sky, almost continually prevails. The winters are mild, and the reptiles are destitute of poison: the very fountains are said to cure many maladies. The old government, although not renowned for its generosity, was accustomed to exercise its benevolence in respect to the inhabitants, for this little territory was exempt from imposts, while the king was used to pay it an yearly visit, for the purpose of bestowing portions on young maidens.

"An hospital is kept up at the expence of a charitable society, established in the capital: several hundreds of sick persons also obtain an asylum there during the bathing season. Many vessels are hired for the express purpose of carrying the convalescents to Naples, and bringing back new patients to the infirmary. The lame who have been cured during their stay in the island, leave their crutches behind them, which they are accustomed to consecrate either to the *Madona*, or some saint.

"The trees, bushes, and plants, which delight in volcanic soils, thrive here in a wonderful manner. Every where are to be seen groves of oak and of chesnuts. The orange, the fig, the pomegranate, &c. are common in all the gardens. The myrtle and the box grow wild, and in great plenty.

"The inhabitants have something peculiar in their persons and dress. Fashion has not as yet obtained access into this isle: the inventions of modern luxury are all banished. The earth feeds only asses and goats: the whole country

country is rough and uneven, so that carriages there would be useless. The king himself, the moment he disembarks, finds himself reduced to a level, in point of equipage, with the poorest islander.

"It was during the spring that we visited this island, for the first time, and spent two days in the town of Ischia. It was in vain that we searched for an inn: we were conducted to the house of certain persons, who, we were told, would be very happy to receive us. A good old woman, one of a middle age, and a little girl, were our companions. They had but two small chambers, which they divided with us, and never left us even for a moment.

"We returned in the autumn, and spent several weeks in the neighbourhood of the baths. Our host, a native of Sorrento, was in easy circumstances, for he possessed several vineyards. His wife, one daughter of seventeen years of age, another still older, and a third, who was the youngest of all, composed the whole of the family. Two servants lived along with them in the most perfect equality, except during the hours allotted to labour. A poor relation, called Fortunata, forty years of age, also resided in the house.

"The roofs are flat throughout the whole island: these are useful for drying their fruits, and also for other purposes: our's was covered with a tent, where the young maidens were accustomed to take their *siesto;* there, too, the father sometimes spent the whole night. The ascent was very simple, and when the ladder was pulled up, the post became inaccessible; but on the contrary, when carried away, those above remained prisoners. At night the court-yard was converted into a ball-room. The tables and chairs being taken away, the steps which were placed before the door of every chamber, then served as benches to the spectators. I never beheld the *Tarentella,* that famous Neapolitan dance, executed better, during the whole course of my life. It is usually performed by two young women, while a third sings, accompanying her voice at the same time with the tambourin. The misfortunes of an unhappy lover, who has been separated from his dear mistress, or the sorrows of a despised swain, constitute the usual subjects of these songs, in the course of which, *Madona & Cupinto* are sometimes invoked together. The pleasure resulting from this dance is produced by the variety of attitudes, the management of the apron, the diversity of the figures, and the noise of castanets, or at least, the sound occasioned by the fingers and thumb to supply their place. Fortunata performed one day, with a fat Lombard peasant as her partner, on which occasion she exhibited a fine specimen of the most bitter raillery.

"That same grace, that same elegance, which is so remarkable in their sports, is also equally conspicuous in their actions and discourses. On our awaking in the morning, we always found a bunch of the finest grapes suspended near the table, and when we went to breakfast, the father of the family brought us a basket of his finest fruits. At night, his daughter, Francesca, would invite us to walk out in company with her, and as we went along, would tell us the name and the virtues of every plant that appeared worthy of attention.

"Fortunata was but indifferently dressed when we first arrived in this little island, but we soon obtained for her a complete suit, according to the custom of the country, consisting of a little corset of black velvet, a petticoat, an apron, and a veil. Her gaiety, however, soon disappeared, and amidst the joy that prevailed throughout the whole house, we beheld her sad and drooping, without being able to discover the reason. At length, one evening during the dance, happening to sit next her, I once more repeated the question, hitherto so often put in vain:—What is the matter with you, Fortunata? Is any thing wanting? "Ear-rings," replied she, in a low tone of voice.

"Our frequent parties of pleasure, all performed on the backs of asses, each of which had a conductor, enabled us to become acquainted with a number of the poor vine-dressers. The moment they perceived us, they begged us to enter their little plantations. 'Come here, one day!' exclaimed a person called *Filippo,* whose kind invitation I had declined: "I will present you with the best grapes; no one but myself knows where they grow, for I have not even told my own wife."

We often received civilities from persons who were utter strangers to us. Happening one day to repair to the church, in order to assist at a confirmation, it proved extremely warm, and I was rather tired. It had so happened that an ass, remarkable not only for his personal beauty, but also for the excellence

lence of his saddle and bridle, attracted my attention, and I stopped, in order to admire it at my ease. "Will you mount him?" said a well-dressed man to me, who at the same time approached, adding that the ass appertained to him. I declined his offer, but he insisted on my compliance with his invitation; and on my turning round, I found that a boy followed me, with orders to attend at the door of the church until I should return. I had never seen this person before, and I have never seen him since.

"We sometimes of an evening ascended a precipice, in order to view the setting of the sun, and the rising of the moon. Not far from the bottom resided Maria Gueseppe, who, so soon as she perceived us, was accustomed to bring a dishful of fruit; and having sat down familiarly by our sides, would prattle at her ease about her little household matters, the expected return of her husband, what she intended to do on that happy occasion, and in short, concerning all her domestic interests.

"True it is indeed, that they would sometimes expect a reward in return for their complaisance and their little services. In this island, as well as throughout the whole of Southern Italy, there are more than one man avaricious of wealth; but this passion exactly resembles the cupidity of a child, who desires whatsoever it sees. Without calculating the value of money, they will sometimes demand a most exorbitant sum either for their labour or their trifling articles of merchandise, but in general they are ready instantly to accept whatsoever you may be pleased to offer to them. If you give charity to a poor person, he will take it with an apparent indifference; but this does not proceed from ingratitude, for he thinks that it is but natural that you should succour him during his affliction. Accordingly, it is with some difficulty that the children learn to say, 'I thank you.'

"The inhabitants of Ischia, like those of all Italy, scarcely make use of the word *man*, instead of which, they always employ that of *Christians*, and Christian with them is synonimous to Catholic. Notwithstanding this, and although they perceive that we did not comply with their religious rites, they gave themselves no trouble on that account. Their faith consisted of hope and content, and they but rarely elevated their minds above the mother of God," when they recurred to any pious expressions. It is to "our Lady" that they commend you, both on leaving you, and wishing you a most holy night! *(Santissima Notte!)* It is to her they address themselves during all their maladies.

"When an adult dies, they pray for the repose of his soul: the death of an infant is considered as a happiness. 'You are sad,' said Francesca to me one day, when a child belonging to the family had breathed its last; 'you are melancholy, and I know the cause: I also think of the dear little boy, but am happy, for he is in paradise.'

"Religious festivals are days of joy for them. On our arrival in the isle, they had told us that we must tarry there until the feast of their patron. As we actually did stay so long, and became like themselves, at length, impatient for the event, they gave us the life of their tutelary Saint to read, that we might perceive, as they observed, what kind of a man he was.

"*Il beato Giovanne* (for that is his name) was a native of Ischia, where many of his friends and relations still live. He had been a monk at Naples, and his reputation of sanctity had increased greatly during his life. One day he was seen following a religious procession, without the soles of his feet having so much as touched the ground: Another time, he had passed through a very heavy shower, without being once wet.

"On the feast of the Holy Saint Januarius, he wished, like a multitude of others, to approach the chief altar, that he might offer up his prayers before the miraculous blood, but he lost his crutch in the crowd, and was obliged to sit down in a sad and sorrowful plight at the door of the church. At the end of a few minutes, however, this same crutch was seen flying through the air, over the heads of the people, who uttered exclamations of joy, after which descending at his feet, it gently placed itself against the breast of the venerable saint. On his demise, thousands rushed forward, in order to view the corpse, and it was found necessary to call in the guard to keep the multitude off. This, however, did not prevent one of his ears from disappearing suddenly, without any one being able to discover what had become of this precious relick.

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When we expressed our surprise to our kind hosts, how they could think of honouring a patron, who had not yet been canonized, they began to laugh, and to cry out, 'What! can any doubt of his being a saint, when he has performed so many miracles?'

"At length, the festival arrived, and it was celebrated with the usual ceremonies. During the evening a general illumination took place, and the roofs of all the houses were ornamented with lanthorns composed of oiled paper. We enjoyed this spectacle in conjunction with our good friends, and joined in the cries of joy that echoed on all sides. They pointed out with a certain degree of respect, some houses that were better lighted up than others: 'there,' exclaimed our hosts, 'lives a relation of our saint;—here is one of his nieces.' 'Julio', added the father of the family, 'will make an offering to our patron!' He accordingly repaired to the barn, whence he took an old tar-barrel, and having set it on fire, after amusing himself some minutes in contemplating the flames, he rolled it down a precipice, and at the same time uttered screams of joy.

"It appeared as if we had resolved to spend the whole of our life in Ischia! At length, however, it became necessary to separate, and when we took our leave of the worthy people, they promised to repair to Sorrento, in order to visit us."

Lettre d'un Pretre Espagnol, sur la Lettre du Eveque Gregoire, a l'Archeveque de Burgos, Grand Inquiseteur d'Espagne: This is the translation of a little pamphlet entitled "Carta de un Presbitero Espanol sobre la carta del Epis. Gregoire al Arzobispo de Burgos, Inquisidor General de Espana." (A Letter from a Spanish priest, in answer to a Letter from the Bishop Gregoire to the Archbishop of Burgos, Grand Inquisitor of Spain).

The present is a curious production, and is well calculated to excite public curiosity, at a time when Spain, fighting in a just cause, has the church on her side, and a regiment of inquisitors in her army. All must lament, that the people have been kept in such gross ignorance, and that their clergy have uniformly preached up such slavish and degrading doctrines as are calculated to render a nation unfit to contend for their freedom! True it is, however, that this production appeared antecedent to the present contest; but we are afraid that the sentiments contained in it prevail at this very moment, and by inspiring narrow ideas, both in respect to religion and politics, will long continue to emasculate a people, who in other respects have displayed no inconsiderable share of magnanimity.

It is a matter of some curiosity to learn how the inquisition can be lauded, but it renders the paradox still more extraordinary, when it is observed that it is expressly undertaken, not only to praise, but to glory in that singular monument of human degeneracy.

Here, as was usual with all such writings during the existence of the ancient government, the *reverend* author wishing to rivet the chains of the nation, attempts to support one anti-social prejudice by another; to flatter the oppressors at the expence of the victims, and in short, to proscribe all liberal ideas. To achieve this, our industrious priest has examined into the annals of superstition during the middle ages, and has not only dared to justify those horrors, but to present them as a model worthy of imitation, in order to conform to the spirit of religion, and the interests of holy church.

This liberal Spaniard begins with indignantly rejecting that toleration preached by the early fathers of the church, as not in the least appropriate to its present situation, which he terms "triumphant." Intolerance, according to him, is only bad, when employed against truth, for it is exceedingly laudable when exercised against error. We shall quote a few passages, illustrative of the sentiments exposed in this little work with the utmost effrontery, and with an impunity, that nothing could affect, in a country where the press was subjected to the most odious restraints, and liberty of conscience subjected to the regulations of interested bigots.

"The laws," says she, p. 20 (meaning the penal laws against heretics), were not enacted in order to force consciences, but that such rebels, (*i. e.* men of tender consciences), affrighted by chastisement, may incline to repentance, and that their hearts may be changed when they perceive that they are to suffer without reaping any advantage. These penalties will not deprive them of free will . . . the arm of the civil power, on the contrary, is very compassionate in respect to them, for it withdraws all such, notwithstanding their own efforts, from the horrid

horrid *heresy*, in order that they may accustom themselves to the laws and usages of holy church."

P. 28. "Every catholic prince who consents that the catholic religion shall not be the only one permitted throughout his dominions, is a *monster*, unknown to christian antiquity."

P. 59. "Holy church hath praised the zeal of Chintila, who drove the Jews out of Spain, and that of Egica, who reduced them to slavery, after despoiling them of their property."

P. 66. "The objections against the punishment of heretics, which have been deduced from the example of Jesus Christ, *are not of any weight*, although at the first glance they appear very grave and weighty, *from the authority of so worthy a person*."

Page 75. "First of all, it is agreed, *according to the principles of religion*, that it is possible to subdue the will without enchaining liberty, or forcing the conscience." "*D'abord il est sur, d'après les principes de la religion*, qu'on peut asservir la volonte, sans enchainer la liberté ni forcer la conscience."

P. 78. "Although it be not a blind obedience that is required on the part of religion, yet is it useful, that those who walk in darkness should be enlightened, *in opposition to their own will*."

P. 91. "What will he say, who is scandalized, to behold a Christian turned persecutor, if we can show him that Jesus himself was one? And if Jesus was a persecutor, how can the church, his spouse, disdain to be one?" ("Qui dirait celui qui est scandalisé de voir un chrétien persecuteur, si nous lui montrions que Jesus lui meme là ete? Et si Jesus fut persecuteur, comment l'Eglise son epouse dedaignerait-elle de l'etre.")

Pages 94 and 95. "There is an unjust persecution of the impious against the church, and a just persecution of the just against the impious. The church persecutes and imprisons its enemies until they shall languish to forego their vanities, and seek to profit by the truth.....the most pious bishops have been honoured with the appellation of persecutors of hereticks." ("Les eveques les plus pieux se sont honorés du titre de persécuteurs des heretiques.")

P. 97. "The persecuted Christians only blamed the persecution of the pagans, because it was directed against the truth of the faith, and in order to support impiety; they would have deemed it just, had it been directed against impiety, and exercised in support of catholic verity. They complained of the Roman emperors, yet it was not because they persecuted, but because they persecuted the church."

Pages 98 and 99. "There can be no just cause for persecuting the catholic religion, for since all the earth appertains to God, and all the inhabitants thereof *ought* to adore Jesus Christ, it therefore follows, that the holy church, which is so firm in its belief, is the only true religion, &c."

We shall conclude these monstrous quotations, with the following, from page 100:

"The utter loss and destruction of states, is a certain consequence of what *philosophism* denominates a sage toleration."

The philanthropic ideas of the celebrated Abbé Gregoire, every where experience, as may be readily imagined, the most bitter indignation, on the part of this apologist for the 'Inquisition,' who would doubtless be happy could he lay hold of his brother priest, in order to purify his doctrines by means of *penal fire!* The French bishop offers up his prayers for the melioration of the lot of the Spanish nation: the Spanish priest, on the contrary, declaims against the sciences, the arts, literature, manufactures: piety, according to him, ought to supply the want of all these. It was thus, during the reign of terror in France, that the disciples of Robespierre imagined, that "Civism," as they were pleased to term it, could supply the want of both virtue and talents!

"*Code de la Conscription, ou Recueil Chronologique des Lois, &c.*" The Code of Conscription, or Chronological Collection of the Laws and Arêtes of Government, the Imperial Decrees relative to the Levy of Conscripts, their Exchange, the Expences incident to the Service, &c. between the year VI. and the year XIV. inclusive of the latter. With Tables. Paris, 1806.

France is indebted to the *conscription* for all her conquests, and by its means Bonaparte proposes perhaps to realize the dreams of Louis XIV. Every man in France, with a very few exceptions, is now destined to become in turn a soldier, and must pass a certain portion of his life under arms. To achieve this, the country is divided into

thirty military governments, subject to a general and his staff, together with a certain portion of commissaries, and it is not a little remarkable, that Oliver Cromwell, after overturning the English commonwealth, made a distribution nearly similar in all its parts. But the civil, as well as military division of the empire, is subject to the strictest responsibility, for the departments, 122 in number, with their circuits *(arrondissements)*, cantons, and municipalities, the prefects, the sub-prefects, the commissaries of police, the mayors, the inspectors, the counsellors of prefecture, and the adjuncts, are all strictly responsible in respect to the new levies.

The first grand military efforts of France, commenced with the *requisition*, a measure which made no little noise, and was succeeded by the *conscription*, which has produced far more powerful effects. This originated under the short-lived and ill-fated directorial government; the author was Carnot, himself a director, and who, although now languishing in obsurity, has contributed not a little by his plans, to the present aggrandisement of his country. By this institution, which seems fitted for convulsive struggles alone, and can only be employed on the part of a military nation, every Frenchman becomes a soldier, during that portion of his life when his services can be rendered most effectual.

If the country, in case of any great emergency, is declared by proclamation "to be in danger," all the male inhabitants are to be summoned to its defence. On other occasions of less importance, the wants of the army are also supplied by the conscription, the number being decreed by the legislature, and the contingents for each department are specifically fixed, as the *quantum* of population regulates the levy.

The particular mode by which the whole is effected, here follows. The executive government, or, in other words, the emperor, who is supposed to be best acquainted with what is requisite for the campaign, specifies the number supposed to be required, and of course takes care that it shall exceed what is really demanded by the nature of the service. Having announced the *quantum*, by means of one of his ministers, to the phantom of a senate, assembled for that purpose, the request, or rather injunction, is immediately complied with. The precise number of male inhabitants being known, the quota of each department is regulated in the same manner as in our own counties, and levied by orders of the prefect in the districts, and of the sub-prefect, in the cantons and municipalities. To this levy is liable every Frenchmen between the ages of twenty and twenty-five; these are divided yearly into five different classes, and as the registers of birth are scrupulously examined, an accurate calculation is forwarded to the minister of war, within the space of eight days.

The persons thus drawn are then assembled in their respective cantons, in the presence of a body of *gendarmerie*, who enforce obedience with their swords. On this occasion every one who has any pretext for exemption has an opportunity to offer it: if infirmity be pleaded, an actual inspection on the part of the attending physicians takes place, and no delay is permitted, every thing being done speedily, and in a *military* manner. All absentees are considered and treated as deserters. The number competent to serve being then ascertained, the ballot commences, the tickets are drawn, and the names of those chosen for actual service, as well as of the levies for the reserve, or to supply the places of the former, in case of death, or illness, are declared; the latter are immediately to be armed and disciplined within their own particular districts, exactly in the same manner as our local militia.

The directory, doubtless at the instigation of Carnot, was inexorable in respect to substitutes, but the emperor, with a view of increasing his influence, is less scrupulous in certain instances on this subject. Thus, a considerable number of exemptions are permitted, under the pretext of personal incapacity, or official service; in every case, however, a substitute must be provided, and on the occurrence of death or desertion, he is to be replaced at any period within two years. But in respect to those selected and approved of, the utmost strictness is used. They are marched in bodies, who are never to exceed the number of one hundred, and these are strictly guarded by the *gens d'armes*, a class of men armed like soldiers, and at the same time provided with a species of authority, somewhat resembling our constables.—After being marched to their respective stations, they are there supplied with arms and clothing. As they are still imbued

imbued with the spirit of citizens, and may possibly retain a certain degree of indignation, in consequence of the manner in which they have been treated, they are never permitted to be formed into distinct regiments, but separated from each other, and incorporated among the veterans, who have been drilled into servitude and obedience.

Formerly, married men who had children were exempt from the laws of conscription. This, however, naturally produced an abuse, as all the youths provided themselves with wives, in order to escape from the odious ballot. In consequence of the multitude who had been thus screened, in 1793 this cause of exemption was declared to be annihilated, so that an immense portion of the population is now at the command of the emperor, and an army of five, six, or even seven hundred thousand men, including the allies, and the domestic reserve, might be obtained at his bidding. Such is the nice discrimination recurred to, in respect to all those not immediately under the protection of the court, that temporary diseases afford but a temporary suspension of service, and even then, under the name of *indemnification*, a certain sum, in proportion to the supposed wealth of the absentee, is to be paid to the government. Among other exemptions from actual services, are to be included, the eldest brother of an orphan family, who is supposed to act as a parent and protector; the only son of a widow woman, who looks to him for her bread; or of a labourer who has attained the full age of seventy; or any person who has a brother already engaged in the army. The same privilege extends to those who have become sub-deacons in the Gallican Church; but none of these are wholly and entirely dismissed: on the contrary, it is considered a great favour for them to be allowed to appertain to the army of reserve, and thus be obliged only on great occasions to repair to the scene of action.

But the greatest of all oppressions, is the responsibility of parents for their absent children, who are thus rendered liable to be punished for actions over which they can have no possible controul, up to the very moment that they produce an official certificate of their deaths. To render the means of escape more difficult, all false attestations are punished with a peculiar degree of rigour. Accordingly any surgeon or civil officer, who forges a certificate for this purpose, is liable to an imprisonment of five years duration in irons. Military men favouring an escape, are subjected to severe fines, while those who actually counterfeit infirmities, or proceed so far as to mutilate themselves, are condemned to five years labour on the highway.

For the refractory conscripts, the law holds forth all its terrors. Nine garrisons are assigned for their detention, they are lodged in the citadel, clad in a particular uniform, obliged to work, and they are to have their heads shaved during the term of five whole years. But the necessities of the state generally call for their services at an earlier period, so that under pretence of lenity and forgiveness, they are sent to their respective regiments long before the expiration of this term. In certain cases the punishment of the ball, which weighs eight pounds, and must be fastened to the leg of the culprit, is superadded, and we are afraid that *secret imprisonment*, that disgrace of civilized society, is frequently recurred to. Death is justly inflicted on those who go over to the enemy; but this is perhaps an exaggerated measure of punishment, when applied to those who merely carry off their arms. To the credit of the French code, however, the horrid, brutal, and degrading punishment of the *lash*, is entirely unknown, and we trust it will be abolished throughout Europe, as exhibiting the appearance of a hated engine of military torture, which renders the service disgusting, without producing any correspondent effects.

" *Histoire de Chili, &c.*" The History of Chili, Geographical, Natural, and Civil; by Signor the Abbot Don J. Ignatius Molina.

This work was originally written in Italian, under the title of " Saggio sulla Storia Naturale del Chili," which was printed some years since at Bologna, and has now been rescued from oblivion, in consequence of the critical situation of the Spanish colonies in the New World. It is no less remarkable than true, that there have been two authors of the same name, who were both born and resided in South America, and were each of them Jesuits. Louis Molina, was a native of Cuenca in New Castille, and died at Madrid many years since, at a period when the society of which he was a celebrated member, still retained all its power and consequence. The Abbot, Giovanni

Inagio

Inagio Molina, on the other hand, was born at a time when the consequence of the Jesuits began to decline, and he himself indeed actually outlived the order. Attached to the place of his birth, the measure adopted by the court of Madrid to annihilate this class of the priesthood, must have been peculiarly disagreeable to him, and indeed we find him abandoning his native land, and taking refuge in Italy, within the dominions of that very Pope who had signed the fatal order. It was there, amidst the leisure afforded by his exile, that he drew up, in distinct works, the account of the geographical, natural, and civil, history of Chili. This statement abounds with a variety of curious facts, all of which were collected on the spot, by a prying and judicious clergyman, who possessed means which few laymen could enjoy.

"*Lettre aux Espagnols Americaines, par un de leurs Compatriotes.*" A Letter to the Spanish Americans, by one of their Countrymen, Juan P.V.Y. Gusman, 8vo. Molina, and several other Spanish ex-Jesuits died in Italy, whither they had fled for refuge, but Gusman resigned his breath in London, in 1798, and this is a posthumous work, printed in America, after his demise. Mr. Pitt, who in the early portion of his life, was zealous for the cause of liberty, had determined at one period of his administration, to make a grand effort in its behalf, for in imitation of the policy of Elizabeth in respect to Holland, he resolved to effect the emancipation of Spanish America. The dispute with the court of Madrid, about Nootka Sound, was the epoch of this statesman-like project, and General Miranda became one of his chief agents upon this occasion; or perhaps, more properly speaking, was the original author of the scheme. To effect a revolution in a catholic nation, who more proper than the Ex-Jesuits, who had obtained their confidence? Accordingly, at the instigation of the officer alluded to above, a certain number of members of this celebrated order, were invited from the papal dominions, and readily consented to use all their influence to achieve the great change in question.

Gusman proceeded so far as to write the letter now under consideration, for the express purpose of preparing the minds of the Spaniards in the New World for this singular event, but a peace having been patched up, that circumstance, together with the death of the author, which occurred soon after, prevented the publication during his life. Perceiving that Mr. Pitt's new principles would but little incline him to any thing likely to shake the authority of existing governments, or imagine that the North Americans, the children of liberty, were the most likely to adopt such a project, he confided his papers to his excellency Rufus King, and that minister, after his return to his native country, permitted the impression of the present article. This was effected at the request, and we believe also, at the expence of general Miranda, who again appeared on the scene, and had become eager to execute the primary object of his life—the independence of his countrymen in South America. It was his intention to circulate this pamphlet, which is drawn up in the shape of a letter, among the natives, and he accordingly carried some thousand copies with him, during the late expedition, for this purpose; but, we believe, without any correspondent effect. He was indeed suffered to repair thither, not in the character of a deliverer, but of an adventurer, and the consequence was such as might have been easily foreseen.

Don Juan Pablo Viscardo y Gusman, a name not unknown in the Spanish Annals, commences with the early history of the conquest and settlement of South America. This was effected by bold and adventurous men, some of whom aspired to the character of heroes, while all exhibited instances of courage and fortitude, until then almost without example. The mother country was not called upon for supplies or assistance; she did not advance a single dollar upon this occasion, for all had been effected at the expence of the individual conquerors. After obtaining these valuable dominions, the mother country, instead of being grateful for the acquisition, exhibited the most oppressive, jealous, and tyrannical disposition. Personal liberty was restrained, an odious and debasing monopoly created, and laws and customs unworthy of freemen, promulged, established, and acted upon. To sum up the whole of their grievances in one word, none but natives of Old Spain were admitted to public offices, or the enjoyment of any honourable or lucrative situations. Thus the descendants of these very men who had enriched the mother country by the acquisition of those territories in the new world, of which all the nations of Europe had been so jealous for centuries, were excluded like so many aliens, from any share

share in the administration of their native country.

As it is necessary on this occasion for a brother of the Order of Jesus to preach up liberty, he accordingly ascends to that period of the Spanish history, when the people were free, and depicts with the pen of a master, the causes that led to the slavery and subjugation of the mother country. This event, it will be seen, according to him, and indeed to all other historians, originated in the increased power of the kings of Spain, proceeding not only from their acquisitions in Europe, but those also in another hemisphere.

"The re-union of the kingdoms of Castille and Arragon," says he, "as well as of those of other great states which devolved at the same time on the sovereigns of Spain, to which may be added the treasures of the Indies, conferred on that crown a most unexpected portion of influence. This increased to such a degree, and at length became so preponderating, as, in course of time, to overturn all the barriers erected by the prudence of our forefathers, in order to insure the liberty of their posterity: thus the royal authority, like the sea, overflowing its bounds, inundated the whole monarchy, and the will of the king and his ministers became the universal law.

"No sooner was despotic power established on such solid foundations, than the very trace of the ancient cortes, or national assemblies, became obliterated. To the rights, whether natural, civil, or religious, of the Spaniards, there was no other safeguard than the *good pleasure* of the ministers, and the ancient forms of justice! The latter might sometimes be quoted in opposition to the oppression of the innocent, but the old proverb, "that the laws bend to the will of kings," was in the end always verified.

After a variety of important details, embracing the wrongs of the Spaniards in both worlds, the Ex-Jesuit enters into a discussion relative to the practicability of the scheme of emancipation—an emancipation which he considers as equally beneficial to the inhabitants of the mother nation and the creoles themselves. Their numbers, their wealth, their wrongs, their acquisitions, according to him, alike fit them for liberty and independence. Above all, he labours to prove, that there is no novelty whatever, and but little danger, in the attempt. This is not the first time that Spain has been dismembered by her own injustice. The house of Braganza, placing itself at the head of the Portuguese, enabled that portion of the peninsula to throw off the yoke, to the great joy of all. But the revolution effected by the Dutch, is still more memorable. Holland, goaded on by the spirit of despotism and injustice, at length rose in arms, and after a long and memorable war, emancipated herself completely from the subjugation of her oppressors. This glorious achievement was aided by the assistance of England and of France, and has ever been viewed by all the European nations as a struggle equally gallant and fortunate. But their attention is besought to an event still more recent, and which occurred too on the same continent with themselves. It is almost unnecessary to observe, that this is the enfranchisement of America from the protection of Great Britain; a subject which recalls the most painful emotions, as the colonies were lost by gross mismanagement, if we are to give credit to the statesmen of all parties.

"*Voyages à Peking, Manille, & l'Ilede France, faits dans l'intervalle des Années, 1784 à 1801.*" Voyages to Pekin, Manilla, and the Isle of France, during the interval between the Years 1784 and 1801; by M. De Guignes, the French Resident in China, attached to the Minister of External Relations, and Correspondent of the First and the Third Class of the Institute. 3 vols. 8vo. with an Atlas. Paris, 1808.

The author of the present work is the son of the celebrated Oriental scholar of the same name, whose translation of "the Chou King, and the History of the Huns, acquired him deserved celebrity, and entitled him at the same time to the well merited eulogiums of Mr. Gibbon, in his Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." After residing at Macao during the space of ten years, the younger De Guignes accompanied M. Titzin, the chief of the Dutch embassy, in the character of interpreter, and accordingly repaired from Canton to Pekin along with him. Having been thus enabled, from long residence, as well as actual inspection, to form a just idea of the nature of the country, he has had recourse to books for its history. In the prefatory account given by him of the ancient annals of China, he ascends no higher than the reign of Yao, 2357 years before Christ, which, according to the exaggerated remarks of some of their learned

learned men, is a period comparatively modern! Our author, however, asserts, that in respect to his materials, they are scanty and deficient, the whole reign of a king including no more than his name, and a few of his sayings. According to some, even of her own historians, after the appearance of great kingdoms in other portions of the globe, China presented only a few scattered tribes, barbarous in their manners, and roving about like savages, in search of food. If we are to give credit to probabilities, "this empire, so far from existing, as has been pretended, 3000 years before the birth of Jesus Christ, has not acquired strength and solidity above the term of 529 years. "In attaching the idea of antiquity claimed by certain authors in favour of the Chinese, I do not seek to establish a new hypothesis," says he; "it is not myself that speaks: I simply detail the facts arising out of the discourses inserted in the Chou-King, and I thence deduce consequences in support of my own opinions."

The third dynasty, or that of Teheou, ascended the Chinese throne, 1122 years, according to some, before our æra. Venvang and his son, the two first monarchs of it, occupied but a small portion of territory; Tching Van, who succeeded, removed the seat of the monarchy to Tong, and Teheon-Kong, after consulting the oracles, declared that this spot was the centre of the world! It was situate on the river Lo, and according to tradition, had been erected in five days. At this period, out of fifteen provinces of China, twelve were occupied by barbarians, and five others had within their limits, a number of wandering tribes, so that there were only a few villages, and scattered habitations, which have been since termed kingdoms. In short, notwithstanding Voltaire has assigned a period of 4000 years for the duration of the Chinese empire, and some of the native historians even speak of millions of years, the doubts of the President Goguet, in his learned work entitled, "Origines des Loix des Arts, des Sciences, et de leur progres chez les Anciens Peuples," published in 3 vols. 4to. about the year 1750, and the researches of M. De Guignes on the spot, alike teach us to ponder, to enquire, and to remain in suspense, until more decisive authorities shall have confirmed or negatived their positions.

The rest of the work is occupied with the journal of the expedition to the Chinese capital, and the occurrences in the way back, which was by a different road. An account of the manners, customs, religion, language, government, &c. fills also a considerable space, and from these miscellaneous remarks we derive much interesting information. Their government, like that of other eastern nations, consists of a despotism, unalleviated by any political check, control, or mitigation. The power is wholly lodged in the hands of the monarch, who is secluded from all access, while his agents, descending gradually from the highest to the lowest rank, administer the public affairs, under him, and are only to be removed, checked, or controuled by his authority. The situation of the country, is accordingly correspondent with the public administration, so that the populace are oppressed and plundered, by base, mercenary, and rapacious agents. The general character of the natives participating in the conduct of their superiors, consists of whatever is mean, untrue and contemptible.

"Certain authors," observes M. De Guignes, "have considered the government of China to be perfect, but I who have lived for many years there, and traversed the whole empire from one end to another, have constantly beheld the strong oppress the weak, and every man in authority exerting that very authority to the detriment and destruction of the people. The madarins of the cities, endeavoured to seize on a portion of the salary due to our bearers and domestics, and they struck them when they ventured to complain. One of the little mandarins did not blush to pocket the sum of twenty thousand livres, which ought to have been distributed among our Chinese servants."

The emperor indeed, wishing to remedy these disorders, is accustomed to send certain of his courtiers occasionally into the provinces, to enquire into the conduct of the mandarins; but this is not productive of any good whatever. No sooner have they arrived at the place of destination, than they are overwhelmed with presents, which, according to the custom of the country, are never refused, even by his Imperial Majesty himself. This mercenary disposition is exhibited on all occasions, and the change of a governor, frequently costs from twenty to thirty thousand crowns. The fee or fine paid by a viceroy, amounts from sixty to two hundred thousand francs,

franks, and he never retires until he has squeezed from two to three millions. The author saw a hopow, or chief magistrate of Canton, withdraw after a single year's residence, with a million of dollars, near 250,000*l.* of our money.

The population, like the antiquity of China, has always been greatly vaunted, and certain it is, that the superstition of the people contributes not a little to this event. As they deem it peculiarly unfortunate to die childless, they marry early, and fecundity is considered a blessing. The land too, is divided into small portions, and cultivated chiefly by the hands of those who eat its produce. The Chinese government is however accustomed to exaggerate the numbers of the people, and the vanity of the people themselves is interested on this occasion. The mandarins too deem it politic to give out, that the rates of increase is astonishing, as a contrary belief would prove prejudicial to their own advancement. Here follow tables of the population of the different provinces: the first contains the account of the missionaries in 1743; the second that of F. Allerstein, in 1761; and the third, that of the English in 1794, who always calculate in round numbers.

1. Petcheley,	16,702,765	15,222,940	38,000,000
2. Kiangnan,	26,766,365	45,922,420	32,000,000
3. Kiang-si,	6,681,350	11,006,640	19,000,000
4. Tchekiang,	15,623,990	15,429,690	21,000,000
5. Fokien,	7,643,035	8,063,671	15,000,000
6. Hou-Konang,	4,264,850	6,909,923	27,000,000
7. Honan,	12,637,280	16,332,507	25,000,000
8. Chang-tong,	12,159,680	25,180,734	24,000,000
9. Chan-sy,	8,969,475	9,768,189	27,000,000
10. Chen-sy,	14,804,035	14,699,475	30,000,000
11. Setchien,	15,181,710	2,782,976	27,000,000
12. Quang-tong,	6,006,600	6,797,597	21,000,000
13. Quang-sy,	1,143,450	3,947,414	10,000,000
14. Yunnan,	1,189,825	2,078,802	8,000,000
15. Koey-tcheou,	255,445	3,402,722	9,000,000
16. Leustong,	235,620	668,852	10,000,000
Grand total,	150,265,475	198,214,552	333,000,000

We are not at all astonished at the misrepresentations made to an absolute government, although sometimes surprised at the effrontery with which they are conducted. A former mandarin having boasted to the emperor, that he had cleared the sea of pirates, the *Tsong-ton* of Quanton, or Canton, perceiving that the coasts were still infested with this species of robbers, determined to extirpate them. Accordingly, in 1794, he ordered a number of galleys to be constructed for this purpose; and when the new fleet had been completely fitted out, he intimated the event to the court of Pekin, anticipating, no doubt, the applauses he was about to receive, and expecting to be reimbursed the expences immediately from the royal treasury. But the emperor briefly replied, "that as his predecessor had given notice of the total extinction of the pirates, the amount of the armament must be defrayed by the viceroy himself." The officer in question, accordingly, paid just as much as he pleased of the outfit, and levied an indemnification on the natives. The galleys were then sent to sea, and a number of heads were brought back; but in place of being those of the freebooters, they had been cut from dead bodies: for the mandarins who commanded, instead of scouring the seas, had been trafficking in opium; notwithstanding which, on their return, they declared that the pirates had been completely extirpated! Another instance of the grossest imposition on the court, took place on the part of this same Tsong-ton of Canton. Having been sent to Tonquin for the purpose of re-establishing a dethroned prince, he was surprised by the rebels, and his troops cut in pieces. Escaping with some difficulty from the scene of action, the Chinese governor, afraid to state the particulars of his defeat to his Imperial Majesty, as he might have lost his head had the truth been disclosed, determined to recur as usual to falsehood. He accordingly intimated, that he had received the submission of the disaffected inhabitants, and proclaimed a new king; and in fine, that the sovereign himself would repair

repair to court, on purpose to obtain the consent of the emperor. Accordingly, one of the petty officers of the victorious rebel was dressed up as the pageant of royalty, received throughout China with the honours due to sovereignty, and on his return to his native country, was restored to his former office without any further ceremony.

M. De Guignes has viewed China with a less favourable eye than any of his precursors. We have already noticed his doubts as to the antiquity of the nation, and alluded to his own ideas respecting the population. He is of opinion, indeed, that it does not exceed that of other countries; for between Quantong (Canton) and Nankiang, for a space of 105 leagues, he only saw five large towns or cities, at the distance of about 20 leagues from each other. Kiang-nan, more especially towards its eastern extremity, is considered to be the best portion of all China; and the borders of the dike, or parapet wall which is raised along the sides of the Yellow River, abounds with towns and villages: this, according to his account, deceived the English, and led them to a most exaggerated calculation of the inhabitants, as well as the riches and prosperity of the empire.

Even the flourishing state of agriculture there, is now for the first time denied. The peasants, instead of exercising their industry under the protection of a well-regulated government, are frequently plundered of their harvests, and are obliged to live either in villages or towns, for the sake of protection; so that a large portion of the country is a mere waste. The spade and hoe are the common instruments of husbandry, and as to their plough, it is but little calculated for the business of a farm: it never penetrates beyond five or six inches deep into the rice grounds, and not near so far in many of the northern provinces. He denies, also, those efforts of human industry, by which the mountains of China were supposed to have been cultivated to their very summits. A few of the slopes and rising grounds have, indeed, terraces, and the enthusiasm of M. Van Braam converted these into wonderful undertakings, although similar ones are to be met with, even in barbarous countries. In point of mechanism, too, the inhabitants are considered infinitely inferior to the Europeans, as all their instruments are rude, clumsy, and in general but ill adapted to the purposes for which they have been constructed. In nothing, indeed, if we are to give credit to M. De Guignes, do they surpass even some barbarous nations, except in the art of ornamental gardening, in which they are acknowledged to excel. Yet, after all, this implies a certain degree of taste, as well as of science; and we must still suspend our opinions, until future travellers shall have produced a series of facts, calculated to enable us, either to reject or confirm the statements of the author now under consideration.

"*Feurschirme, &c.*" Fire Screens, or our Country; being Memoirs to serve for the History of the Times, 8vo. Berlin, 1808, 1809.

This work is undoubtedly published under the auspices of the court. It commences with an examination of the question, whether the reproaches uttered by certain foreign cabinets against the Prussian government, be well founded? Part II. Contains a variety of anecdotes relative to distinguished personages, who during the unfortunate epoch of 1806, have distinguished themselves by an attachment to their country. To this is added, a memoir relative to the system of credit adopted for the benefit of noble proprietors.

Part III. Consists of a continuation of the memoirs relative to different personages. This is followed by a memoir on the *physiocratic* system, and the whole is terminated by a criticism of the work entitled *(Lettres Confidentialles)* Confidential Letters. These three parts constitute the whole of the first volume.

"*Statitische Ueberischts Tabellen, &c.*" Statistical Tables of Europe in general, and of some States in other Parts of the Globe; accompanied with a List of the Population of 5000 Cities and Places in Europe, which contain more than 2000 Inhabitants; with the Number of the Houses, and also the Geographical Position. By Ch. Hassel. Goettingen, 1808.

We here find the powers of the first rank, arranged as follows:

1. The French Empire;
2. Russia;
3. Austria; and,
4. Great Britain.

Powers of the second rank:

1. The Turkish Empire;
2. Prussia;
3. Sweden;

4. Den-

4. Denmark;
5. Sicily;
6. Sardinia.

The French Empire, including the Confederation of the Rhine, is estimated at an extent of 35,698,87 miles square, with a population of 34,948,000 inhabitants. The extent of the rest of Europe is calculated at 118,710,47 square miles, including a population of 94,927,000. Thus the whole of Europe contains an extent of 154,409,34 miles square, together with a population of 179,875,000 inhabitants.

"*D'Alembert uu Frederick, &c.*" D'Alembert to Frederick, on the Dismemberment of Poland: an accomplished Prediction of a Contemporary, who was an Eye-witness of the Two First Saxon Governments in Poland. Cologne, and Leipsic. 8vo. pamphlet of 200 pages.

The principal aim of the present pamphlet is to announce the publication of certain memoirs left by the author, relative to the affairs of Poland, during the epoch between 1770 and 1776. The editor, who is M. Fischer, of Gena, thinks he has discovered from these, that the anonymous author was a Frenchmen of distinguished rank, who had lived more than forty years in Poland, without any public employment. Notwithstanding this, he was intimately connected with the grandees, and more especially with the family of Poniatowski. The memoir which we now announce, is an extract from these manuscripts, to which is subjoined the French manuscript.

"*Der Rheinische Bund, &c.*" The Confederation of the Rhine, a periodical work, by Winkop. 8vo. Frankfort.

This work contains a variety of political papers relative to the rights of sovereignty. It also gives the particulars of the introduction of the Napolean code into the different states of the Confederation.

"*Die Biene, &c.*" The Bee, a Journal published every quarter, by Kotzebue. 8vo. This is a new periodical publication on the part of a very celebrated author. The three first numbers being all hitherto published, contain papers on the following subjects:

1. On the best Means of succouring Distress.
2. On the Decorum of the Turks.
3. Advice to his Biographers.
4. Observations on the Theatre.
5. On the Vaudois.
6. The last Dauphin.
7. The Chapel on the Borders of the Adriatic Sea.
8. Lamoignon Malesherbes.
9. Pedro de la Gasca.
10. Eloge on the Emperor Caligula's Horse.
11. The Grotto of Fairies.
12. On Cyphers.
13. Advice to such Authors as are fond of Disputation.
14. Thomas Kouli Khan.
15. Fragments of the History of Etiquette.
16. On the short Hair of Eastern Nations; and
17. Fragments of the History of Spanish Poetry.

"*Journal sür Fabriquer.*" A Journal of Manufactures, Commerce, Arts, and Fashions. Leipsic. The five first numbers contain a variety of subjects, analogous to the title page, among which are the following articles, viz.

1. Description of a very simple machine for raising Water.
2. A Course of Chemistry for the Ladies, by Lampadius.
3. A Description of an Instrument for cutting Paper with precision.
4. On Platina, and its Employment for the purposes of Cookery.
5. On the manner of Dying Red at Elberfeld.
6. Account of a new Lock.
7. On the Commerce of Algiers, by Petri.
8. On the Commerce of Odessa, by the same.
9. An Account of the Method of manufacturing Vermilion in China, by Paysse.
10. Experiments on the constituent Principles of Potatoes.
11. The Properties of the Strawberry Plant.
12. Description of the *Lampyris Italica*, by M. de Grotthus.
13. A Portable Barometer.
14. On the Chinese Plumbago.
15. On the Coffee and Syrup of Red Beet.
16. An Account of Four new Metals discovered in Platina.
17. On Tea.
18. Method of preparing various Varnishes.
19. On the Nanquin Dye, &c. &c.

"*Biographie de Fred. Gedike, &c.*" The Biographical Works of the late Frederick Gedike, extracted from his papers. This contains not only an ac-

count of several celebrated men, but also a variety of literary extracts, all of which are edited by Fr. Horn.

"*Historische Gemælde, &c.*" Historical Portraits, or Characteristic Traits and Events, extracted from the Lives of several celebrated Persons.

There are already no fewer than eighteen volumes of this work, all of which have been published at Leipsic. The following heads of the last volume, which is just published, will convey some idea, if not of the manner in which they are treated, at least of the subjects selected by the author. First, we have an account of Aloys Reding, or the situation of Lubeck in November 1806; next, a literary portrait of Marshal Bernadotte; and then the miscarriage of an attack on Ostend, or Spintelet and Mazarin. After these follows a description of Antoinette, Bourignon; an account of the famous Patkul, and of Lawrence and Julia de Medici; next we have *Chaia Ayaz*, grand treasurer of the Indies, &c. &c.

"*Monatliche Correspondenz.*" Geographical and Astronomical Correspondence, published by M. de Zach. 1808. Gotha. M. Zach, the celebrated astronomer of Gotha, is too well known throughout Europe, to require any further illustration, after having so long and so successfully superintended the famous observatory erected in that city. The following is a list of the subjects treated of in the little volume now before us:

1. Observations on the Route of the Caravans from Damascus to Bagdad.

2. An Essay to determine the horizontal Refraction at the Island of St. Helena, according to the Observations made by Maskelyne in 1761.

3. An easy Method of calculating the Occultations of the Stars by means of the Moon, by Fr. Carlini.

4. The Geographical Longitude of the *Terra Santa*, at Jerusalem, calculated from Observations made on the Spot, by Seetzen.

5. Arithmetical Exposition of the Elements of the newly discovered Planets, by Doctor Schubert.

6. A Memoir, containing an Historical Account of the first Kalendars, accompanied with a remarkable Kalendar, published towards the middle of the fifteenth century.

7. An Extract of a Letter from M. Delambre.

"*Spaziergang nach Syracus, &c.*" A Walk to Syracuse in 1802; by J. G. Seume. 1 vol. 8vo. 2d edit. Brunswick, 1807.

M. Seume, the author of this work, actually walked on foot from Dresden, by Prague, Vienna, Graez, Trieste, Venice, Bologna, and Ancona, to Rome, whence he set out for Naples and Palermo. This last city, and several other places in Sicily, have furnished him with subjects for a variety of useful reflections. At Palermo he found the library still in good order and condition, under the inspection of Father Sterzinger. It is more rich in classic authors than that of St. Mark at Venice, and among other rare productions, is a Chinese Confucius, with a Latin translation interlined, by the missionaries. On his arrival at Syracuse, the author visited the antiquities of that place, under the inspection of the celebrated Chevalier Landolina. The modern city falls far short of the splendour of the ancient one. Its port, too, one of the finest in Europe, is almost abandoned, so that the cruizers belonging to the Barbary powers approach within a cannon shot.

At Catania the author visited the university, and fine church of the Benedictines, the latter of which enjoys an annual revenue of 30,000 scudi. The library and museum are of considerable extent, and the latter possesses several fine pictures of Guido, Reni, and Raphael. The college of Jesuits has been converted into a manufactory!

From Catania, M. Seume undertook a journey to Mount Etna, accompanied by five English officers. On his return from Sicily, he remained some time at Naples, whence he set out on an excursion to visit Mount Vesuvius. After viewing its wonders, he repaired through Rome, Florence, Bologna, &c. to Milan, and then crossing the St. Gothard, reached his own home, first traversing Switzerland and Suabia, which concluded his journey in Saxony.

"*Der Sammler sür Geschicte und Statisk von Tirol.*" The Conservator; or Memoirs for the History of the Tyrol. 3 vols. 8vo. plates. Inspruck, 1809. The Tyrol, both during, and subsequently to the late contest between Austria and France, has been unhappily the scene of many bloody engagements. Its history therefore becomes an object of curiosity, more especially to those who have conceived a high opinion of the natives, in consequence of their recent exploits.

Vol.

Vol. 1. Contains a Collection of all the Official Papers respecting the reunion of the Tyrol with Bavaria, by Hoersman.

2. A Dissertation on the Inhabitants of the Tesin, and their Commerce in Engravings, by Pauli.

3. Observations on the Tyrol, by Kotzebue.

4. Notices relative to Peter Ramoser, a Tyrolese Painter, by Goldsmith.

5. History of the Mines of this district, by Seuger.

7. On the Causes of the dearness of Provisions there, by M. d'Unterrichter.

And 8. A List of the Civil and Criminal Tribunals of the Tyrol, by Hamer.

Vol. 2. Contains:

1. An Account of the Inhabitants of the Valley of Gardena, in the district of Bolzano.

2. A Dissertation on the Manufactures, and Ribbands composed of Straw, within that District.

3. Two Tyrolese Songs.

4. The War between the Tyrolese and Venetians, in 1487.

And 5. Observations on the Roman Inscription in the Castle of Trotsburg, by the Count de Giavenelli.

Vol. 3. Consists of a passage from the *Divina Commedia* of Dante, where mention is made of a place in the midst of the Lake of Garda, at which the bishops of Verona, Brescia, and Trente, bestow their benediction.

2. Of a notice relative to Ulric Glanstnig, an historical painter, born at Hall in the Inn, in 1661.

3. On the Dialect in use in the District of Kitzbuhel near Pruggheim.

4. Notice respecting Joseph Resch, Historiographer of the bishopric of Brixen.

5. Journey in the valleys of Fleims and Fassa, by M. de Senegor.

6. Notices relative to some Painters in the valley of Fleims, by M. de Riccobona.

7. Memoirs for a Flora of Tyrol, by M. de Rouschenfels.

8. Note relative to the institute for Young Choristers, at Brixen, by J. Rosbichler.

9. Reminiscences during the journey of M. de Benkowitz through the Tyrol, in 1803.

10. Heights of some mountains in the Tyrol.

11. History and origin of the new Pilgrimage to Absom.

12. Fragment of a Journey in the Tyrol, by John Toblerin, 1797.

And 13. Different Trials for Sorcery, decided during the years 1614 and 1615.

We doubt not but the fourth volume of this work, will contain the particulars of the late insurrection, which must be allowed to be interesting in every point of view. It was a novel sight in Europe, to behold Bonaparte, the vanquisher of so many kings, opposed by a handful of peasants, who having taken post in their native fastnesses, for a time defied the united forces of France and Bavaria.

"*Mort du Musicien Giroust.* Death of Giroust, the French Musician.

This celebrated man died at Versailles, in 1798, overwhelmed with years and with misery. While young, like the famous Thomas, he obtained two prizes, for two different compositions, each on a subject proposed to the candidates.

During six or seven years, he directed the *Concert Spirituel* at Paris, and was also Musician to the Innocents. He was at the same time nominated superintendant of the Music at the Chapel Royal, where he continued until the dissolution of that establishment. After this he became Keeper of the National Palace of Versailles, and being a zealous friend of the revolution, he was continually employed in composing civic songs for the National and Decadery Festivals. It is to him, that the *patriots* were indebted for the song of "Vous reconnoisons sous l'Empire des lois, &c. He also set to music, part of the Ode by Thomas, entiled "Sur le Temps," as well as the most affecting of the passages of his "Epitre au Peuple."

Notwithstanding these claims, Giroust was suffered to live in great indigence, and even became reduced to the necessity of selling honey and milk to the inhabitants of Versailles for a livelihood. When it was too late, he obtained from the Minister of the Home Department the sum of eight hundred franks, but his health was now ruined, and his spirits fled, in consequence of the neglect he had experienced.

Notice Biographique sur Simeon de Provanchère, &c. A Biographical Notice, relative to Simeon de Provanchère, a Physician of Sens, in the sixteenth century.

Simeon de Provanchère was born at Langres, about the year 1552, and was descended from a respectable family, which

which conferred a good education upon him. After the conclusion of his studies, he dedicated himself to medicine, in which science he made a rapid progress; the usual degrees were taken by him at Montpellier, whence he travelled over Languedoc and Provence, and then repaired to Paris.

At the death of his father, S. de P. was prevailed upon by his friends to settle at Sens, where he married Jeane Belot, the sister of an advocate, by whom he had but one daughter, who died when only seven years old. Such was the esteem attached to his character by his family, that his two brothers actually left their native province, to reside in the same place with him: the elder frequented the bar there, and Bartholemy, the younger, became a canon in the cathedral.

Such was the reputation of Simeon, that he soon obtained the rank of physician to the king, and was chosen representative from the city of Sens to the States General. Accordingly at the age of seventy, he repaired to Paris, and after an illness of three days, died there. His body was carried to the city where he had exercised his profession upwards of forty years, and was interred in the cathedral, with an inscription engraved in marble, over his tomb. His fellow citizens appear to have disputed the honour of composing his epitaph, as a collection of pieces for that purpose was soon after published.

Manget, in his *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, has made mention of his works, under the title of *Simeon Provencherius Medicus, lingonensimus.* He translated from the Latin, "Le prodigieux enfant pêtrifié de la ville de Sens, avec un figure du dit prodige, 1582, 8vo. He also published "Aphorismorum Hippocratis enarratio poetica, auctore Provencherio Medico regio, 1630."

Sur le Sculpteur Canova: Concerning the Sculptor Canova. This artist, so celebrated on account of the happy efforts of his chisel, was born in Venice, and has improved himself greatly by travel. He visited the whole of Italy, with the Prince Rezzonico, whence he repaired to Paris. While there, he frequented the Gallery of Antiquities, and always considered the Venus in the Salle des Athlètes, as next in point of beauty to the Venus de Medicis. It is well known, that he deemed the pretended Alexander, an Antinous with a new head, but thought that the Minerva was one of the most remarkable monuments of antiquity.

General St. Cyr, while in Italy, befriended him greatly. Bonaparte continued the pension which he had received from the Republic of Venice, and he has of late years applied his genius chiefly to colossal statues.

Notice Biographique sur Beaucousin: A Biographical Notice relative to Beaucousin.

Christopher Jean Francois Beaucousin, a French lawyer, was born at Noyon, in the department of Oise, and repaired early in life to Paris, where he was received as an advocate in the parliament, A. D. 1751. Notwithstanding his eminence as a professional man, he employed all his leisure hours in satisfying his passion for books, and his insatiate avidity for literary pursuits. His talents as a pleader, obtained for him sufficient wealth, to form a numerous and important collection of manuscripts; and had not the late revolution entirely deranged his affairs, he intended to have published the fruit of his own acquisitions, under the title of "*Délassemens d'un jurisconsulte.*" This work, on which he laboured during the whole of his life, would have comprised a series of fifteen volumes 8vo. and contained a collection of interesting researches relative to the history of literature, and every species of literary composition. It also abounded with a variety of extracts relative to Cathrinot and Tunerbe.

The mortification produced not so much by the loss of his fortune, as the impossibility of paying his debts, sapped the foundation of his health, and conducted Beaucousin to the tomb at the age of sixty seven, and at the very moment when he was about to experience a better lot, by being nominated librarian to the late Directory. He however did not hear of his appointment until the night before his death, when he was given at the same time to understand, that his cabinet, which had been formed by the labours of forty years, was to be incorporated with the collection just referred to.

This worthy man appeared to live only among, and for his books. He was always turning them over and adding notes. Amiable, obliging, and replete with sensibility, he had many friends, and deserved to possess them. His head was furnished with a multitude of interesting

ing anecdotes, while the amenity of his character rendered his conversation peculiarly delightful.

"*Zoographie de la Livonie, de la Courlande, &c.*" The Zoography of Livonia, Courland, and Esthonia; or an exact Description of the different Animals of these three provinces of Russia. 1st livraison, with 5 coloured plates.

This is a translation from the German of E. G. Drumpleman, and G. C. Friebe, by A. Mare; and what is not a little remarkable, the French edition is printed and published at Riga, in Russia.

"*Annales de Physique, par Gilbert; (Annalen der Physik).*" Annals of Natural History. Halle, 8vo. 1808-9. This is a new publication. We shall notice the contents of a few of the first numbers:

1. Theory of the declination and inclination of the Needle in the Mariner's Compass, by Mollewide.

2. Researches relative to the Composition of Alcohol and Sulphurated Ether, by M. De Saussure.

3. Notes on the Aerolites that have fallen at Stanneren, in Moravia, and at Weston, in America.

4. Supplement to the Notice concerning the Meteoric Stones, by Culadni.

5. Observations on the Influence of the Aurora Borealis on the Needle, by Humboldt.

6. Notice relative to the Experiments of Davy, by Nasse.

7. Observations on an Ignited Globe, and the Invisible Woman, by Schmidt.

8. Account of an Aerostatic Machine, invented by M. Degen, of Vienna, by Stelzhammer.

9. On the Flux and Reflux of the Tides, by Gilbert.

10. Observations on the Voltaic Pile, by Hildebrand.

11. On certain Meteoric Appearances, by Weiss.

12. Conjectures on the Gas contained in the Air-bladder of Fishes, by Erman.

13. Remarks on the Phosphorescence of Plants, and the Reddish Tincture observed in the *Via Lactea*.

14. On the Resistance experienced by the Wings of Birds, while flying.

15. Account of a New Balance, by M. Trulles.

"*Catalogue de* 501 *Etoiles, &c.*" A Catalogue of Five Hundred and One Stars, accompanied with Tables, exhibiting their Aberrations and Mutations. By Anthony Cagroli. 580 pages 4to. Modena.

Cagroli, already known by his Treatise on Trigonometry, has now published a second and augmented edition of this work, which nearly agrees with that of Piazzi, printed in 1803. The whole consists of four sections:

1. Consists of the Names and Sizes of the Stars in this Catalogue, with their right Ascension and Declination duly calculated.

2. The Boreal Stars, properly classed, with Calculations in Hours and Minutes.

3. A Table of the Aberrations and Mutations of each, with an Exception in respect to those of which the Declination surpasses 80 Degrees.

4. A General Table of the Aberrations, according to Delambre, and the Mutations, after Lambert. The last of these are extracted from the well-known work, entitled "*Connoissance des Temps, de l'Année* 1788." The Author has added a summary of the annual processions, from his own observations; as also, researches relative to the proper movement of the fixed stars, according to a comparative estimate with the calculations of Maskelyne and Laland, as well as the table of Mayer and Triesneker.

"*Tableau Historique et Politique de l'Islande, &c.*" A Political and Historical Description of Iceland during the Eighteenth Century, by Magnus Stephenson, 8vo. 460 pages. Copenhagen, 1808.

This description includes the natural history, the rural and domestic economy, the literature, and the politics of Iceland. During the period specified in the title-page, that is to say, in the course of one single century, this island has experienced a period of no less than 34 years replete with public calamities. These proceeded, 1. from winters of an extraordinary rigour;

2. The failure of the fishery;

3. Inundations;

4. Losses experienced at sea;

5. Losses occasioned by volcanic eruptions;

6. Earthquakes; and,

7. Epidemic maladies.

We have extracted the following miscellaneous remarks: In 1772, an observatory was established at Lambhuers, and an astronomer pensioned by the king. Several schools for teaching Latin, were formerly established at Holum and

and Skalholt; but since 1801, one only remains, which has been transferred to Bessesstædt. The government has caused many important works to be printed, both in the Danish and Icelandic languages: the Society of Public Instruction has followed this example; a press has been established at Leiraaegard, whence has issued a gazette, called "Minisverd Tidendi."

The maximum of the population during the eighteenth century, consisted of 50,000 inhabitants. In 1801, but 47,207 individuals were comprehended in 7401 families. In 1788, a free commerce to all the Danish states was permitted.

There are but very few cities in Iceland; for Reikevig, Isesiord, Oefjord, and Eskefiord, do not merit the name. The first of these pretended cities did not contain more than 300 inhabitants, towards the conclusion of the eighteenth century. In general, the administration of justice, and the police, is very faulty; but several petty tribunals were suppressed in 1800, in order to form a supreme court for the whole country. The author has added,

1. A list of all the public functionaries;

2. Tables of importation;

3. Tables of exportation; and,

4. A description of the internal state of the island in 1804.

The following is the title of the original: "Island i det attende Aarhundrede," &c.

TRANSACTIONS OF FOREIGN ACADEMIES, LITERARY SOCIETIES, &c. &c.

SOCIETY OF SCIENCES AL GOETTINGEN.

At the Sitting of November 1809, a prize of fifty ducats was offered for the best Memoir on the Constituent Principles of Human Urine, by the Class of Physical Sciences. This class demands 1. A chemical analysis of the principal products of the morbiferous and critical secretions; 2. Precise and accurate researches on the influence exercised over these secretions, by aliments of all sorts as well as by the derangement of other secretions, and other functions; and 3. the development and treatment of those diseases produced in the urinary passages, or other parts of the body, by a troubled secretion of Urine.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF SCIENCES AT WARSAW.

On the 10th of November, 1808, this Society held the first public session, in its new hall, in which is placed the bust of the King of Saxony, and four statues of celebrated Poles, viz. those of Kochanowsky, Copernicus, Kromer, and Andrew Zamoiski. After a discourse pronounced by the president, M. Stasic, the Count Jules Niemcevicz delivered an eulogium on John Kochanowski, the father of Polish Poetry. He afterwards read another on the grand Chancellor Andrew Zamoiski, which was followed by that of the historian Kromer, pronounced by M. D. Horodyski and M. Osinski. The business of the day was closed with the recital of a poem on Copernicus.

SCANDINAVIAN SOCIETY OF COPENHAGEN.

In the Session of December 23, 1808, Bishop Munter read a Memoir on the Religion of Odin.

RURAL AND ECONOMICAL SOCIETY OF COPENHAGEN.

On the 21st of December, was read a Letter from M. Drewsen, on the Cultivation of Potatoes by means of a species of the *Alga Marina* (Zostera S. Potamogeton Marinum). On the 11th of January, 1809, a Report by M. Scheller, was read, which had for its object the consideration of the contagious nature of the *Smut* in Corn.

SOCIETY OF MEDICINE AT COPENHAGEN.

On the 22d December, Dr. Klengsbetz read his Observations on the *Angina Polyposa;* and on the 19th of January, 1809, Dr. Simonsen presented Two Memoirs on the Pestilential Epidemic which reigned in the Island of Fyen, until the end of the sixteenth century. He also detailed a variety of remarks on the epidemics which had prevailed in the other Danish states.

SOCIETY OF THE SCIENCES AT COPENHAGEN.

The Commander Loewenoern recited a Memoir relative to the Marine Clock, invented by M. Sparronge.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT BERLIN.

On the 26th January, this Academy celebrated the anniversary of its foundation, by means of a public meeting. On this occasion, M. Klaproth read a Notice relative to the *Aerolites* which fell at Lissa, in Bohemia, Sept. 3, 1807. M. Borja then delivered a Report, relative

tive to a Project for an Universal Language; and M. Erman terminated the session, with a Discourse on the Finances of the Ottoman Empire.

PRIZES PROPOSED BY THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Emperor of Austria has caused the following prize questions to be published:

Q. 1. What are those Substances, either Indigenous or European, that can replace the Exotic Drugs employed in Medicine?

Q. 2. What are the Indigenous Substances best calculated as Substitutes for Camphor?

Q. 3. What Substance, or Composition, is the best Substitute for Jesuits' Bark?

Q. 4. What are the Substances that can best supply Sena, Jalap, and Ipecacuanah, the *Gratiola* and the Mineral Bodies excepted?

Q. 5. What is the best Substitute for Opium?

The prize for each of these questions, is a sum of 500 ducats; and all letters are to be directed to the Director of the Faculty of Medicine at Vienna.

"*Medailles frappées à l'occasion de l'Intervue des Deux Empereurs à Erfurt.*" An Account of the Two Medals, struck in consequence of the Interview between the Two Emperors at Erfurt.

The first of these two medals presents, on one side, the busts of the two emperors (Alexander and Bonaparte); and on the other is an old man, sitting on a stone, and supported by a genius, so as to indicate the place of interview. The second medal is dedicated to the Emperor Napoleon, by the city of Erfurt. It represents, on one side, a view of that city, with the following inscription:

ERFORDIÆ XIV. OCTOBRIS MD.CCCVIII.

On the other side, is this legend:

NAPOLEONI GRATA CIVITAS.

These medals are of the size of a crown piece, and are sold for 60 rix-dollars in gold, three in silver, and one in bronze.

At the Leipsic Easter Fair of 1809, the works exhibited consisted of 2000 articles, among which were 128 romances, and 50 theatrical works. There were also nearly 400 translations, and the whole of this catalogue is exclusive of such publications as are written in foreign languages, together with musical compositions, geographical charts, &c.

The Zelandic Academy of Sciences at Middlebourg, has published a list of prizes for the best elucidations of the following subjects:

1. On the Construction of *Risbans*, or Low Terraces, covered with Stone, instead of the High Works now used, to prevent the Effects of the Tides on the Dutch Coasts.

2. An Explanation of the Nature of Scarlatina, *Feu Volage*, *Fr.* (Febris Scarlatina seu Rubeola), and the best Manner of Treating it. And,

3. On the Causes of spontaneous Inflammation of Phosphorus, *in vacuo*.

Prize Questions for the Year 1811.

1. An abridged Account of the Sciences in Zeland; and,

2. A Memoir on the following Question: "Have Electrical Conductors produced those Advantageous Effects expected from them, after so long and so fair a trial; and have they not only preserved from the Effects of Lightning those Buildings where they were fixed, but also such as are in the immediate Vicinity?"

The prize for each of these questions is a gold medal, of the value of 30 ducats.

The Academy of Fine Arts at Milan, has proposed the following prizes for the year 1810:

Prize in Architecture.

A spacious Gallery, destined to receive the choicest Specimens of Painting and Sculpture. The prize, a medal of gold, valued at 60 sequins.

Prize in Painting.

Publius Cornelius Scipio restoring to Allucius, Prince of the Celtiberians, his Consort, who was his Prisoner, together with all the Gold which his Relations had laid at his Feet, for her Ransom. Prize, a medal of gold, valued at 120 sequins.

Prize in Sculpture.

Pyrrhus, accompanied by Periphantes and Automedon, followed by a Troop of Soldiers armed with Hatchets, forcing open the Gates of Priam's Palace. Prize, a medal of gold, worth 40 sequins.

Prize in Engraving.

The Representation of some well-known Picture, not yet engraved. Prize, a medal of 30 sequins.

Design for a Figure.

Ulysses forcing away the Shadows in the Infernal Regions, with his Sword. The same prize.

Ornamental Design.

A Chimney for a Royal Apartment. Prize, 20 sequins.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS, BURIALS, & MORTALITY, for 1809.

THE DISEASES AND CASUALTIES THIS YEAR.

Abortive and Stillborn	514	Quinsy	3
Abscess	49	Rheumatism	2
Aged	1251	Scarlatina	1
Ague	4	Scurvy	4
Apoplexy and Suddenly	203	Small Pox	1163
Asthma and Phthisick	488	Sore Throat	7
Bile	2	Sores and Ulcers	5
Bleeding	24	Spasm	24
Bursten and Rupture	15	St. Anthony's Fire	2
Cancer	55	St. Vitus's Dance	1
Childbed	123	Stoppage in the Stomach	20
Colds	15	Strangury	1
Colick, Gripes, &c.	15	Teeth	308
Consumption	4570	Thrush	39
Convulsions	3463	Tumour	1
Cough and Hooping Cough	591	Water in the Chest	11
Cramp	2	Water in the Head	252
Croup	81	Worms	5
Diabetes	1	Bit by a Rattle Snake	1
Dropsy	736	Bit by a mad Dog	1
Evil	2	Bruised	5
Fevers of all kinds	1066	Burnt	30
Fistula	3	Drowned	124
Flux	9	Excessive Drinking	7
French Pox	29	Executed	6
Gout	30	Found dead	8
Gravel, Stone, Strangury	10	Fractured	2
Grief	5	Fright	1
Jaundice	26	Frozen	1
Jaw Locked	4	Killed by Falls and several other Accidents	68
Inflammation	511	Killed themselves	52
Influenza	3	Murdered	1
Livergrown	21	Overjoy	1
Lunatick	166	Poisoned	4
Measles	106	Scalded	5
Miscarriage	2	Smothered	1
Mortification	167	Starved	1
Palsy	123	Suffocated	7
Palpitation of the Heart	1		
Pleurisy	19		

Christened	Males 9981	In all 19612	Buried	Males 8636	In all 16680
	Females 9631			Females 8044	

Whereof have died,

Under Two Years of Age	4937	Fifty and Sixty	1419
Between Two and Five	1916	Sixty and Seventy	1235
Five and Ten	754	Seventy and Eighty	1063
Ten and Twenty	566	Eighty and Ninety	369
Twenty and Thirty	1145	Ninety and a Hundred	54
Thirty and Forty	1472	A Hundred	2
Forty and Fifty	1748		

Decreased in the Burials this Year 3274.

There have been Executed in the City of London and County of Surry 16; of which Number 6 only have been reported to be buried (as such) within the Bills of Mortality.

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